

COOK'S
TOURIST'S HANDBOOK
BELGIUM & ARDENNES

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J. C. Stephenson

June 1908

Bussell

COOK'S RAILWAY MAP OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

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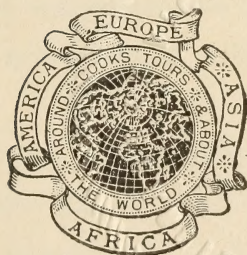
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COOK'S
TOURIST'S HANDBOOK
FOR
BELGIUM,
INCLUDING THE
ARDENNES.

WITH MAPS AND PLANS.



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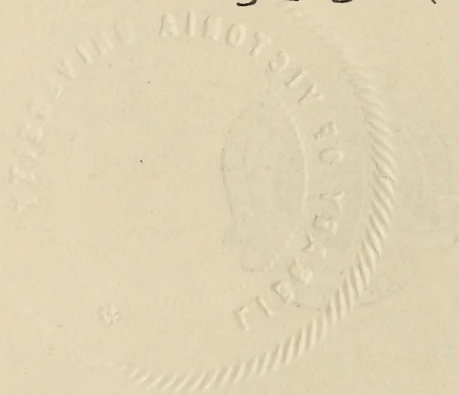
COOK'S

TOURIST'S HANDBOOK

BELGIUM

AND NETHERLANDS

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PREFACE.

FEW countries within easy access of England offer more attractions to the Tourist than Belgium, and the number of visitors to this interesting kingdom is constantly increasing. In the following pages the towns and places of interest ordinarily visited by Tourists in Belgium and the Ardennes district are briefly described, together with the routes usually followed. Practical hints are also given for those who may wish to make pedestrian or cycling tours away from the beaten track.

A useful French vocabulary, a list of Festivals, Pardons, Fêtes, Fairs, etc., and a comprehensive list of Hotels at which Cook's Hotel Coupons are accepted, will be found at the end of the book.

The handbook is on sale at our Offices in England and on the Continent; and the Editor will esteem it a favour if those who use it will kindly point out any inaccuracies they may detect, or alterations they may deem advisable; and any suggestions of a practical nature, for insertion in future editions, will be gratefully acknowledged.

THOS. COOK & SON.

LUDGATE CIRCUS,
London, 1907.

PREFACE

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COOK'S TOURIST'S

HANDBOOK FOR BELGIUM AND THE

ARDENNES.

Practical Information for Tourists.

Luggage—As conveyance of luggage forms an important item in the expenses of a Continental tour, this "necessary evil" should be condensed as much as may be. If possible, the tourist should only take a small trunk or valise, that he can carry in his hand. To those who cannot do this, a strong *leather* portmanteau is recommended. It should be of simple construction, and possess a good lock, so that it can be opened readily, for Customs' Examination. In Belgium all luggage must be paid for (except that which the passenger carries in in his hand), unless stated otherwise upon the ticket.

Custom House Examinations are generally made at the station nearest the frontier. Passengers must always be present at the Custom House Examinations, and hand their keys to the examining officer. The Customs' Examination is one of the greatest drawbacks to the pleasures of foreign travel, but passengers will do well to remember that civility costs nothing, and may purchase much, and that the Custom House Officers are merely performing a *duty*, perhaps as disagreeable to themselves as to the traveller.

Baggage registered for Brussels, or any place not beyond Verviers, when unclaimed by owner, will be found at Brussels. In this case there will be some few hours' delay, and a trifling expense for Customs formalities.

BAGGAGE REGISTERED OUTWARDS *viâ* DOVER.

BAGGAGE REGISTERED TO	VIA	WILL BE EXAMINED AT
Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Spa, and Verviers	Calais	Blandain or Mouscron.
Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Spa, Verviers, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend	Ostend	Ostend.
Lille, Ghent, Roubaix, and Tourcoing	Calais	Calais.

On the **Flushing Route**, luggage registered from London (Victoria, Holborn, or St. Paul's) to a Dutch Station, is examined only once, at Fushing; to Belgian Stations, at Flushing and Esschen.

On the **Harwich-Antwerp Route** luggage is examined on the boat on arrival at Antwerp, unless registered through to stations beyond Belgium, in which case it is examined at the German frontier (Herbesthal or Bettingen).

Homeward Journey.—Luggage registered to Charing Cross or Victoria *viâ* **Calais** or **Boulogne** is examined at destination only; to Herne Hill, Cannon Street, or St. Paul's *viâ* **Calais** at Dover. Luggage registered to Holborn *viâ* **Calais** is examined at destination.

Luggage registered to London *viâ* **Ostend** will be examined at Dover, or at Charing Cross, Victoria, or Holborn, according to which service passengers travel by. Enquiry should be made on landing at Dover.

Luggage registered from a Dutch station to Victoria Station (London) is examined at Victoria, except on Sunday mornings, when it is examined at Queenboro'. Should, however, the boat arrive late, the examination will take place at Queenboro'. Luggage registered to Holborn Viaduct, St. Paul's, or Herne Hill, is examined at Queenboro'.

Registered baggage *passing through* Belgium for either France or England is not examined at all by the Belgium Customs.

Passengers entering Great Britain are allowed duty free 1 pint of spirit for drinking, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of liqueur, or perfumed spirit (Eau de Cologne, etc.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cigars or tobacco. The following are prohibited: false money, extracts of coffee, chicory, tobacco stalks stripped of the leaf.

tobacco stalk flower, copyright books reprinted abroad, articles with marks or names imitating those of British manufactures.

Passports are not at present really required by British travellers on the Continent (except for visiting Russia and Turkey, and, under certain circumstances, Spain and Portugal), but at the same time they are frequently useful, in order to obtain admission to certain museums, to obtain letters from the *Poste Restante*, and to establish identity wherever required. Passports may be obtained, if desired, through Thos. Cook & Son, at a cost of 3s. 6d. It is desirable for travellers in Belgium, however, to possess Passports. For residence or a prolonged stay in the country (this also applies to children sent to school there) registration at the Police Office of the district is required, and for this purpose a Passport is accepted as evidence of identity.

Language.—Many thousands of English-speaking people flock annually over most of the routes described in this book, and nothing save their mother-tongue is absolutely essential, for English is spoken in all the principal hotels, and interpreters may be met with at the principal railway stations. Of course, a knowledge of French will prove of great advantage, and those who explore remote regions will find it indispensable; but no one need hesitate to visit Belgium on the score of not knowing anything save English. An hour or two spent in learning French numerals, and a few phrases, will enable them to combat cab-drivers and others who might be disposed to overcharge. “The Tourist’s Shilling Conversational Guide,” in English, French, German, and Italian, by Dr. J. F. Loth, or Thimm’s “Self-taught Library,” French, German, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, will be found useful (sold by Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, or their agents).

A short vocabulary of English and French phrases will be found on pp. 215–223.

Money.—The Circular Notes of £20, £10, and £5, and Letters of Credit for £100 and upwards, issued by Thos. Cook and Son, will be found a convenient form in which to carry funds. They are cashed at all their own offices, and by their Banking Correspondents all over Europe. Any such Notes not used are redeemable without loss.

Travellers will find it convenient to provide themselves with a certain amount of Foreign Money before leaving England. This can be obtained from the

Banking Department of Thos. Cook & Son, at Ludgate Circus, or at any of their Branch Offices.

Foreign currency is puzzling at first, and it will be well for tourists to familiarise themselves with the following table:—

BELGIUM.

Monetary Unit—the Franc of 100 Centimes.

Bronze—	1	centime	(very				
		little used)					
	2	centimes	s.	d.	Silver—	1 franc	= 0 9½
Nickel*—	5	„	= 0	0½		2 francs	= 1 7
	10	„	= 0	1		5 „	= 4 0
	20	„	= 0	2	Gold—	10 „	= 8 0
Silver—	50	„	= 0	4¾		20 „	= 16 0

Telegraph Offices are attached to all railway stations. Minimum charge for inland telegrams 50 c. ; to other countries it varies. To England the tariff is 17 c. per word plus a fixed charge of 50 c. (fractions of 5 c. are counted as 5 c.); from England the cost is 20 c. per word (minimum 10d.).

Brussels and certain other towns in Belgium are in telephonic communication with London and certain provincial towns.

Fees are usually given to servants by old travellers, and this practice, when reasonably indulged in, is found to greatly conduce to the general comforts of travelling. Porters carrying luggage will generally make extortionate demands. Hotel *Portier* should be asked to pay what is fair. At churches and galleries half-a-franc is quite enough for a couple of persons, as a rule, although this may sometimes be increased to a franc. A *sou*, or any small coin, is sufficient for the legions of beggars besetting one's way ; and probably one franc put into the box of a local society for relief of the poor would be better spent than two francs distributed amongst them in *sous*. Make a rule of never going out without a supply of small coins, but never use them lavishly.

Hotels abound, and, as a rule, are good. **Cook's Hotel Coupons** are available at hotels which can be well recommended, and every traveller should provide himself with them. In these pages reference is only made to hotels where these Coupons are accepted. For complete list of Continental Hotels, see "*Cook's Travellers' Gazette*," price 3d.; by post 5d.

Cook's Hotel Coupons, now in operation on the Continent of Europe, consist of Four Distinct Series, and are specially arranged with the double object of meeting the requirements of travellers of various nationalities, and in accordance with the system of Hotel Management, which varies in different parts of the Continent.

Series **A** provides for *Bedroom, Lights, and Service, Plain Breakfast or Tea, Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the uniform rate of 10 francs, or 8s., per day.

Series **B** provides *Bedroom, Lights, and Service for Meat Breakfast, Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the rate of 11 francs, or 8s. 9d. per day.

Series **C**, or Full Board Series, provides for *Bedroom, Lights and Service, Plain Breakfast or Tea, Lunch at Table d'Hôte, and Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the rate of 13 francs or 10s. 6d. per day (see Appendix).

Series **R** also provides for full board, but at Hotels of the Second Class. These Coupons are issued at 9 frs. 25 cents. or 7s. 6d. per day, and particulars, together with the separate list of Hotels at which they are available, are given in the Appendix.

The Table d'Hôte Lunch Coupon issued with Series **C** provides for the usual Table d'Hôte Lunch at Hotels where such is served, or for a lunch to the value of the Coupons at other Hotels on the list.

These are the ordinary features of Continental Hotel life, all else being regarded as extras, and as such they are left to be paid for by cash.

Special Coupons are issued for high-class hotels in Paris, Vienna, Rome, and other cities, at rates which may be obtained on application at any of the offices of Thos. Cook & Son.

Cook's Pension Tickets enable the holder to select any class of accommodation at rates based on a minimum stay of five days at Pensions in all parts of Great Britain and the Continent. The tickets are accepted at their face value in payment of accommodation at any of the boarding-houses or pensions named in the tariff-book supplied with them.

Cook's Travelling Coupons are now so well known and universally used that they need but little description. Suffice it to say, that if there are advantages in knowing of cheap, comfortable, and well-recommended hotels wherein to rest, there are a hundredfold more in having all the difficulties of travel made smooth. The most inexperienced may avail themselves of them without fear of being able to get on, and the most experienced take them as the simplest, easiest, and cheapest means of travelling.

Passengers' Baggage Insurance. — Travellers using tickets issued by Thos. Cook & Son can have their personal effects insured on payment of a small premium at their offices in Great Britain. The insurance covers loss of passengers' baggage, including loss by fire, theft, and pilfering, whilst travelling by sea and land, also whilst staying at hotels or travelling between hotels and railway stations, etc. Insurance can be effected for amounts of £20 and upwards. Jewellery, *if not placed in the registered baggage*, can also be covered by this insurance, such insurance to be additional to the personal effects.

Baggage Forwarding Department.—Baggage, cargo, etc., will be collected by Thos. Cook & Son from any address, and stored, shipped, or forwarded to any part of the world. Baggage or effects of any description dispatched by *Grande* or *Petite Vitesse* to all parts of the Continent at the lowest possible rates. Full particulars may be obtained from the Baggage Department, Ludgate Circus, and all Branch Offices.

Churches should be visited in the morning, as they are then usually open free, and can be viewed with greater pleasure on account of the light. Moreover, it is a great saving in expense, as later in the day a fee is generally demanded or expected by the sacristan who opens them for visitors. It will not be taken unkindly by the tourist to be reminded that many attractions in Continental churches sometimes cause him to forget that they are places of *worship*; and if for his own convenience and pleasure he visits them at times when they are frequented by worshippers, he should be careful to abandon the use of opera-glasses, guide books, and other accessories, if they are likely to prove a hindrance to the devotions of others. Unfortunately, this has been disregarded so much—and notably by English and Americans—that it has been found necessary in some churches to write over the entrance, “Honour is due in God’s house.”

English Churches are not invariably mentioned in this work, as in every hotel frequented by the English notices are abundant in which the time and place of service are recorded. Changes are often made, too, both as regards the place and the time, according to the season of the year, but no difficulty will be found in obtaining accurate information.

Routes to Belgium.

THE principal routes from London to Belgium may be thus classified :—

- (a) **London, Queenboro', Flushing, Antwerp, etc. ;** leaving London in the morning or evening by London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's Stations), passengers embark at Queenboro' in one of the fine paddle-wheel steamers of the Zeeland S.S. Company, and are landed at **Flushing** in from eight to nine hours at the railway station close to the quay, and proceed in express trains to Belgium, changing carriages at **Roosendaal** for **Antwerp**, etc.
- (b) **London, Harwich (Parkeston), Antwerp, etc. ;** leaving London by Great Eastern Railway (Liverpool Street) in the evening, passengers embark at Harwich in one of the new steamers of the company, and proceed direct to **Antwerp**, due there about 12 hours after starting from London. From the principal station trains run to **Brussels**, etc.
- (c) **London, Dover, Calais, Brussels, etc.** (South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Railways) ; leaving London in the morning or evening from Charing Cross or Cannon Street, or in the morning from Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's Stations, passengers embark at Dover in one of the company's fast fine steamers, for the shortest sea passage between England and the Continent, to Calais, and are landed in a little more than an hour at the quay, where trains are in readiness for **Brussels** and other directions.

(d) **London, Folkestone, Boulogne, Brussels**, etc.; leaving London (Charing Cross) in the afternoon, passengers embark at Folkestone in one of the large steamers of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, the passage occupying under two hours. The train in connection reaches **Brussels** at midnight.

(e) **London, Dover, Ostend, Brussels**, etc.; leaving London (Charing Cross) morning, afternoon, or evening; Cannon Street, evening; Holborn, afternoon, for Dover, passengers embark in one of the new fast Belgian Mail steamers, making the passage in less than four hours to **Ostend**, where, from the Gare Maritime at the steam-boat pier, the journey is continued by fast train to **Brussels, Antwerp**, etc.

In addition to the above railway and steamer facilities, the journey to Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Ostend may be made direct from England by the following steamship lines:—

Glasgow to Antwerp; Cork S.S. Co. Every Friday, returning every Saturday.

Goole to Antwerp; Goole Steam Shipping (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway). Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, returning from Antwerp every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Goole to Bruges; Goole Steam Shipping (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway). Every Saturday, returning Wednesdays.

Goole to Ghent; Goole Steam Shipping (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway). Every Wednesday and Saturday, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grimsby to Antwerp; Great Central Railway. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, returning from Antwerp Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Average passage, 20 hours.

Hull to Antwerp; Wilson Line. Every Wednesday and Saturday, returning Tuesdays and Saturdays. Average passage, 20 hours.

Hull to Ghent; Wilson Line. Every Wednesday, returning Saturdays. Average passage, 20 hours.

Hull to Zeebrugge (and Bruges or Antwerp); Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's Steamers. *Summer service*: Wednesdays and Saturdays (evening), returning from

Zeebrugge Mondays and Thursdays (evening). Passengers can proceed by train to Bruges, &c., from Zeebrugge, or remain on board and reach Bruges by the canal. *Winter Service*: Saturdays only (evening) for Zeebrugge Quay and Antwerp, returning from Antwerp on Wednesdays (afternoon) to Hull, calling at Zeebrugge Quay.

Leith to Antwerp; Geo. Gibson & Co. Every Tuesday and Friday, returning from Antwerp Tuesdays and Saturdays (may discharge at Grangemouth).

Leith to Ghent; Geo. Gibson & Co. Every Saturday, returning Saturdays.

Liverpool to Antwerp; Cork S.S. Co. Every Thursday, returning every Wednesday.

Liverpool to Ghent; Cork S.S. Co. Every Wednesday, returning Wednesdays.

London to Ostend; General Steam Navigation Company. Every Tuesday and Saturday, returning from Ostend Thursdays and Sundays. Average passage, about 9 hours.

Manchester to Antwerp; Cork S.S. Co. Every Saturday, returning every Saturday.

Manchester to Ghent; Cork S.S. Co. Every Wednesday, returning (usually) Wednesdays.

Newcastle to Antwerp; Tyne-Tees S.S. Co. Every Saturday, returning every Wednesday. Average passage, 28 hours.

Newcastle to Ghent; Tyne-Tees S.S. Co. Out every Tuesday.

Southampton to Antwerp; Cork S.S. Co. Every Tuesday returning Thursdays.

“**Voitures de Luxe**” on the Belgian State Railways.—The Belgian State Railways have withdrawn first-class carriages from their trains, excepting those serving International traffic. In substitution of these carriages “**Voitures de Luxe**” are run, and passengers holding first-class tickets may travel in these “**Voitures de Luxe**” without extra payment, and second-class passengers on extra payment of three centimes per kilometre of the distance travelled over. These payments must be made to the Conductor in the “**Voiture de Luxe**.” Refreshments will be served in these carriages.

Belgium.

Area, Population. Belgium is a small kingdom of central Europe, at one time inhabited by the Belgæ (a German tribe) and forming part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. It is bounded on the north and east by Holland or the Netherlands, on the south and west by France. Its sea-board is about 42 miles long (North Sea). There are nine provinces, viz., Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainault, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg and Namur. Total area about 11,400 square miles (equalling that of the four counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire), divided by the Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, into two distinct portions. The country, having regard to its size, has one of the densest populations in the world, numbering about seven millions, an average of upwards of 600 persons to the square mile.

Surface. The western portion of the country is, generally speaking, fertile and level, while in the east the Ardennes form a less fertile, but extremely picturesque table-land. The mean elevation of the whole kingdom is about 530 feet; the *Baraque Michel*, its highest point, attains a height of 2,200 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse; others are the Dendre, Dyle, Senne, Sambre, Ourthe, Amblève.

Agriculture, Vegetation, &c. Of the total area a little more than one-half is under cultivation, about a fourth consists of meadow-land and pasturage, and the remainder is forest. Belgium, however, is essentially a manufacturing country, and depends largely upon other countries for its food supplies. The mineral products are coal, iron (large quantities exported), copper, lead and zinc, and the principal manufactures are steel, iron and glass (Charleroi), firearms, steam engines and machinery of various kinds (Liège), steam engines, locomotives and machinery (Seraing), linen cloth and cotton goods (Ghent), lace (Mechlin, Brussels and Bruges), woollen goods (Verviers), hosiery (Tournai), beet-sugar (Hainault), and beer.

Religion. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, there being only about 15,000 Protestants and 3,000 Jews. There are over 1,000 convents.

Government. Monarchical. The legislative power is vested jointly in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives; there are 110 senators (26 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives (elected by the people). The Belgian Constitution dates from the treaty of London, November, 1831, by which the country was recognized by the Great Powers as an independent European state.

Principal Towns. Brussels (the Capital; pop. about 600,000, including the suburbs), Ostend (42,600), Antwerp (360,000, including, suburbs), Bruges (55,600), Ghent (168,500), Liège (170,000), Namur (32,800), Malines *or* Mechlin (60,000), Louvain, Verviers, Courtrai, Charleroi, Ypres, Mons and Tournai.

Colonies. Belgium has no colonies, but the King of the Belgians (Leopold II) has borne the title of sovereign of the Congo Free State since 1885.

Army and Navy. The army is a small one and intended merely for the defence of the country and maintaining the neutrality accorded to it by the treaty of London signed in 1831. The peace-footing amounts to about 50,000 men of all ranks, increased on a war-footing to 175,000. Conscription (age 19) by ballot is in force, but substitutes are permitted to be purchased. The militia, *or Garde Civique*, represents about 40,000 men. There is no navy.

Education. *Elementary* education is free and compulsory, and the public elementary schools are managed by the Clergy. *Secondary* education is provided for by a large number of schools, both public and private, 35 Royal Colleges, 8 Commercial High Schools, several Conservatoires of Music, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, and the State Universities of Ghent and Liège. There are also the "free" Universities of Brussels and Louvain.

Language. The majority of the people speak Flemish, while French is spoken by the upper classes, but the percentage of persons speaking both tongues is increasing rapidly. The joint official languages are French and Flemish.

Special objects of interest. Among these should be mentioned the

Polders, near the coast. This, as in Holland, is the name given to lakes or morasses which have been drained and thus made available for cultivation. The area covered amounts to nearly 200 square miles, **dykes** affording the necessary

protection. The **Kermesses**, or village fairs, usually take place in July or August, and provide interesting opportunities for studying the people's characteristics and costumes.

Climate. The climate is salubrious and the mean temperature of Brussels is 50° Fahrenheit. The best time for travelling in Belgium is from about the beginning of July to the middle of September.

Cycling. Roads are good, and in many instances cinder-paths are provided for cyclists, but these are not available for motor-cycles. A duty on cycles of 10 per cent. is charged on entering Belgium, but refunded on leaving the country. Members of the C.T.C., however, may obtain admission duty-free by applying to the Club Secretary beforehand for a special ticket. C.T.C. members, on presenting their ticket of membership, are admitted to the privileges of the *Touring Club de Belgique* (Headquarters, 4, *passage de la Bibliothèque, rue Royale, Brussels*). All cycles must have brakes, a bell or other warning signal, and a lamp. In towns or villages the maximum speed permitted is six miles, and on country roads 18 miles per hour. Unlike the English custom, in passing other vehicles in the same direction cyclists must keep to the *left*, but to the *right* on meeting them. The charge made by steamers between Dover and Ostend is 1s. 6d. (tandems 3s.); between Harwich and Antwerp 3s. (tandems 5s.). Motor-cycles may now enter Belgium under the same conditions as ordinary cycles, and, like them, duty-free on presentation of the special ticket above referred to. When travelling by rail in Belgium cyclists are expected to personally help in loading and unloading their machines. Uniform charge, 70 c. (tandems 1 fr. 40 c.) between any two stations on the Belgian State Railways; *mixed* services 1 fr. (tandems 2 fr.).

History. The earliest inhabitants of the country now called Belgium were a race of Celtic origin; these were replaced by Teuton invaders, who in turn were conquered by the Romans under Cæsar. In 843, by virtue of the treaty of Verdun, Flanders and Artois passed to France, and the eastern part, with Brabant, became part of the German Empire. In 1385 the male line of the House of Brabant became extinct, and Flanders was annexed to Burgundy. Later, most of the other states came under the rule of the Dukes of Burgundy. (A striking picture of the period is to be found in Sir Walter Scott's "Quentin Durward.") On the

marriage of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold (the last of the Dukes of Burgundy, who died in 1477) with the Archduke, afterwards Maximilian I, Emperor of Germany, Flanders, as did the Netherlands, came into possession of that monarch, and on the abdication of Charles V (1555) and the accession of his son, Philip II, it became subject to the dominion of Spain.

The Inquisition was introduced into Flanders and Holland, and, after the revolt which followed, the Belgian provinces were reduced to submission, while the northern provinces (Holland) maintained their independence. Belgium again reverted to the throne of Spain and was involved in the decline of that power. Artois and Thionville and other territories became the property of France by the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), and to these, other places, including Lille, were added in 1668. In 1702 the war of the Spanish Succession broke out; and by the treaty of Utrecht (1713) Belgium (for the second time) was transferred to Austria. After the war of the Pragmatic Sanction (or Austrian Succession), terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Austria remained in undisturbed possession of Belgium for upwards of 30 years. Joseph II, however, by his injudicious reforms, offended the religious and political sentiments of his Flemish subjects, and the hostile feeling led to disturbances at Louvain and other places. These had only been recently quelled by his successor, Leopold II, when the French Revolution took place. Belgium was made a Republic, only to form part, later, of the empire of Napoleon I. The treaty of London, 1814, and the Congress of Vienna, 1815, made of Belgium and Holland one kingdom, that of the Netherlands, under William of Orange, the union ending with the Belgian Revolution of 1830. Ultimately Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King, and ascended the throne in July 1831. At his death in 1865 his son Leopold II (the present King) succeeded him.

London to Antwerp.

This journey is performed either by the steamer from Harwich direct to Antwerp, or from Queenboro' by steamer to Flushing, then train to Antwerp, *viâ* Roosendaal: see Routes (a) and (b), p. 8.

If the tourist leaves the Great Eastern Railway (Liverpool Street) in the evening for Harwich (see below), or the Holborn Viaduct or Victoria Stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (evening) for Queenboro', unless the weather be very bad, he will be at Flushing long before the hour for breakfast (restaurant opposite the steamer pier).

At Flushing there is little to detain the visitor. It is a pleasant, clean, seaport town, nothing more, and is quite two miles from the quay and commodious railway station, at which passengers by the Queenboro' route are landed. It looks better inside than as it is seen from the steamer passing up and down the Scheldt; and Flushing must be an improving place now that the docks, which have been built at an expenditure of two millions of money, are better known and more turned to account.

British Vice-Consul, P. L. de Bruyne, C.V.O.

American Consular Agent, P. F. Auer.

Passengers by the Harwich steamer do not stop at Flushing, but go on direct to Antwerp, a river journey of 62 miles. The first town beyond Flushing is

Biervliet, the birthplace of William Beukels, who in 1386 invented the art of curing herrings.

Terneuzen is on the right. Near it are the sluice-gates of the Ghent Canal, by which large vessels can pass to that inland city. **British Consular Agent**, A. J. A. Van Rompu. (Railway to Ghent, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, p. 82; railway to Malines, p. 46.)

Fort Bath, on the right, commands the canal which separates Beveland from the mainland. Here Dutch territory is left, and Belgium is entered.

At **Fort Lillo**, on the right (opposite to which **Liefkenshoek** on the left), the first view is obtained of the spire of Antwerp Cathedral. Here passengers prepare their luggage for inspection by the Belgian Douaniers.

Calloo (left) and **Oordam** (right) are associated with a stirring chapter in the history of the Netherlands. Here the Duke of Parma threw across the river his bridge, 2,400 feet in length. Fire-ships came floating down from Antwerp, and by their explosion destroyed the bridge, killing 800 Spaniards. In spite of this and other stratagems, Antwerp was compelled to surrender.

Antwerp, see p. 19. Before reaching Antwerp, the forts are passed, under the guns of which the vessel of Van Speyk was stranded in 1831, when, rather than surrender to the Belgians, the young Dutch commander blew up his vessel, by which he and twenty-eight others lost their lives. Threading its way through the islands and shipping the steamer usually arrives in the docks about 9 a.m.

Passengers by the Queenboro' route land at Flushing (Hotels—see Appendix) and proceed by train to Antwerp, the large new railway station and Customs' shed being close to the steamer quay.

In about a quarter of an hour after leaving Flushing by train, the tourist arrives at

Middelburg (pop. 17,000), the capital of Zeeland, a province which, like the greater part of Holland, lies below the level of the sea, and which has for its coat-of-arms a lion *couchant*, and the appropriate motto *Luctor et emergo*. The railway station is beside the river or canal on which Middelburg stands, and there is a steam tramway to Flushing. In the park-like grounds outside the town are seen the gardens and pleasure houses in which respectable Dutchmen and their families rejoice. The town is very clean and quiet, with few poor houses. Fine shops certainly do not abound, but the private houses in the principal street are well built and substantial. In the middle of the town is a square, on one side of which is the

Town Hall, erected by Charles the Bold in 1468. It is one of the finest municipal buildings in Holland, and really worthy of a great city. The exterior is adorned with twenty-five statues of Counts and Countesses of Flanders. The interior contains the Municipal Museum (catalogue, 40 c.) and the Archives. Admission on week-days, 10 to 5, 25 c.

Under the west side of the Town Hall is a meat market and police-station.

In the **Cathedral**, or New Church, are monuments of Johan Evertsen and other Dutch admirals.

The **Abbey**, now occupied by the Provincial Council, contains some fine tapestries representing battles with the Spaniards.

The **Museum of Art**, in the garden of the Sebastian's Guild, contains old and modern paintings. Open 1 to 4 daily, 25 c.

In connection with the history of Middelburg, it should be noticed that the oldest *Keur*, or act of municipal incorporation, in the provinces afterwards constituting the Dutch Republic, was, writes Mr. Motley, that granted by William I of Holland and the Countess Joanna of Flanders, as joint proprietors of Walcheren, to the town of Middelburg. Its main purpose was to promise to the community law in place of arbitrary violence. This document, signed and sealed in 1217, has the merit of being the model upon which many other communities, cradles of great cities in Holland and Zeeland, were afterwards formed.

Middelburg was one of the last cities Alva held in his grasp. It was the first to welcome the Earl of Leicester and the English. At a later period it was the residence of the clever Dutch spectacle-maker, Hans Lippershey, who in 1601 invented the telescope.

To many Englishmen Middelburg will be especially interesting, as being a place where men, driven into exile because they held that in spiritual matters Christ was the Head of the Church, found a refuge. The quiet, sleepy Dutch town is for ever associated with Francis Johnson, with Robert Brown (familiar with 32 English prisons), with Henry Jacob, who founded at Southwark the first Independent church in London, and other immediate precursors of the Pilgrim Fathers.

A drive to Veere, Domburg, and Westcapelle is a pleasant excursion of one day from Middelburg.

The next important station is

Goes, with a lofty Gothic church, Hôtel de Ville containing paintings, and an ancient Château, called the Goestande. Several other stations are passed, an arm of the sea is crossed, and the traveller arrives at

Bergen-op-Zoom (pop. 12,000), a dull military town. Its fortifications were considered the masterpiece of *Coehorn*, and its strength was increased by the readiness with which the

surrounding country could be laid under water. General Graham attempted to storm the place in 1814; the names of British officers who fell on this occasion are recorded on a tablet in the church. The Gothic church was enlarged in the 15th century, but never completed. The Stadhuis contains portraits and a fine chimney-piece. Steam tramway to Tholen.

Seven miles farther is

Roosendaal, the Dutch Custom House, and railway junction for the lines to Rotterdam and Antwerp. Passengers to Antwerp continue to **Esschen**, the Belgian Custom House station, on to **Capellen**, and **Eeckeren**, where many wealthy Antwerp merchants reside; then intersecting the fortifications, and passing through the Anvers-Dam station near the docks, the train traverses the suburb of **Borgerhout**, and enters the central station of **Antwerp**.

Antwerp, see p. 19.





ANTWERP.

1. Cathedral C 8
2. St. Augustin Church D 3
3. Jesuits' (Old) " C 3
4. St. Andrew " D 3
5. St. George's " C 2
6. St. Jacques " C 2
7. St. Joseph " B 1
8. St. Paul " O 3
9. English " D 2
10. Bourso " C 2
11. Harmonie Club D 2
12. Hôtel de Ville " O 3
13. Museum (Picture) E 3
14. " Plantain D 3
15. Palace " D 2
16. Park " D 1
17. Priory, Cellinials D 3
18. Babens' House D 2
19. Station (Central) C 1
20. " Rod F 4
21. Theatre, Firmish O 1, 2
22. " Royal D 2
23. Zoological Gardens C 1
24. Post Office D 3
25. St. Joseph Church E 1
26. St. Amant " B 1
27. Palais de Justice " E 2
28. St. Elizabeth Hospital " D 2
29. Military Hospital " E 2
30. Retepots Royal " E 2
31. National Bank " E 3
32. Custom House " H 3
33. Grand Hotel " D 2
34. School of Music " O 2
35. Athénée Royal O 1
36. Maison Francmaçique O 3
37. Telegraph in the House
38. Tramways

ANTWERP.

Fr., Anvers ; *Flem.*, Antwerpen.

(Pop. 360,000.)

Hotels.—(See Appendix).

The **Central Railway Station** (*Station de l'État*) for Malines, Brussels, Louvain, etc., Dendermonde, Hasselt, Turnhout, Roosendaal, Flushing, Rotterdam, Ghent, etc., is in the Avenue de Keyzer, near the Zoological Garden. The Station of the *Waasland* line to Ghent is at the Quai St. Michel, on the left bank of the Scheldt. The *South Station* is used only by the trains of the Antwerp-Alost and the Lierre-Turnhout lines.

English Church in the Rue des Tanneurs, 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

English Sailors' Church—Avenue du Commerce.

English Sailors' Home—Canal de l'Ancre.

British Consul-General, Sir E. Cecil Hertslet. **Vice-Consuls**, W. Lydcotte, and R. H. Cox.

United States Consul-General, Church Howe. **Vice-Consul-General**, S. H. Haine.

Post Office on the Place Verte, in new spacious building ; branch offices at the stations, the Palais de Justice, and elsewhere.

Telegraph Offices—Rue des Douze Mois, on the south side of the Exchange, at the Railway Stations, Post Office, Exchange, etc.

Public Telephones in the waiting-rooms of the Tramways, and in several Hotels and Restaurants.

Electric Tramways.—Twelve lines of tramcars run between the principal quarters of the town. Fare for any one station in any direction, 10 centimes ; for the whole distance, 15 centimes. Correspondence, 15 centimes.

Steam Tramways to Turnhout and Hoogstraeten, to Broechem and Lierre, to Bergen-op-Zoom and Tholen, to Schooten and Breda. For times and fares, see Local Tables.

Carriages—Consult local tariff (very dear).

Steamers to London, Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby, Newcastle, Leith, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Southampton, the Mediterranean, India, Australia, Brazil, Mexico, West Indies, South America, South Africa and other ports (see sailing lists). Also to Harwich daily, except Sundays. Small steamers ply frequently to many places on the Scheldt.

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

Bethel and Sailors' Home, p. 40.

Botanical Garden, p. 39.

Bourse, the (Exchange), p. 36.

Brewers, House of the, p. 37.

Churches : the Cathedral, p. 24 ; St. Andrew, p. 29 ; St. Anthony, p. 29 ; St. Augustine, p. 29 ; St. Charles-Borromée, p. 29 ; St. George, p. 29 ; St. Jacques, p. 28 ; St. Paul, p. 28.

(The churches are open free from 6 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4.20 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; but the good pictures are kept covered, and to see these the buildings must be inspected between 12 and 4 p.m., and a fee paid.)

Citadel, p. 36.

Docks, old and new ; Quays, p. 37.

Exchange, the, p. 36.

Hôtel de Ville, open all day, fee 1 fr., p. 35.

Museum of the Hospital (Musée Kums), daily 10 to 4, 1 fr., p. 35.

Museum Plantin-Moretus, daily 10 to 4, 1 fr., p. 34.

National Bank, the, p. 36.

Palais de Justice, p. 36.

Parks, pp. 38, 39.

Private Societies, p. 38.

Royal Museum of Paintings, daily, 1 fr. ; Thursday, Sunday, and Holidays free, p. 30.

Royal Palace, p. 36.

Rubens, House of, p. 38.

Statues of Rubens, Van Dyck, etc., p. 40.

Steen, the, Museum of Antiquities, daily, 1 fr., p. 34.

Theatres, p. 39.

Tower of Cathedral, p. 27.

Zoological Garden, daily until 7 p.m., 1 fr., p. 38.

A legend of a giant is given to account for the name of the city of Antwerp. Antigone, a giant with a very Greek cognomen, lived on the banks of the Scheldt, and levied tolls on all who passed. If they refused to pay, he cut off their hands and threw them into the river. Thence by means of the two Flemish words, *anit*, a hand, and *werpen*, to throw, comes the name Antwerp. Antigone was afterwards subdued and slain by Giant Brabo, who gave his name to Brabant; so goes the story; but when the visitor knows that “aen’t werf” is Flemish for *on the wharf*, he will probably see a more likely derivation of the name of the city.

The history of Antwerp, like that of the cities near to it, is a history of vicissitude. In the eleventh century it was a small republic. It rose to be the first commercial city in Europe in the time of Charles V., when 5,000 merchants met daily on its exchange, and 2,500 vessels lay anchored at one time in the river. This extraordinary commercial prosperity took its origin in 1482, when the bourgeois of Bruges quarrelled with the Archduke Maximilian, and in consequence the port of Sluys (Sluis) was blocked up. The trade of Bruges was therefore transferred to Antwerp. The Portuguese made the city their northern dépôt for the productions and manufactures of the East, whilst Northern merchants brought hither in exchange the merchandise of their own lands. The trade of England and Spain was all carried on through Antwerp, all Spanish exports coming here in the first instance. Besides the foreign trade, there was an extensive commerce with the interior—Hainault, France, Burgundy, Cologne, and Cambray, all made Antwerp their market place. But the commercial prosperity of the city received a terrible blow when it was captured by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, in 1585. In 1648 the Treaty of Westphalia sadly damaged Antwerp, by closing the Scheldt, thereby sending the merchants to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The Scheldt remained closed till the French took Antwerp in 1794. They held it till 1815. When the separation of Holland and Belgium was agreed upon, after the Revolution of 1830, the King of Holland declined to give up the citadel of Holland. Consequently the French came with a strong force and bombarded the citadel, which was gallantly defended by General Chassé with 4,500 men; but it was in vain, and Antwerp surrendered on December 24th, 1832. Of late years commerce has again revived rapidly, and a fresh era of prosperity has been established. Antwerp is a

city of many interesting associations,—the city of Sir Thomas Gresham ; the city where our Tudor princes used to send to borrow money ; the city where Bonaparte lived, and where *Rubens* was born and buried.

There is, however, one other aspect of Antwerp to which we must refer. English Protestantism owes much to Antwerp. It was about the close of the year 1525 that the English New Testament was sent from thence to London. Five pious Hanseatic merchants took charge of the books, and conveyed them to their dépôt in the Steel Yard. Next year a more portable edition was printed at Antwerp, by a man named Eyndhoxen, who had consigned it to his correspondents in London. The annoyance of the priests was extreme ; and Hackett, the agent of Henry VIII in the Low Countries, immediately received orders to get this man punished. “We cannot deliver judgment without inquiry into the matter,” was the sensible reply of the great burghers of Antwerp. “We will therefore have the book translated into Flemish.” “God forbid !” cried Hackett, in alarm. “What ! would you also, on your side of the ocean, translate this book into the language of the people ?” The charge against Eyndhoxen was dismissed. A little while after a still more attractive edition of the New Testament was printed in Antwerp, by Raimond, who came over to England with five hundred copies, which were speedily sold ; but certain priests and monks having discovered the Scriptures among the sacks of corn, carried several copies to the Bishop of London, who threw Raimond into prison. It was to Antwerp the persecuting Bishop of London, Faistall, repaired, in hopes to lay hold of Tyndale and Fryth. A merchant found out Tyndale in his retreat. “William,” said he, “I hear you are a poor man, and have a heap of New Testaments and books by you, for which you have beggared yourself, and I have now found a merchant who will buy them all, and with ready money too !” “Who is the merchant ?” “The Bishop of London.” “But he will burn them.” “So much the better. The question comes to this—shall the bishop pay for the books or shall he not ? for make up your mind, he will have them.” The Reformer consented, paid his debts with the money, and brought out a more perfect edition.

Antwerp at the present day is a flourishing city, one of the busiest seaports of Europe ; and is the commercial capital of Belgium. Rich in historical, artistic, and archæological

associations, it is one of the localities to which the intelligent tourist should turn his earliest attention. There is a vast deal to be seen here, far more than can be learnt from guide-books. A writer tries to sum it up in these words: "Antwerp altogether is a most interesting town, and we do not know a place which better epitomises Continental life. It has a busy river, a lively quay, a famous arsenal, an industrious population, a market where the neighbouring peasantry may be seen in the ancient Flemish head-gear, streets where the cafés project their tables and seats and people drink in the open air, boulevards, parks, zoological gardens, where orchestral concerts are given. There is a combination of French exteriors and Flemish interiors, altogether very happy and pleasing."

Antwerp breathes an atmosphere of art. It is a place to love and to admire. Its ancient streets, its markets thronged by people in quaint costumes, among which the curious thimble-shaped bonnet is strikingly conspicuous; the gaily-attired soldiers, priests, milk-dealers—with their little carts drawn by dogs, and filled with bright brass vessels containing milk—the gingerbread shops, and a thousand other peculiar features of the city, attract by their novelty. Very curious is the appearance of the houses—great old-fashioned, lofty-gabled, quaint-looking structures. Then there are the statues, fountains, public buildings, and the new portions of the city, all of which are worth visiting, to say nothing of the quays on the riverside, or the magnificent docks crowded with the shipping of all nations. The Spanish air of many of the females, and the rich silk mantillas worn by them, never fail to attract the attention of the tourist. The people here are thoroughly Roman Catholic; the industrial habits of the Fleming have become incorporated with the intensely religious fervour of the Spaniard. Statues of the Virgin and Infant Saviour abound at the street corners; shops for the sale of rosaries, crucifixes, artificial flowers, confirmation wreaths, immortelles, etc., are found in all directions; while places where religious books and pictures are sold are extremely numerous. The churches are many, and overflow with altars, shrines, and splendid paintings. Rome itself can scarcely boast of more costly pictures or art treasures than are possessed by Antwerp. The social aspects of the city are deeply interesting. Everywhere one meets with traces of the vicissitudes it has undergone, from the time when the Spaniards ruled it with a rod of iron, until the momentous period (in the year 1831), when

the kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state. Sieges, revolutions, battles, insurrections, and attacks seem to have formed part of the normal life of the citizens; but they became used to it, and went on with their business as if nothing was the matter.

“Antwerp is full of *Rubens*. Something of his is to be seen in nearly all the churches, and not the least interesting memorial is his tomb in the Church of St. Jacques [p. 28]. Art is, in short, the distinguishing feature of a city which has given birth to the greatest painters of the Low Countries—*Francis Floris, Quinten Matsys, Rombouts, Rubens, A. Van Dyck, Schut, Seghers, Van Oort, David Teniers, Neefs, Jordaens, and Crayer*. Out of these traditions has grown up a love of pictures that pervades all classes of the inhabitants; and it is by no means rare to discover choice specimens of the Dutch and Flemish schools in some of the poorest houses. The amateur collections of Antwerp, accessible to visitors, are numerous; and there are many single pictures of great value in private hands, which strangers are not permitted to see.” (Bell’s “*Wayside Pictures*.”)

The town and river of Antwerp are defended by several miles of broad and massive ramparts, a new citadel, and a dozen detached forts, thus rendering it one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Antwerp is the principal arsenal of the kingdom of Belgium, and to besiege it effectively an army of some 250,000 men would be required.

The Cathedral.

Sunday and Thursday, 8 to 12, free for the pictures; other days, 12 to 4, 1 franc each person, tickets to be obtained just outside south door.

The Cathedral is situated at the end of the Place Verte, and within a few minutes’ walk of the quay where the steam-boats belonging to the Great Eastern Company are moored. Seen from the river, the spire of the Cathedral forms a very prominent feature. It is one of the loftiest in the world, being no less than 404 feet in height. The sculptured tracery of the various portions of the spire are so fine that Charles V. said it deserved to be kept in a glass case, while Napoleon compared it to Mechlin lace. In all the wars and sieges from which Antwerp has suffered so severely, the Cathedral has

fortunately been spared, even by the bitterest foe, although more than once it has been in imminent danger. It was too beautiful to be destroyed, and so, to this day, it stands, proud and lovely as of old, despite the crowd of little shops and mean dwellings which have clustered disfiguringly around its base. The famous carillon of sixty bells rings out every *seven minutes*. These bells were placed there in 1483. The largest, named Carolus, after Charles V., is 16,000 pounds in weight, and takes sixteen men to ring it.

The Cathedral dates from 1352—1411, the west front and tower from about a century later. The seven-aisled interior is 390 feet long by 250 wide. It is the largest and most beautiful Gothic Church in the Netherlands.

Entering by the south door, the visitor finds himself in the south transept, where hangs *Rubens'* world-famed masterpiece **The Descent from the Cross**—one of the noblest paintings in existence, and of the possession of which the Antwerpens are so justly proud. The picture is protected by folding doors, painted on both sides, representing, when open, the Salutation of the Virgin, and the Presentation in the Temple; and when closed, St. Christopher carrying the Infant Saviour, and a Hermit. This picture, and the **Elevation of the Cross**, on the other side, are only exposed free to the public for a few hours on Thursday and Sunday mornings; at other times they may be viewed when the Cathedral is closed; fee, 1 franc each person. Close by is a St. Francis, by *Murillo*. Opposite are the Marriage of Cana, by *De Vos*, and the Last Supper, by *Vennius*.

In the south aisle, under the three most western windows, are a series of twelve choice paintings, illustrative of the Crucifixion. Here, too, is the **curious wooden pulpit**, carved by *Verbruggen*, and representing a mass of foliage, supported by lifelike figures, symbolical of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and bearing numerous curious representations of the feathered tribe, both real and imaginary. Over the west door is the great organ, and on each side are portraits of Moses and Aaron.

In the north aisle are three beautifully carved confessionals, by *Verbruggen*. The various compartments are divided by life-size figures, executed with much boldness. Here, also, is an altar and shrine, richly decorated with gold and silver utensils, and displaying waxen figures of the Virgin and Infant Saviour, clad in silken robes, and wearing crowns of silver.

The **Choir** possesses an almost theatrical amount of splendour. Over the entrance is a large cross, painted blue, and richly ornamented. At each corner of the choir is a life-size statue of one of the four Evangelists; on each side are rows of elaborately carved stalls, filled with tabernacle work, foliage, Scripture groups, statuettes, and other artistic features, the centre stalls rising in the form of pinnacles; while the high altar, reached by an ascent of about a dozen steps, is surmounted by a magnificent golden canopy, sparkling in the sunshine, and supported by large silver figures, two of which are represented in a flying attitude. Above the altar, which literally blazes with its gorgeous profusion of precious metals, is another of *Rubens'* famous pictures—**The Assumption of the Virgin**.

Crossing into the north transept, we have another great picture by *Rubens*, **The Elevation of the Cross**, a magnificent work, which, like its companion, is protected by painted folding doors. Over the north door is a costly stained-glass window, representing Albert and Isabella of Austria at their devotions. On the west side of the transept is a picture of Christ disputing with the Doctors. It is by the younger *Franck*, and is said to contain portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, and other Protestant reformers. Another picture represents the Glorification of the Virgin. In the Chapel of the Virgin, on the first column to the right, is a celebrated **Head of the Saviour**, painted on marble, said to be by *Leonardo da Vinci*. The windows date from 1603. On the east side of the transept are two altars and shrines. The first of these is adorned with a figure of the Infant Jesus, supported by a priest. The altar itself is literally covered with ornaments of gold and silver.

In the back of the choir are eight chapels, fitted up with much taste. The first of these contains several pictures, the most prominent being one representing a Dead Christ. Here, also, are several confessionals, with twelve finely carved life-size figures. The second chapel contains various pictures, the altar being extremely rich in silver ornaments. The third chapel, which is tastefully decorated, includes among its paintings a Descent from the Cross and a Dead Christ. It has also a confessional, with two life-size figures. The next chapel is remarkable principally for its stained-glass windows. Here, also, are several small statuettes. The fifth chapel contains the tomb of Moretus, the painter, above which hangs a painting, by

Rubens, of the Resurrection of Our Saviour. The confessionals closely resemble those in the other chapels. The sixth and seventh chapels furnish an elaborate display of ecclesiastical pomp and splendour. The latter contains the tomb of one of the great dignitaries of the Romish Church, and is filled with paintings, one of the most noticeable being that representing the Infant Jesus. The eighth and last chapel contains a confessional and several paintings. Each of these chapels possesses its own altar, richly decorated with gold and silver plate, candlesticks, gems, embroidery, and flowers, in the most profuse and lavish manner imaginable. The total number of paintings in the edifice has been estimated at three hundred.

Music of the great masters is performed at high mass at 10 a.m. on Sundays and festivals. The organ, with 90 registers, is the largest in Belgium.

By the western door is the entrance to the steps leading to the summit of

The **Tower**. Admission, 50 centimes. At the entrance door is a stone slab marking the spot where a workman, whose secret for a foundation of the tower was stolen, fell, having jumped from the first landing. His secret was fish hides, on which the tower is built. Visitors ascend to the upper gallery, where a most delightful view bursts upon the sight. In front flows the stately Scheldt. Right and left rise the massive earthworks designed for the protection of the city during times of war; close by lies a dense forest of funnels and masts, from which issue the sounds of ceaseless activity. Nearer, the roof of the Hotel de Ville; then a chaotic mass of quaint gables, curiously peaked roofs, open spaces, towering spires, glittering pinnacles, ruined walls, stately villas, busy warehouses, and dingy courtyards, interspersed here and there with great masses of rich green foliage. The whole city lies spread out like a map before the visitor, and with the aid of a glass he can survey the flat plains of Belgium and Holland for forty miles in every direction. To the south, across a thickly wooded country, the eye reaches to Malines, and still farther, to Louvain and Brussels. Towards the north-west, Fort Lillo, on the Scheldt, the shipping at Flushing, and the spire of Middelburg in the centre of the island of Walcheren, are distinctly visible. Northward stretches a dreary flat towards Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda.

In the vicinity of the Cathedral is a well, covered with an **iron canopy**, made from one piece of iron, bearing a small statue of the Giant Brabo, the work of the blacksmith Quinten Matsys, who became a famous painter through his love for an artist's daughter.

Churches.

The **Church of St. Jacques** (1491), completed in 1656, in the Rue Neuve, east of the Cathedral, is a magnificent edifice—the finest church in the city. May be viewed from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.; fee, 1 franc for one person, numbers at a reduction. Its private chapels are numerous, and very richly adorned. Many of the paintings are covered and are not shown on Sundays, on other days may be seen works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Verbruggen*, *Boeyermans*, *Dujardin*, *de Vos*, *Seghers*, *Quellin*, *Jansen*, and others. The interior is lighted by good stained glass windows, which are much admired. For a long period this church was the burying-place of the first families of Antwerp. The High Altar, Screen, and Rood-loft are very fine. Behind the high altar is the **Chapel of the Rubens Family**. The painter's tomb is shown by a slab let into the floor. The altarpiece is a Holy Family, by *Rubens*—a brilliant example of the great artist's skill in colouring. Into the picture *Rubens* has introduced portraits of himself, his two wives, his father, his grandfather, and his son, in the characters of St. George, Martha, Mary Magdalen, St. Jerome, Time, and an Angel. Above the altar-piece is a statue of the Virgin, in white marble, by *Du Quesnoy*.

In the south transept is a remarkable relief cutting, cut by *Vervoort* from a single stone. It represents the Raising of the Cross. In one of the chapels is a good oval portrait of Cornelius Landschot, by *Van Dyck*.

The **Church of St. Paul**, formerly the Dominican Church is entered from the Rue des Sœurs Noires. Admission, noon and evening, 1 fr. Outside is a strange rockwork **Calvary**, with numerous statues, and a grotto at the foot, said to represent the Holy Sepulchre. The torments of purgatory are also strangely depicted. Within the church are many paintings by *Van Dyck*, *Rubens*, *Jordaens*, *Teniers*, and other objects of interest.

The Scourging of Christ	<i>Rubens.</i>
The Adoration of the Shepherds	<i>Ibid.</i>
The Descent from the Cross	<i>Cels.</i>
The Seven Works of Mercy	<i>Teniers the Elder.</i>
Christ, supported by St. John, Mary Magdalen, and Angels	<i>De Crayer.</i>
Crucifixion	<i>Jordaens.</i>
Christ bearing the Cross	<i>Van Dyck.</i>
Mysteries of the Redemption (15 paintings).	
Confessionals, finely carved; various designs.	
Grand Altar	<i>Verbruggen.</i>

The **Church of St. Charles-Borromée**, or **Jesuit Church**, was rebuilt in 1718. The façade is very elegant. The interior is excessively decorated. It contains a **Chapel of the Virgin**, of various coloured marbles. Also various pictures by *Seghers*, *Schut*, *Delin*, etc.

The original church was destroyed in 1718 by lightning, and many of *Rubens*' pictures perished. The edifice will interest British tourists, as having been used as an hospital for English soldiers after the battle of Waterloo.

The **Church of St. Augustine** is by the Rue des Peignes. Admission, 6 to 12, free, at other times, 50 c. It contains:—

Marriage of St. Catherine	<i>Rubens.</i>
Ecstasy of St. Augustine	<i>Van Dyck.</i>
Martyrdom of St. Apollina	<i>Jordaens.</i>
Pulpit representing St. Augustine	<i>Verbruggen.</i>

Church of St. Andrew; rebuilt 1756. The **carved pulpit** is one of the best specimens of its kind. It represents Christ calling Peter and Andrew from their nets. It is by *Van Hool*; the figures by *Van Gheel*.

Crucifixion of St. Andrew	<i>Otto Vennius.</i>
Medallion Portrait of Mary Stuart	<i>Pourbus.</i>

The above portrait surmounts the tomb of Barbara Maubrey and Elizabeth Curle, Maids of Honour to Mary Stuart. Admission noon and evening, 1 fr.

The **Church of St. Anthony of Padua**, or of the Capuchins, contains a Virgin and Child by *Rubens*, and a Dead Christ by *Van Dyck*. The **Church of St. George** (1853) has some good modern fresco paintings.

Museums.

It may not be amiss here briefly to distinguish the Flemish Schools. The ancient school commences at the end of the fourteenth century, with the brothers *Van Eyck*. *Memling* (see Bruges, p. 59) was another early painter. Then by *Quinten Matsys*, *Floris*, *Breughel*, *De Vos*, and a chain of artists, we arrive at *Otto Vennius*, at the end of the sixteenth century.

From the studio of *Otto Vennius* came *Peter Paul Rubens*, and with his illustrious pupil *Van Dyck* created a second epoch in Flemish art. *Crayer*, *Seghers*, *Tyssens*, *Hussum*, and numerous others followed these great masters, but at a vast distance behind them.

The Modern School of Belgian Artists has won considerable repute. *Wappers*, *de Keyser*, *Gallait*, *Verboekhoven*, *Hellemans*, and many others might be mentioned, whose works abound in the churches and mansions. A Triennial Exhibition of the works of Modern Artists is held at Antwerp. In the Rue des Tanneurs, 31, is a permanent "Galerie des Beaux-Arts" (Fine Art Gallery).

The **Royal Museum or Academy of Paintings** (open daily 10 to 4, Sundays, Thursdays and Holidays free, other days 1 fr.) is a spacious new building, opened with great ceremony on August 11, 1890, in the *Place du Peuple*, or *Place du Musée*. It is situated less than a mile from the *Place Verte*, the centre of the town, whence tram-cars run every few minutes to the door of the Museum. It contains a magnificent collection of paintings and other works of art, comprising the finest specimens of the masters of the Flemish Schools; among them thirty by Rubens and six by Van Dyck.

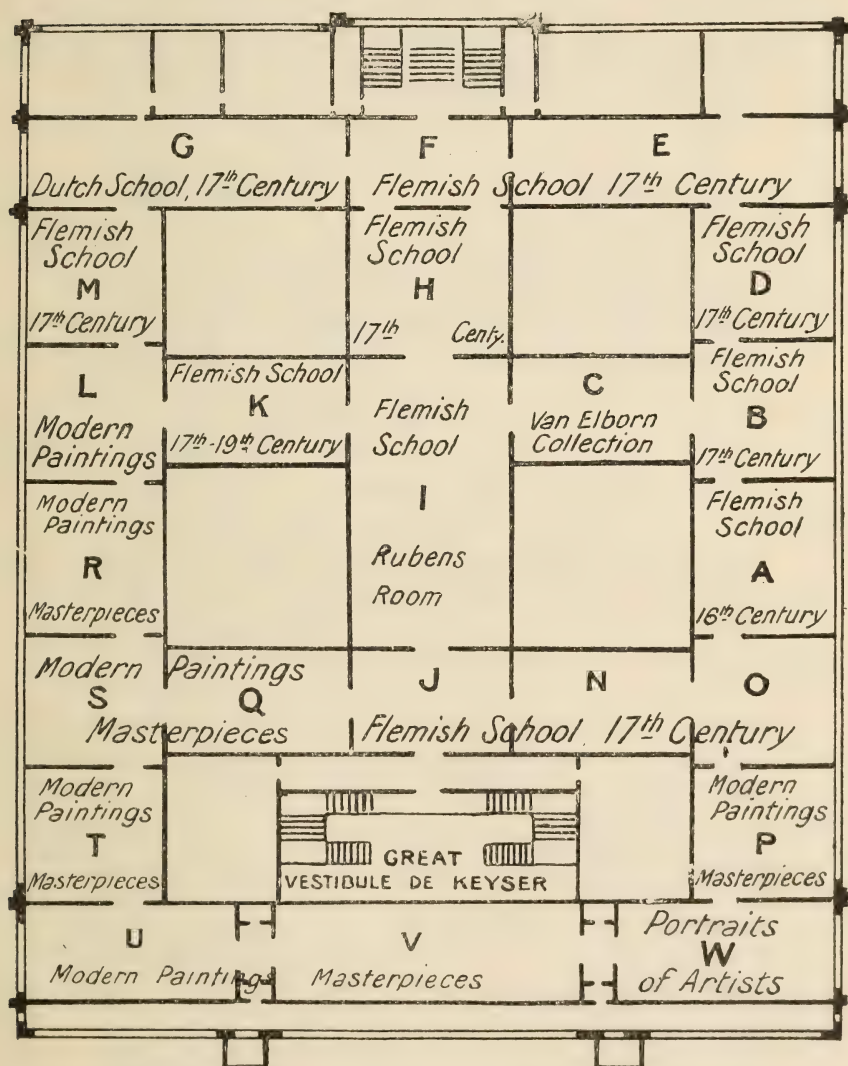
Many of the paintings have been brought from suppressed convents and churches, others are from collections bought by the city, and many again are legacies from various donors.

To the left of the Entrance Hall on the ground floor is the **Sculpture Gallery**, and in the right wing the Rubens and Van Dyck Collections, reproductions, consisting of engravings, etchings, woodcuts, photographs, etc.

The first floor contains the **Picture Gallery**, a splendid collection of 800 pictures of old masters, and some 500 works

PLAN OF ROYAL MUSEUM, ANTWERP.

EAST



Main Entrance

WEST

of modern artists. The Official Catalogue is published in English, Flemish, and French; the names of the artists are attached to the pictures, and their numbers correspond with the numerical order in the Catalogue, so that in whatever room the visitor may be, any picture is very easily found in the Catalogue. The following list contains some of the best known paintings of Old Masters, in their numerical order, without distinction of Rooms:—

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. The Crucifixion | <i>Antonello (de Messine).</i> | |
| 20. The Ambassador | <i>Boyermands.</i> | |
| 56. The Transfiguration and Demoniac Boy | <i>Del Mont.</i> | |
| 72—4. Triptych. Triumph of Christ. Right wing, Baptism of Constantine. Left, Constantine Erecting a Church at Constantinople. | | <i>Martin De Vos.</i> |
| 77. Triptych. Unbelief of St. Thomas. 78. Right wing, Baptism of Christ. 80. Left, Death of St. John the Baptist | | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 83. Triptych. Render unto Cæsar the Things which are Cæsar's. 84. Right wing, The Tribute Money. 85. Left, The Widow's Mite | | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 107. St. Norbert receiving back the Sacred Vessels | <i>Cornelius de Vos.</i> | |
| 112. Fall of the Rebel Angels | <i>De Viendt (Frans Floris).</i> | |
| 133. Education of the Virgin | <i>Franchoyts.</i> | |
| 145. Martyrdom of St. Crispin and St. Crispinan | <i>Fracken.</i> | |
| 188. The Fisherboy | <i>Frans Hals.</i> | |
| 214. Death of Pharoah | <i>Jordaens.</i> | |
| 215. The Last Supper | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 221. Adoration of the Shepherds | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 241. Head of Christ | <i>Quinten Matsys.</i> | |
| 242. Head of the Virgin | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 243. The Magdalen | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 244. The Accountant | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 245. TRIPTYCH. The Entombment. 246. Right wing, Death of St John the Baptist. 248. Left, Martyrdom of St. John. Considered to be the Master's <i>chef d'œuvre</i> | | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 250. Head of Christ | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| 255—256. Diptych | <i>Memling.</i> | |
| 265. St. Francis of Assisi | <i>Murillo.</i> | |

273. Passage of the Red Sea *Pepyn.*
 282. The Pool of Bethsaida (enormous size) *Quellin.*
 293. Portrait of his wife *Rembrandt.*
 297. THE CRUCIFIXION (celebrated picture painted
 for the Church of the Franciscans) } *Rubens.*
 298. ADORATION OF THE MAGI *Ibid.*
 299. Delivery of a Soul from Purgatory through
 the Intercession of St. Theresa } *Ibid.*
 300. Triptych. The Dead Christ. 301. Right
 wing, The Virgin. 303. Left, St. John the
 Evangelist } *Ibid.*
 305. Last Communion of St. Francis of Assisi *Ibid.*
 307. Triptych. Unbelief of St. Thomas. 308.
 Right wing, Portrait of Nicholas Rockox, an
 Antwerp Burgomaster. 310. Left, Wife of
 same } *Ibid.*
 312. The Virgin with the Parrot *Ibid.*
 313. The Crucifixion *Ibid.*
 314. The Trinity *Ibid.*
 315. Descent from the Cross (Replica from the
 painting in the Cathedral) } *Ibid.*
 316—318. Triumphal Arch and Car *Ibid.*
 329. St. Ignatius in Garland of Flowers *Seghers.*
 339. The Village Wedding *J. Steen.*
 357. Presentation of Jean de Sforza to St. Peter
 by Pope Alexander VI } *Titian.*
 358. Card Players *Valentin.*
 371. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian *Van Coxcyen.*
 374. The Martyrdom of St. George *Ibid.*
 393—5. The Seven Sacraments *R. Van der Weyden.*
 403. The Descent from the Cross *Van Dyck.*
 404. The Dead Saviour *Ibid.*
 406. The Crucifixion *Ibid.*
 407. Portrait of a Girl *Ibid.*
 413—424. An Altar-screen, in twelve Sections,
 representing the Adoration of the Mystic
 Lamb } *After
 Van Eyck.*
 479. Zacchæus in the Sycamore Tree *Van Veen.*
 480. Calling of St. Matthew *Ibid.*
 481. St. Nicholas Engaged in Works of Mercy *Ibid.*
 482. St. Nicholas Saving his Flock from Famine *Ibid.*
 500. Horseman *Wouverman.*
 505. St. Catherine Disputing with the Philosophers *Ykens.*

Nos. 515 to 636 are chiefly by unknown artists, others being from the Collection Van Ertborn.

Nos. 637 to 775 are by Old Masters, particulars of which will be found in the Catalogue.

Nos. 1,000 to 1,499 are by Modern Artists, displayed in several rooms known as the Musée Moderne, reached from Room J.

Nos. 1,500 to 1,578 are works specially ordered since 1853 from members of the Antwerp Academy of Painting.

The **Steen**, and Museum of Antiquities, is near the fish market. It is open daily, 10 to 4, Sundays and Thursdays free, other days 1 fr. The quaint style of the buildings in the vicinity is very noticeable. The Museum itself occupies a building which was formerly a prison of the Inquisition, belonging to the Castle of Antwerp. It contains on the ground floor and in eight rooms on the first floor antiquities and historic relics from Roman times till the 18th century, arms, armour, furniture, insignia of city guilds, suits of mail, ancient prints and engravings, also printing-presses, embroideries, tapestry, lace, china, pottery, and instruments of torture. Catalogue 1 fr., to the Egyptian section 50 c.; candle for the dungeon, 10 c.

The **Museum Plantin-Moretus**, one of the most fascinating interiors of Antwerp, in the Marché du Vendredi, was opened in 1875. Plantin was a contemporary of Rubens, and devoted his life to the perfection of printing and engraving. From 1579 the business was carried on in this building down to 1875, by Plantin and the family of his son-in-law, Moretus, when the valuable and interesting collection of pictures (including fourteen portraits by Rubens, and two by Van Dyck), tapestries, furniture, type, copperplates, etc., in the house where he lived and worked, was bought by the Municipality for the sum of £48,000. The Museum is open free on Sundays and Thursdays, 10 to 4; on other days admission 1 fr. It contains, in 30 rooms, portraits by Rubens and Van Dyck, presses, types, compositors' cases, woodblocks, library, miniatures, illuminated missals, books, proofs, manuscripts, letters, etc.—an interesting and unique collection. Catalogue by Max Rooses, 1 fr. Copies of the engravings and woodcuts may be obtained at the entrance.

GROUND FLOOR: Room I.—Contains some old Flemish tapestry and a tortoise-shell table.

Room II.—Contains family portraits, many by *Rubens*; also sketches, title-pages, drawings, some by *Rubens*, others by *Quellin*, *Van Orley*, *De Vos*, and *Van Noort*. Two handsome cabinets.

Room III.—Contains family portraits, also portraits of *Pope Leo X.* and other eminent men; miniatures, letters, the celebrated *Biblia Polyglotta* (1568-70). Copy of the *Lion Hunt* by *Rubens*.

In the COURT is the SALE ROOM and a large room containing Flemish tapestry.

The PRINTING OFFICE, including the **Proof-Reader's Room, Type-Room, Printing-Room, Offices**, everything standing as if for daily use.

FIRST FLOOR.—Rooms I and II contain specimens of the *Gutenberg*, and other celebrated printing-offices. Chinese and Japanese porcelain.

Room III.—Small library.

Room IV.—Collection of woodcuts.

Room V.—Copies of the paintings of *Rubens* in water-colours, thirty-six in number.

Room VI.—Copper plates.

Room VII.—A sitting-room. Family portraits.

Room VIII.—Documents.

Room IX.—Copper plates and engravings.

Room X.—Book-bindings.

SECOND FLOOR: Type-foundry.

The **Hospital Museum**, or *Musée Kums*, opened 1891, contains a very fine collection of 170 ancient and modern paintings. Open Sundays and Thursdays, 50 centimes; other days on application, 1 fr. The fees go to the Hospital Funds. Catalogue 1 fr.

There are numerous **Private Collections** of paintings at Antwerp, some of which are accessible to visitors. The tourist will get particulars by enquiry at the hotels.

Public Buildings, etc.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (1565), situated in the Grand' Place, though perhaps insignificant compared with some of the municipal palaces of Belgium, is a fine building. It was designed by *De Viendt* (*Floris*). The front, which is a

composite structure, comprising the five orders, is embellished with statues. The staircase is decorated with coloured marble. The **Burgomaster's Room** contains a richly-carved chimney-piece, representing the Marriage of Cana; the **Salle Leys** is a very handsome hall, decorated with some fine paintings, by H. Leys (1814—1869), and portraits of princes who lived between the twelfth and the fifteenth centuries. In the **Salle des Mariages** is a very fine carved chimney-piece, in black and white marble, and five frescoes by Lagge. Marriages take place here every Tuesday and Saturday. In the Hall where the Town Council meets are portraits of the Belgian Royal Family, by *De Keyser* and *Wappers*. The **Town Library** is in this building. Open all day, fee 1 fr.

The fine **Bourse**, or Exchange, in the Rue des Douze Mois, which formed the model of the Exchanges at London and Amsterdam, was built in 1531, and was the first structure of the kind in Europe. It was an open court, with a vaulted colonnade resting on pillars of blue marble, all carved, but every one different. This fine building was burnt down in 1858, and a new and elegant building supplies its place. Business hours of the Exchange, 1 to 3 o'clock. Admission free to the Galleries.

Many new buildings of public importance have been recently completed in Antwerp. Amongst them are the **Palais de Justice** in the Boulevard de l'Industrie, built in 1871-75 in the French style, the **National Bank** in the Place Léopold, erected in the Flemish Renaissance style in 1875-80, and the **Post Office** in the Place Verte. No city has been so much changed and improved as Antwerp during the last twenty years; fresh boulevards and streets have been laid out, and a magnificent new State Railway Station has been completed recently.

The **Royal Palace** is on the Place de Meir, and is an elegant specimen of Louis Quinze architecture, erected in 1745. It was purchased from a private family in 1811, and is richly adorned with paintings and sculptures by *Vervoot*. It is used as a residence by the King and the Royal Family when they come to Antwerp.

The **Citadel** was rendered memorable on account of its siege and capture by the united forces of the Flemish and French in 1832.

The **Docks, Quays and Warehouses**, extending for miles, convey an excellent idea of the extent and importance of Antwerp's commerce.

The **Old Docks** were constructed by Napoleon I, 1803—1811; one of these can contain 100 vessels, the other 250 vessels, of moderate tonnage. The **New Docks** were opened in 1862 by Leopold I, and now cover an area of nearly 300 acres. They are connected with each other and with the railway stations by a perfect arrangement of railway lines, by which some thousands of trucks are manipulated daily. On the Quai Van Dyck, and the Quai Jordaens, above the dock sheds, are elevated terraces or promenairs, where the shipping and the river can be seen to advantage.

The **Quays**, perhaps the finest in the world, are nearly three miles long and 240 feet wide. Vessels drawing 28 feet of water can now lie alongside at low tide, loading and discharging their cargoes by the aid of enormous hydraulic cranes direct from or into the railway trucks. Some of the large Transatlantic liners may be visited by ticket costing 50 c.

In the spring of 1903, the construction of new docks was commenced, and the work is now proceeding. When completed they will have a water area of 69 acres, and a land area of 173 acres. The length of the quay walls will be over $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and provision is being made at certain spots for further expansion. The docks will be of such depth as to accommodate vessels drawing 28 feet of water.

The works, which will involve a cost estimated at 18 millions sterling, will consist of a new river channel about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long; the construction of two dams; a dock canal communicating at its north western end with the river at Kruisschans by means of three parallel locks, each 984 feet long, 98 feet wide, and 26 feet deep at low water.

The **Fortifications** which are modern, with massive ramparts extending for eight or ten miles, have made Antwerp one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The old Citadel, which was besieged and taken by the French in 1832, has been removed to give more quay room, and a large new Citadel built. The city and river are protected by a number of advanced forts.

The **House of the Brewers' Company**, built in 1552 by *Gilbert Van Schoonbeke*, is worth visiting. The ancient water-wheel, carved staircase, old furniture, fireplace, and

leather hangings are all curiously interesting. Above the fireplace hangs the Four Elements by *Jordaens*.

At **No. 7 in the Rue Rubens** is seen the portico of the grand mansion which *Rubens* built for himself in 1611, and where he died in 1640. It was subsequently rented from *Rubens'* widow by the Duke of Newcastle, after Marston Moor. Here that nobleman received Charles II and many of his unfortunate adherents. From 1580 to 1600 *Rubens* lived at No. 54, Place de Meir, near the Royal Palace. The name of *Rubens* is so associated with Antwerp that a few particulars respecting him may be noted here. He was born of a noble family in 1577. Whilst still young he was placed under the charge of *Adam Van Oort*, one of the ablest masters then residing in Antwerp. *Rubens* soon afterwards transferred himself to the school of *Otto Vennius*. In four years he was far ahead of his teachers; and when, in his 23rd year, he went to Italy he took with him the good wishes of all, and the special recommendation of Archduke Albert, the Governor of the Netherlands. When he returned to Antwerp after a seven years' absence, he dwelt among his people in great splendour, sustaining the character of an illustrious painter and an important political personage. He died at Antwerp on May 30th, 1640. His works are reckoned to number in all 1,500.

Antwerp has several **private societies** devoted to Music, Literature, or the Fine Arts, to whose *réunions* strangers can be introduced by members. The **Société Royale de la Grande Harmonie** has a fine building in the Rue d'Arenberg, with ball-rooms, billiard rooms, etc. It also possesses a private garden near the Boulevard Léopold, in which open-air concerts are given during the summer. The **Cercle Artistique et Littéraire** has a Concert Room in the Rue d'Arenberg. The panels of the room contain paintings by members of the Club. At the **Athenée Royal**, Place de la Commune, Symphony Concerts are given in winter on Sunday at noon; admission, 1 fr. and 2 fr. There are also the Concorde, Philotaxe, Liedertafel, and other associations, and an **English Club**, Rue Léopold.

The **Pépinière** (Chaussée de Malines), or Arboricultural Garden, has been converted into a pleasant park in the English style. Music on Monday and Friday, 8—10 p.m.

The **Zoological Garden**, entered from the Rue Carnot, near the new Place de la Gare (Railway Station), possesses a large variety of animals and is very prettily laid out. The

collection is especially rich in birds, in which department it claims to rival any similar collection in Europe. Admission 1 fr. On the north side of the entrance is the **Palais des Fêtes**, erected in 1897, a spacious building containing winter garden, restaurant, and a large hall capable of seating 2,500 persons, where concerts are given on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 3.30 to 5 p.m., and on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 p.m. On Sunday in winter at 3.30 p.m. Adjacent is a **Panorama** of the **Battle of Wörth**. Admission, 50 c. ; Sunday, 25 c.

The **Park**, bounded by three avenues, named after *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, and *Quinten Matsys*, is a pleasant spot. A handsome kiosk has been recently erected, in which the band plays during the season. There is also a new monument to J. F. Loos, Burgomaster of Antwerp from 1848 to 1862.

The **Park** of the former **Palace of Industry** is a pleasant promenade with well-laid-out gardens. In and around its grounds was held the Universal Exhibition opened in May, 1894.

The **Botanical Garden** (entrance Rue Léopold, near the Theatre Royal) contains a botanical museum, palm-house, and some statues.

Theatres, etc.—**Theatre Royal**, Rue des Tanneurs, in winter, opera performances in French, also occasional Popular Concerts. **Flemish Theatre**, in the Place de la Commune, for Flemish plays only, is a splendid building. **Théâtre des Variétés**, Place de Meir, comedies in French. **Théâtre Lyrique Flamand**, **Flemish Opera House**, in the Avenue des Arts. Varieties, the **Scala**, Opera bouffe and Café Chantant (destroyed by fire, January 25th, 1906 ; being rebuilt). The **Eldorado**, **Palais Indien**, **Eden**, and other concert rooms.

Music.—Bands perform during the fine summer weather in different parts of the town, especially in the Zoological Garden (*see* p. 38), in the Park, the Place Verte, the Place St. Jean, and the Pépinière.

Hotels and Restaurants, in the Place Verte, the Place de Meir, the Rue Gerard, the Rue Nationale, the Avenue de Keyzer, and on the Quai Van Dyck, etc., are numerous, and fairly moderate in their charges.

Amongst the many useful institutions in Antwerp may be mentioned—

The **Sailors' Home**, Canal de l'Ancre, under the patronage and management of the British and United States Ministers and Consuls, and a number of merchants, the Institution being well administered and worthy of support. Each sailor is provided with a separate room and has four meals a day for 2s. 2½d.

The **Bethel** on the Quay has a chapel upstairs, and below a nice reading-room, with games, etc., for the comfort of sailors.

Crèches, 2, Rue Happaert, and 1, Rue de l'Offrande.

The **Hospital Van Stuivenberg** is a large, superior establishment, which can be visited by an order of the Director.

The **St. Elizabeth Hospital** is in the vicinity of the Botanical Garden.

The **Girls' Orphanage**, in the Rue Longue de l'Hôpital, opened in 1883, shown only by permission of the trustees.

In various parts of the city the following **Statues** may be seen :—

Rubens Statue, in bronze, by Geefs, in the **Place Verte**, a large, central square, where in summer a military band plays twice a week from 8 to 10 p.m.

Van Dyck Statue, in marble, by De Cuyper, erected in 1856 on the Place du Musée.

David Teniers Statue, in bronze, by Ducajn, 1867, on the Place Teniers, which is the site of the old town gate, known as the Porte de la Poterne.

Leopold Equestrian Statue, in bronze, by Geefs, on the Place Léopold.

Jordaens Statue, Avenue Rubens, by Jules Pecher.

Monument of the French Fury, from designs by W. Geefs and Van Dyck, representing Antwerpia triumphing, on a richly decorated pedestal, erected in front of the **Flemish Theatre** at *Schouwburg*.

Quinten Matsys, a splendid statue in the north angle of the Park, by H. de Braekeleer.

Monument Loos, a statue of Antwerpia, erected to commemorate the destruction of the old Spanish fortifications, by Jules Pecher. In the Place Loos.

Colossal Statue of Boduognatus, a Belgian chief, who opposed the invasion of Julius Cæsar, by Ducajn, in the Boulevard Léopold, opposite the end of the Avenue Charlotte.

Statue of Carnot, defender of the city in 1811, in the Place Carnot, Borgerhout.

Hendrik Leys Statue, Avenue Louise Marie, by J. Ducajn.

Excursions from Antwerp.

Many interesting excursions can be made from Antwerp by steamer, tramway, or train.

A good view of Antwerp is obtained from

Vlaamsch Hoofd, or Tête de Flandre, on the left bank of the Scheldt, to which a steamer crosses every half-hour, or even more frequently in summer.

The moorland district, or the Campine Anversoise, may be visited at

Hoogstraeten by steam tramway. The village contains an interesting brick Gothic Church of the sixteenth century, with beautiful stained-glass windows, old embroideries and tapestries.

Five times daily a steamer runs to

Tamise (fare there and back, 1 fr. or 2 fr.), passing the harbour, quays and building yards, giving the visitor an excellent view of the commercial activity of Antwerp. At *Hoboken* are the extensive works of the Société Anonyme John Cockerill, a branch of the great company at Seraing near Liège, p. 145.

An excursion is sometimes made by travellers who have leisure to

Westmael or Westmalle (nearest station, *Trappisten*). Here reside the monks of La Trappe, who have rescued an estate of about 400 acres from the wilderness. In the garden is always an open grave ready for the next monk who dies. Ladies are not admitted to the convent.

"At Westmalle you come upon a convent of Trappists, which is open to the public, a slight inconsistency in an institution professing to shut itself up in an oblivion of intercourse. Whoever is curious to see a company of live Trappists ought to visit this establishment, where he will find the austere regulations of St. Bruno carried out with the utmost rigour. The traveller may whisper in the ear of the porter on entering, but in the interior speech is interdicted. He will here have the satisfaction of seeing thirty-six monks, dressed in coarse sack-cloth, confined round the waist by a rope, without a shred of linen beneath. Agreeably to the stern rules of the order, they shave their heads and let their beards grow, sleep upon naked boards, and live upon an unvarying diet of bread, sour milk, and vegetables; all other nourishing resources, animal food, fish, even eggs and fresh butter, are forbidden. They maintain an absolute silence, and from the moment they enter the convent till the moment of their death they never utter a single word. If anybody ventures to address one of them, he will instantly cover his head with his cowl, and move away. These dumb monks are indefatigable agriculturists; and their sole occupation consists in grubbing up the heath and digging their graves." (Bell's "Wayside Pictures.")

Antwerp to Turnhout, 33 miles by railway, p. 43.

Antwerp to Alost, 31½ miles by railway, p. 77.

Antwerp to Rotterdam, *see* p. 135.

ANTWERP TO MALINES AND BRUSSELS.

(Railway, 27½ miles, 1 hour.)

Start from the Central Railway Station in the east of the Avenue de Keyzer, near the Zoological Garden, or from the New Quay Station at landing-stage of Harwich steamers.

Berchem on the right. Here, in 1830, Count Frederick Mérode was killed in battle with the Dutch. The Castle dates from the twelfth century. In the churchyard is buried *Baron Leys*, the painter (1869).

The surrounding scenery is pretty largely composed of the country villas and gardens of well-to-do burghers of Antwerp,

Vieux Dieu (junction of the Antwerp, Dindermont, and Ghent line. Branch line to Hoboken), whose name preserves the memory of a heathen idol, and *Edgem* (with castle of Baron Dubois) are next passed.

Contich (pop. 35,000), with five castles in close proximity to the town; the principal is the Gothic pile of Ter Elst (1520). Branch railway to *Turnhout* ($26\frac{1}{2}$ miles), a prosperous town of 20,000 inhabitants, with cloth and woollen manufactories, and a leech-breeding establishment; also branch to *Boom*.

Passing *Duffel* and crossing the river Nèthe, the train arrives at

MALINES, or MECHLIN.

(Hotel, see Appendix.)

Malines, or Mechlin, is a quaint, picturesque town, with calm, quiet streets, capable of containing double its present population of about 60,000. The station (buffet) is a junction for the four chief railways of Belgium, and as the lines are in close juxtaposition to each other, care is requisite to avoid the delay, confusion, and danger often experienced here. There are large refreshment rooms in the station.

The ancient town is situated on the River Dyle, which is crossed by 35 bridges, and is one of the oldest of Belgian cities. In 753 King Pepin gave it to Ado, one of his nobles. For several centuries it changed its masters often, and frequently suffered from siege, conflagration, inundation, plague, and other troubles. In 1504 Charles the Bold made it the seat of the Sovereign Council, renowned for its impartial administration of justice. During the struggles of the Gueux in the sixteenth century, many of the statues and monuments in the churches were destroyed. In modern times Mechlin has submitted to Marlborough in 1706, and to the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. In 1804 its fortifications were destroyed.

The lace-work, once so important an industry in Malines, is now mostly transferred to other towns, such as Brussels.

The grand **Cathedral** of St. Rumbold is the Metropolitan Church of Belgium. St. Rumbold, who achieved many miracles both before and since his decease, was bishop of this town in 775 A.D., and here met his martyrdom. Open until 12, and from 2.30 to 5.30.

The Cathedral was built at various dates, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. It contains :—

High Altar (of marble), 1660, surmounted by a statue of St. Rumbold, 14 ft. high. In the right or north transept is one of Van Dyck's masterpieces, the Crucifixion, painted after his return from Italy. In the left transept, over the altar, is a fine "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Quellin.

Relics of St. Rumbold in shrine.

In the nave a **Carved Pulpit**, by Boeckstuyns. This extraordinary performance represents the Conversion of St. Paul. It comprises lilies and other flowers, ivy and other trailers, amongst which may be seen a snail, a lizard, and frogs; a struggling horse, and a very feminine St. Paul on the ground; life-size statues of our Saviour, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen; the Tree of Life, the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, Adam and Eve, Serpent and Angel; and a sounding-board of imitation rock and forest. All this is elaborated with the most marvellous minuteness of detail, and the whole affair is the most extravagant specimen of a class of productions not unfrequent in the Belgian Churches.

Monuments of the Berthhold family.

The following paintings are worth notice :—

View of Interior of the Church	<i>Leclerque.</i>
The Circumcision	<i>Van Coxcyen.</i>
St. Luke Painting	<i>A. Janssens.</i>
The Assumption	<i>G. J. Smeyers.</i>
Martyrdom of St. Sebastian	<i>Van Coxcyen.</i>
Adoration of the Shepherds	<i>E. Quellin.</i>
St. Dominic	<i>G. J. Smeyers.</i>
Martyrdom of St. George, etc.	<i>Van Coxcyen.</i>
Holy Family	<i>De Crayer.</i>
Temptation of St. Antony	<i>G. J. Smeyers.</i>

Twenty-five curious paintings in the chapels, representing scenes in the life of St. Rumbold.

The Church also shows some stained glass, carved stalls, and other features of interest.

The **Tower** was never completed; the materials intended for that purpose were removed in 1583 by the Prince of Orange, and applied to building the town of Williamstadt. It is over 300 feet in height, but was intended when finished to be 550 feet. It is supported by the arch forming the chief portal of the Cathedral. From the summit are seen to the

south the twin towers of St. Gudule (Brussels), and to the north the spires of Antwerp Cathedral. An inscription commemorates the ascent of Louis XV in 1746. The clock-dials are 48 feet in diameter; the dials of Big Ben at Westminster are only $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The carillon is deservedly celebrated.

The **Church of Notre Dame**, au delà de la Dyle, a sixteenth-century Gothic erection, recently restored, contains the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by *Rubens*, which, with seven other pictures once surrounding it, were painted by *Rubens* in ten days. He received for the work one thousand florins (£90) from the Guild of Fishmongers. The eight pictures were taken by the French, and only five returned.

Other objects of interest are :—

The Last Supper	<i>E. Quellin.</i>
Entombment of Christ	<i>Rombouts.</i>
Raising of the Cross (bas-relief)	<i>L. Faydherbe.</i>
Pulpit, with figures of Evangelists	<i>W. Kerriex.</i>
Miraculous Image of our Lady of Sorrows.	

In the **Church of St. John.**

Adoration of the Magi *Rubens.*

This, with seven companion pictures, formed an altar-piece, painted in eighteen days by the great and facile artist. Two of these pictures were lost by the French.

Adoration of the Shepherds	<i>De Vos.</i>
Dead Christ	<i>Janssens.</i>
Presentation to the Temple	<i>Van Loon.</i>
Carved Oak Pulpit	<i>Verhagen.</i>

Amongst the other churches in Malines, which is the headquarters of Roman Catholicism in Belgium, are the **Church of the Béguinage**, rebuilt 1629, containing pictures by **De Crayer**, **E. Quellin**, **Boeyermans**, **Franchois**, and others; **St. Catherine's**, thirteenth century; **St. Peter's** (once the church of the Jesuits), with series of paintings, the Life of St. Francis Xavier; **Notre Dame de Hanswyck**. In all these various paintings, carvings, and other objects of interest can be seen.

Les Halles is the picturesque building, with a turret, on the Grand' Place. The Drapers' Guild built the first storey and central tower in 1340. Additions were made by Charles V in the sixteenth, and by others in the seventeenth

century. The whole forms a very picturesque mass of mediæval buildings. The **Musée Communal**, a small collection of civic antiquities and a few pictures, may be visited, 50 c.

In the centre of the Grand' Place is a statue of Margaret of Austria, by *Geefs*, and at the corner of the Rue de Baffer is the **Post and Telegraph Office**, reconstructed in 1904.

The **Tribunal**, formerly the palace of Margaret of Austria, now the Law Courts, is a curious mixture of buildings, old and modern, Gothic and Renaissance. It has recently been restored and renovated by *Blomme*, of Antwerp.

No Belgian city is so rich in quaint buildings as Malines; Gothic, Renaissance, and other varieties of old houses abound, one of the most interesting (Renaissance) being the Maison du Saumon, on the Quai au Sel. There are agreeable walks on the Boulevards and Ramparts. Of the ancient fortifications there remains only one grim fourteenth-century gateway, with two bastions, etc. Near the bridge over the Dyle is the **Botanic Garden** (admission 50 c.), well worth a visit.

Fairs are held here from July 1st to 15th, and from October 1st to 15th.

The following noted persons were born in Malines—M. Van Coxcyen (1497); Count Mansfield (1580); Faydherbe, architect; Dodonæus, botanist; Frans Hals, portrait painter.

Malines to Ghent, 35 miles, in one hour and a half, viâ Hombeek, Capelle, Londerzeel, Manderen, Baesrode, and Dendermonde. Malines to St. Nicolas and Terneuzen, 42 miles, railway two hours, viâ Hombeek, Wilbroeck, Puers, Bornheim, St. Nicolas, La Clinge, Hulst, and Sluyskill.

From **Malines to Brussels**, thirteen miles, the railway crosses the Canal leading to Louvain, and soon after the river Senne, and in a few miles reaches

Eppeghem, near which is the famous old Château of Steen, the favourite residence of Rubens, where the painter's studio and the chapel still exist. Farther on in the distance may be seen Perek, the burial place of Teniers. The next station is

Vilvorde, an ancient town on the Senne, where Tyndale, the translator of the Bible into English, was strangled at the stake, and burnt as a heretic, October 6th, 1536, and yet, within a year of his martyrdom, the Bible was published throughout England, and ordered to be placed in every church for the use of the people. The church contain some finely-carved stalls and a few paintings. Beyond Vilvorde is the

large Canal de Willebroeck, on the banks of which are many fine villas and country-seats. Approaching Brussels is passed the junction station of

Schaerbeek, celebrated for its breed of donkeys. Near by is Rymenant, where the Protestant Confederates with several Scotch regiments defeated Don John of Austria in 1578. In a few minutes the train arrives at the Brussels terminus (Gare du Nord).

Brussels, see p. 93.

ANTWERP TO COLOGNE, viâ Hasselt and Maastricht.

Railway 136 miles, in 5 to 6 hours. Dutch Custom House examination at Maastricht, the German at Aix-la-Chapelle. In the reverse direction the Dutch examination takes place at Simpelveld, the Belgian at Lanaeken.

Leaving Antwerp, the first important station is

Lierre, a manufacturing town of 24,000 inhabitants (Junction for Contich and Gladbach). The handsome

Gothic Church, St. Gommarius (St. Gomer), dates from 1557, restored in 1890. It contains paintings by Rubens, a fine altar piece, and stained glass windows.

The **Municipal Museum** contains a small gallery of about 100 paintings, engravings, antiquities, and a library. Admission daily, 10 to 4; 50 c.

Mediaeval houses and belfry.

Steam Tramways to Malines, Rumpst, Oostmalle and Broechem.

Passing some small stations the fast trains stop at

Aerschot, junction of the Herenthals and Louvain line. The parish church, 1336, has an altar piece by G. de Crayer, a good rood screen, and a chandelier by Quinten Matsys.

Following the valley of the *Demer*, *Testelt* and *Sichen* (branch railway to Montaigu) are passed to

Diest, a town of distilleries and breweries with 9,000 inhabitants. Gothic Church of St. Sulpice containing the tomb of Philip of Nassau-Orange. Hotel de Ville, and Ramparts. Junction of branch line from Tirlemont to Moll. Steam tramway to Louvain.

The railway crosses the Demer to *Zeelhem*, *Schuelen*, and *Kermpt* to

Hasselt, the capital of the Belgian province of Limburg, population 16,000. Railway to Maeseyck, 25 miles, on the left bank of the Maas, the birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck.

Railway to Liège, 34 miles.

Steam Tramways to various districts.

Beyond Hasselt are stations *Beverst*, *Munsterbilsen*, and *Lanaeken* (the Belgian frontier station) to

Maastricht (Buffet), deriving its name from the river Maas on which it stands; pop. 36,000. It is strongly fortified, and connected with the suburb of Wyk (where the railway station is) by a bridge of six arches. Tramway from the station to the market-place, 7½ cents. Carriage to the Petersberg (caverns), 3 fl. There is a fine **Town Hall**, a noble **Church of St. Servatius**, with a grand entrance and noble towers. The square adjacent witnessed the beheading of William de la Marck, the "Wild Boar of the Ardennes," in 1485. Maastricht was taken by assault in 1509 by the Duke of Parma, and 8,000 of the townspeople massacred. Louis XIV succeeded in capturing the city; William III of England attempted it and failed.

In the vicinity of Maastricht are some very wonderful subterranean caves of old sandstone quarries, which honey-comb the

Petersberg, whose windings measure some ten or twelve miles. They can be reached by steamer, carriage, or on foot, but should never be visited without an experienced guide, as several lives have been lost through neglect of this precaution. (Junction for Liège, Venloo, Rotterdam.)

The journey is continued to

Meerssen, where the treaty between Lewis, the German, and Charles the Bald was made in 870. Fine Gothic Church.

Valkenburg (the Dutch frontier station), an old town situated on the Geul, now a summer resort and sanatorium, a delightful centre for excursions. In the "Berg" are remarkable Grottoes resembling those of the Petersberg in the

neighbourhood of Maastricht described above. Admission one or two persons, 1 fl.; reduction for larger parties. Smaller grottoes may be visited, the charges varying from 10 c. to 30 c.

At Simpelveld is the Dutch Custom House. The German frontier is crossed and, passing two small stations, the train reaches

Aix-la-Chapelle (p. 148).

Leaving Aix-la-Chapelle for Cologne, the Wormbach valley is spanned by a grand viaduct. The Castle of Frankenberg is seen to the left. It is said to mark the site of a castle of Charlemagne, where his third Queen, Fastrada, died.

Near *Nirem* is a tunnel 327 yards long. The wood of Reichswald is passed and *Stolberg* is reached, with its old castle in the midst of its busy mills and forges. There is a branch line to Alsdorf.

Amidst coal mines and steam engines and other evidences of mineral wealth and manufacturing industry the train proceeds. Amongst the objects next passed are the village and iron works of Pump; the river *Jude*; tunnel through the Schenberg rock, and then the Station at

Eschweiler. Silk, iron and wire are the staple manufactures of this busy place. Close to the railway on the left, near Northberg, is an old castle with four round towers, and a little further on is the Röthger Burg.

Langerwehe is near the village and castle of **Mérode**. In the Thirty Years' War, so brutal was the conduct of a member of this ancient family, who was a captain of free-lances, that the word "Merodeurur" (whence "marauder") is said to be derived from his name.

The train proceeds through Dhorn village, and crosses by a six-arched bridge the river *Roer*, and soon reaches

Düren (pop. 12,000), a busy town, the Marcodurum of the Romans.

Düren to Strassburg, see Cook's *Handbook for the Rhine*, &c.

From Düren the route forward is by *Buir* station, across the *Erft* river and by *Horrem* station, near the fine castle of Frons. The valley of the Rhine is now entered by the Königsdorfer tunnel. Near *Königsdorf* station is seen the spire of Brauweiler, now a penitentiary, once a Benedictine convent. On reaching *Mungersdorf* station a fine panorama of Cologne, with its spires and towers, is obtained.

The railway terminates at the Central Railway Station near the Dom.

For a description of **Cologne**, see *Cook's Handbook for the Rhine and the Black Forest*.

ANTWERP [^]Via MALINES TO LOUVAIN AND LIÈGE.

Starting from the Central railway station near the Zoological Garden, or from the New Quay station at the landing-stage of the Harwich steamers, the route as far as Malines is the same as described on pp. 42, 43.

Between **Malines** and **Louvain**, a distance of fifteen miles, the province of Brabant is entered. On the left is **Rymenant**, the scene of the defeat of John of Austria and the Duke of Parma in 1578. The stone tower of Boortenerbeck is next seen to the right.

Haecht station is passed, and then *Wespelaer*. Here is a grand park, laid out in the French style by Henry of Lovain in 1790. There are numerous statues by Goodecharles. In summer great numbers of people visit these grounds from Brussels, Malines, etc. The seven-storied tower, once belonging to the ancient castle of the Lords of Rotselaer, comes into sight on the left.

The railway passes *Thildonk* with its pointed spire, and then tracks the poplar-fringed canals, crosses the Dyle, passes *Kesselov* (near which is the fine abbey of Vlierbeck), and soon after reaches the station outside the gate of

Louvain (see p. 137).

Louvain to Liège, p. 140.

Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, pp. 146-153.

London to Ostend

(See route (e), p. 9.)

OSTEND.

(Pop. 42,600.)

(**Hotels**, see Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Office.—Rue des Sœurs Blanches, open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Branch Offices at the Station and the Kursaal (in summer only), and in the Palace Hotel.

English Church.—Rue Longue, 101 ; services 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

British Vice-Consul.—W. G. E. Hervey.

Railway Stations.—The Station Maritime (Buffet), for trains in connection with the steamers to and from England, is on the Quay. The Town Station is some distance from the centre of the town and the principal hotels (Omnibuses and Cabs available).

Tramways.—Electric cars run in various directions, making a circuit of the town. Fare all the way, 15 c.

Electric Tramway to Mariakerke, 25 c. ; Middelkerke, 45 c. ; Westende, 65 c.

Steam Tramway to Blankenberghe, 12 miles, fares, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr. 5 c. ; to Nieuport Town and Nieuport Baths, thence to Groenendik and Furnes and La Panne (see pp. 55, 56, 67).

Theatre Royal.—Corner of the Rue de Flandre and Boulevard Van Iseghem (opened 1905). Reduced charges to subscribers to the Kursaal.

Concerts.—Daily in the Kursaal at 2.30 and 7.45 p.m., by the celebrated orchestra of 120 performers. On the **Digue**, or beach, daily in the forenoon, and occasionally in the Parks and the Place d'Armes.

Other Amusements.—Bathing, sailing, fishing, steamer excursions, regattas, Battle of Flowers in August, horse races in the Hippodrome.

Ostend, formerly a strongly fortified seaport town, is one of the principal avenues of the passenger traffic between London and the Continent. It is also one of the most popular

and fashionable watering-places in Europe. The municipality are very liberal in their endeavours to attract visitors, whose numbers are increasing yearly. During the season, which lasts from June to October, 40,000 or 50,000 visitors frequent the town, a large proportion coming from France and Belgium for the sake of the sea-bathing. Six hundred bathing machines are employed on the beach. First-class concerts, balls, theatricals, regattas, pigeon shooting, races, etc., take place during the season.

The principal promenade is the

Digue, a stone dyke extending along the coast for several miles almost as far as Nieuport, Bains (see p. 55), about sixty feet above the sea; on this fine, broad road are numerous hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants, and here also is the handsome, commodious

Kursaal, open from June to October, containing restaurant, café, concert-rooms, ball-rooms, reading-rooms, etc. The entertainments provided are good, but the charge for admission and for season tickets is rather high, viz.:—One person per day 2 fr., per week 17 fr., per two weeks 30 fr., per month 50 fr.; slight reduction made for two or three persons, and the charges include admission to the **Casino and Literary Institute**, in the Town Hall, in the Place d'Armes. Balls take place daily at the Kursaal, and on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday in the Casino; admission 3 fr. to non-subscribers to the Kursaal. Concerts daily, afternoon and evening, in the Kursaal. The Cercle des Etrangers, with gaming-rooms, is only open to members.

Hotels.—Ostend is liberally supplied with palatial and other hotels, but many of them are only open during the summer months. Those on the Digue, with full sea view, are the most sumptuous, and, therefore, expensive; those adjoining the Digue are well spoken of, if less imposing in appearance; and in the town there are many first-class establishments, minus the sea view. Prices vary from 10 fr. to 30 fr. in the height of the season. (Several hotels accept Cook's Coupons, first and second class, see Appendix.)

Pensions and Private Lodgings are numerous, both on the Digue and in the town, the terms and the rents varying with the month, August being the dearest time. When hiring apartments for a residence of some weeks' duration, it is desirable to have a written contract, with every charge included.

Restaurants and Cafés will be found everywhere, some of the best restaurants open to non-residents being in the first-class hotels.

Beyond the Kursaal is the

Chalet du Roi, built on a lofty dune, and beyond the royal villa the Digue is continued past the Hippodrome Wellington, a racecourse in an old fort, and still further, in the vicinity of Mariakerke, villas and a new kursaal have been built by a company.

Large sums of money are being expended in beautifying and enlarging the town and suburbs of Ostend, and important works have been carried out for the extension of the outer harbour ; the building of a sea wall, 850 yards in length ; a new dock, with 3,000 yards of quay space ; bridges, etc. One-half of the cost is to be paid by the town of Ostend, and the remainder by the Belgian Government.

The **Bathing Places** adjoin the Digue, and there are some six hundred machines. Every bather must wear a costume ; and here, as at French watering-places, there is no separation of the sexes. Visitors, as a rule, bathe during the morning.

The **Estacades**, or *Piers*, which form the entrance to the harbour, are about half a mile in length, situated at the N.E. end of the dyke. They are much frequented as promenades, and for watching the arrival or departure of steamers. Beyond the harbour is

The **Lighthouse**, which is well worth visiting, and makes a pleasant short excursion by boat, 50 c. ; 1 fr. there and back. It was erected in 1858, is 190 feet high, and the lantern, which is of the most modern construction, has a very powerful light, visible at a distance of forty miles ; fee to visit the lantern, 50 c.

The King of the Belgians lives at Ostend during a good portion of the summer, in the royal villa above mentioned.

There are no very remarkable buildings in Ostend town, but the sale of fish by Dutch auction in the market, and the Oyster Parks, in which large quantities of oysters from England are stored and fattened, and where also lobsters, chiefly from Norway, are kept, near the Bruges gate, are sights to be seen.

The "Benediction of the Sea" is a ceremony dating from very ancient times, and in these days it opens the season of

gay Ostend. The *curé doyen* and clergy of the town, together with a military band, banners and statues from the churches, and crowds of people from neighbouring towns and villages, walk in procession to an altar erected for the occasion upon the sea front, where the "Benediction" takes place. The fisher folk and villagers believe that this ensures them against a bad season. The day chosen is invariably the Sunday following immediately upon June 29th (the festival of SS. Peter and Paul); and only a most violent storm would be considered a sufficient reason for postponement until the Sunday after.

The **Parc Léopold**, situated in the modern quarter, and the **Parc Marie Henriette**, on the south side of the town are tastefully laid out and well cared for. In the last mentioned there is a Café, and boating may be enjoyed on the lakes. The Rue de la Chapelle leads from the town station to the well-provided market, where every description of provisions can be obtained at reasonable prices.

In the Rue de l'Église is a small Museum of Antiquities, and in the Town Hall in the Place d'Armes is a small picture-gallery.

Starting from the Bassin du Commerce is the Bruges Canal, navigable for small ships, with branches to Blankenberghe, Furnes, Nieuport and Ypres.

In March, 1901, the Belgium Parliament passed a law abolishing all "Cercles des Etrangers" (Gambling Clubs) in any part of Belgium—thus the gaming tables at Ostend, Spa, Namur, Dinant, etc., are closed.

The scenery around Ostend offers few attractions, but several short journeys to interesting villages may easily be made by steam trams.

Electric cars from the Maritime Station, calling at various parts of the town; also steam tramway. Good beach, hotels and pensions.

About two miles along the beach is the village of

Mariakerke (with an interesting Museum and Aquarium), a small bathing resort. It is protected from the sea by lofty sandbanks, and leads to

Middelkerke (Hotel—see Appendix), about three miles beyond, another small sea-bathing village, with Kurhaus, villas, hotels, baths. At Middelkerke the submarine cable to the English coast begins.

Blankenberghe (Hotel—see Appendix), 12 miles from Ostend (steam tram opposite the Kursaal, or may be reached from Bruges by rail), was until recent years a small fishing village; it is now a most popular sea-bathing resort, quite a rival to Ostend, being frequented by about 35,000 visitors annually. The “dunes” are paved to form a Digue, or dyke, more than a mile long and about seventy feet wide, on which are built a casino, large hotels, restaurants, and villas, the promenade being supplied with electric light. At the north-east end of the Digue are a Pier, a pavilion, and a variety theatre. Daily Concerts in the Casino.

Excursions are made by steamer to Ostend and to Flushing.

English Church Service, Rue Breydell, 10.45 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Heyst, which may be reached by railway from either Blankenberghe or Bruges, or by rail or on foot from the new port of Zeebrugge (see below), is a village of 3,500 inhabitants, is also a bathing-place, to which some 10,000 or 12,000 visitors go annually. Here also is a Digue, more than a mile long (electric light), with hotels, lodging-houses, restaurants, etc. Concerts daily in the Kursaal on the Digue, also in the open air three times a week.

To the south-west of Heyst are the mouths of two canals constructed in 1857–63, which drain an extensive plain; and at **Zeebrugge**, near Heyst, a sea-canal, 12 miles in length and deep enough for the transit of large vessels has been constructed to Bruges (opened in 1904) at a cost of 42 million francs, *see* p. 66.

During the excavations for the construction of the canal and the new port of Zeebrugge, a lacustral village has been discovered, which archæologists consider of the greatest importance, fixing the date as the Roman era. It is intended to remove this interesting find to the Brussels Museum.

Steam tramway to Bruges, 14 miles, in about 1½ hours, passing Knocke (a pleasant quiet seaside resort about a mile from the beach. Fine golf links. English Church service during the season), Westcapelle (whence steam tramway to L'Écluse, Sluis) (*see* p. 66), also to Duinbergen.

Nieuport-Bains (Hotels—see Appendix), 10 miles to the S.W. of Ostend, is another bathing resort, with a large stretch of good sands. Steam tramway (about an hour). On a small scale Nieuport-Bains is also provided with a Digue, Kursaal, hotels, villas, and a pier. Oostduinkerke-Bains (Hotel—see Appendix) is about 3 miles S.W. of Nieuport-Bains.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nieuport-Bains is the town of

Nieuport, on the Yser; population 4,000. Nieuport was formerly strongly fortified, and many important struggles have taken place therein—one of the most important being the “Battle of the Dunes” in July, 1600, in which the Dutch under Maurice of Orange defeated the Spaniards under the Archduke Albert. The fortifications were razed in 1860. Gothic Church and Cloth Hall (1480).

Furnes, 19 miles from Ostend (16 miles from Dunkirk), is a quaint dull town of 6,000 inhabitants, with a Renaissance Hôtel de Ville, Palace of Justice, and several churches. A great procession takes place on the last Sunday in July, when the twelve stations of the Cross are dramatically represented by the Confrérie de la Sodalité, with the help of wooden figures: seat in the Hotel de Ville, 1 fr.

Historically Ostend is of note for its celebrated siege by Spinola (1601–1604), when 80,000 Spaniards and 50,000 of the besieged perished. In the Spanish War of Succession, after the battle of Höchstädt, Ostend was occupied by the Allies under Marlborough. In 1745 Louis XV took the fortress after a siege of eighteen days, and in 1794 it was again taken by the French, who held it until 1814. In 1798 the English, under Sir Eyre Coote, made an unsuccessful attempt on the French position near the town.

THE RAILWAYS OF SOUTH-WEST FLANDERS.

The railways of south-west Flanders belong to private companies, and, calling at many stations, travel at slow speed. The line from

Ostend to Ypres (35 miles) passes through flat agricultural districts. Several small stations require no notice, and the first town of any importance is

Thourout, so called from a grove (hout) being formerly consecrated here to the worship of the god Thor. Thourout is a town containing 8,000 inhabitants, with a handsome church, and near by is the mediæval castle of Wynendaele, a fortification in the property of the Counts of Flanders, recently restored. Thourout is the junction of the line from Bruges to Courtrai (p. 67).

A few miles further on is

Cortemarck, junction for the Ghent and Dunkirk line (p. 79). Then *Hooghlede* (steam tramway to Roeselaere) and other small stations to

YPRES.

Formerly the capital of West Flanders, Ypres is said to have had a population of 200,000 in the twelfth century. A succession of rebellions and of sieges by Alva, the Gueux and several times by the French, ruined its manufactures and reduced the population to a few thousands; but Ypres still contains much to interest visitors in the remains of its ancient prosperity. The inhabitants, now numbering about 17,000, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen and lace. Diaper linen takes its name from this town (d'Ypres, pronounced *eepri'*). In the Grande Place is the

Cloth Hall (Hall of the Drapers), surmounted by a lofty central belfry tower and flanked by corner turrets, the largest building of its kind in Belgium, a noble specimen of rich Gothic architecture. It was begun in 1201 and completed in 1304. The statues of the façade, forty-four in number, were executed in 1860 by P. Puyenbroeck of Brussels.

The **Town Hall** was attached to the east part of the Cloth Hall early in the seventeenth century. It is a splendid Renaissance building dating from 1575. Many of the rooms are adorned with frescoes, mural paintings, and the ground floor contains a spacious and beautifully proportioned hall supported by columns. Admission, opposite St. Martin's Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 franc.

Nearly opposite the Cloth Hall, a Gothic house in the Marché au Beurre, is the

Museum, containing pictures, ancient and modern, drawings of picturesque dwelling-houses and antiquities. There are portraits by Van Dyck and a landscape by Rubens. Admission at the back, $\frac{1}{2}$ franc.

The **Church of St. Martin** (formerly the Cathedral of the diocese) is one of the most important thirteenth-century churches in Belgium. The tower (190 feet) was added about 1440. The choir stalls are richly carved, as are also the doors. In the Sacristy are old ecclesiastical vessels and ornaments.

Many interesting houses may be seen in different quarters of the town, and at the corner of the Rue de Lille the present owner of the

Hôtel Merghelynk has recently formed his house into a Museum containing china, engravings, drawings, and antique furniture, to which visitors are admitted on application.

Branch line, Ypres to Roeselaere, 14 miles. Steam tramway, Ypres to Furnes, 20 miles. Railway, Ypres to Hazebrouck (19 miles), where the Lille and Calais line is joined.

Travellers arriving by the steamers from Dover, not intending to stay in Ostend or to visit South-west Flanders, can proceed direct by rail from the station at the steamboat pier, where there is a buffet. Ordinary trains start from the town station.

OSTEND TO BRUSSELS.

(By rail 78 miles.)

London to Ostend, see route (*e*) p. 9.

The route from Ostend to Brussels is through a fertile country, but the scenery is tame and monotonous as far as Bruges. Running parallel with the Bruges Canal the line crosses it at

Passchendael, a station at the junction of two canals—one from Bruges to Ostend, the other from Dunkirk to Ostend. To the right lies

Oudenburg, celebrated for its market gardens, which supply Ostend with fruit and vegetables. The next station is *Jabbeke*, then five miles further on is

Bruges, p. 59.



BRUGES.

(Population, 55,600.)

(Hotels, see Appendix.)

Railway Stations.—*Central Station* for all trains. *North Station*, the first on the Blankenberghe-Heyst line.

English Church in the Rue d'Ostende, 52. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; 5.30 p.m. in winter.

British Vice-Consul.—O. FitzMaurice.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Grande Place and at the Railway Station.

Steam Tramway to Heyst, L'Écluse (Sluis), Westcapelle, Knocke, and Zeebrugge.

Travellers arriving by steamer at Zeebrugge and remaining on board for Bruges can there join the trains for Ghent and Brussels.

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

Béguinage, The, p. 66.

Cathedral (of St. Sauveur), p. 61.

Chapelle du Saint-Sang; 50 c. Sundays, free from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., p. 64.

Grunthuuse Palace, daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., p. 62.

Halles, Les, and Belfry, p. 63.

Hospital of St. John, 9 a.m. to 4 (winter) or 6 p.m. (summer), 1 fr., p. 62.

Hôtel de Ville, p. 64.

Jacques, St., Church of, p. 64.

Lace Manufactories, p. 60.

Municipal Library, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., free, p. 65.

Musée des Hospices Civils, p. 65.

Museum of the Academy of Painting; 50 c. Free on Sundays and Thursdays, p. 65.

Notre Dame, Church of; 50 c. to see the Royal Tombs, p. 61.

Palais de Justice, p. 64.

Bruges, christened the "Venice of the North," is half an hour from Ostend. It is a fine old city, and has a commercial history of considerable antiquity. It abounds in large buildings, but there is a desolate air about the place except on fête days.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the commercial capital of Northern Europe, but gradually it has dwindled down, and its manufactures are now confined to lace and shoes.

Tourists desirous of specially noticing the industries of the towns through which they pass will find few better opportunities of inspecting the **Lace Manufactories** than at Bruges, where lace is made, not in large factories, as might be expected, but in the houses of the lace-workers, especially in the Rue du Marais, and in the Convents.

Bruges is said to have been fortified in the year 837 by Count Baldwin. It was almost destroyed by fire on two or three occasions, losing, by this cause, all its records and charters in the year 1280. In 1299 its municipal privileges were restored by Count Philip. The city became the richest and most powerful of the great Hanseatic League, and thirteen foreign consuls or agents dwelt within its walls. Under the Burgundian rule Bruges still flourished, and its linens and tapestries were renowned in every land for their quality and beauty. Here in 1429 the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by Duke Philip the Good. The burghers of Bruges, however, grew proud and turbulent in their prosperity, and in 1488 rebelled against Duke Maximilian, and tried to seize his person. Severe punishment was inflicted, and the city began to decline. Alva and other agents of Philip II still further accelerated the ruin of Bruges. Persecution drove crowds of the best workmen to England, and commerce came almost to a standstill. The gradual silting up of the *Sluis*, and of *Damme*, the port of Bruges, accelerated the decline of its prosperity, which was also seriously affected by the rise of Antwerp and of German commercial towns. Thus a population once exceeding 200,000 dwindled to about a fifth, and the city never recovered its ancient wealth and fame.

In a few years Bruges may probably regain some increase of commerce by means of the Port de Bruges at Zeebrugge (p. 66).

Bruges is an oval town at the confluence of six canals; it has walls, seven gates, and fifty-four bridges—the bridges opening in the middle to allow of the passage of the vessels.

Its mediæval buildings are intensely interesting. Bruges is a cheap town to live in, and from the extreme dryness of its soil, a remarkably healthy place. There are a great number of convents in it, and educational establishments for both boys and girls—one of the principal being the English College, which was founded some years ago for the education of English boys. The Couvent des Dames Anglaises, an English nunnery, founded in 1629, has an excellent school for girls.

The city has been noted from time immemorial for the "*formosis Brugæ puellis*," the "pretty girls of Bruges."

The Cathedral (St. Sauveur), first formed 646 A.D. ; mostly burnt down for the third time in 1358. The choir and aisles date from 1185, the nave from 1362, the chapels from various dates in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The upper part of the tower dates from 1844, replacing one which was destroyed by a fire a few years previously, and the spire was added in 1871. The interior, of fine proportions, was coloured some few years ago, not in the best possible taste. The Rood-screen is a fine specimen of Renaissance work.

IN THE INTERIOR. Beautiful Rood-loft. The Choir Stalls are ornamented with escutcheons of Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece, founded at Bruges by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429.

Martyrdom of St. Hippolitus	. Hans Memling (?) 1430.
Crucifixion	 Vander Meering.
Descent from the Cross	 Claessens.
Baptism of Christ, and other works	. . . J. Van Oost.
2nd Chapel. Flight into Egypt	. . . Van Oost.
3rd Chapel. Mater Dolorosa	. . . Van Eyck.
4th Chapel. The Last Supper	. . . Pourbus.

The Cathedral has eight large tapestries, made in Brussels by *van der Borcht*, after paintings by *J. van Orley* (early years of eighteenth century), which are exhibited in the choir at some grand festivals such as Easter, Whitsuntide, and about Corpus Christi feast and during the whole month of May and the larger part of June.

The pictures in the Baptistery and other art treasures are kept locked, but are opened by the sacristan ; fee, 50 c.

The **Church of Notre Dame** dates from the twelfth century ; restored in the 14th-15th centuries. It is rich in art treasures. The **Spire** and tower together rise to about 400 feet.

The general effect is good, though the details are unsatisfactory. The tower, restored in 1854-58, is the largest *brick* tower in Belgium, perhaps in Europe. The interior of the Church is interesting, the great treasure being the statue of Madonna and Child, by Michael Angelo, which is placed in a black marble niche over the altar of a chapel at the end of the south aisle. Horace Walpole offered 30,000 fl. for this statue, of which a life-size study of the head of the Madonna may be seen in the South Kensington Museum.

Pulpit, beautifully carved.

Madonna and scenes from life of Christ.

The Crucifixion *Van Dyck.*

The Last Supper *Ibid.*

Various paintings by *Quellin, Seghers, etc.*

Statue of the Virgin and Child *Michael Angelo.*

Mausoleum of Charles the Bold (d. 1477), erected in 1559.

Mausoleum of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold and wife of the Emperor Maximilian; erected about 1500.

These Mausoleums are in a closed chapel, for entering which a charge of 50 c. is made for each person, or 1 franc for one person alone.

Adjoining the Church is the **Grunthuuse Palace**, erected 1465, with one of the finest gable-façades in Bruges. It was acquired by the town in 1873, and restored in 1884. It has been altered for the reception of various collections, and the left wing, already completed, contains a valuable collection of old lace. The other rooms contain a collection of prehistoric antiquities bequeathed by Baron Gilles de Pélichy, and several thousand engravings, drawings, etchings, and wood-cuts, presented by Mr. J. Steinmetz. Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

The **Hospice de St. Jean** is very near the Church of Notre Dame; it is a charitable institution containing 250 beds, presided over by Sisters of Mercy, by whom the sick are attended. Here are some fine pictures painted by *Hans Memling*, about 1480, and presented by him to the Hospital.

Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine *Memling.*

The Adoration of the Magi, etc. *Ibid.*

The Entombment *Ibid.*

The Sibyl Lambetha *Ibid.*

The Virgin presenting an Apple to Christ *Ibid.*

The Crucifixion *Francks.*

Holy Family *Van Dyck.*

The most prized of the Hospital treasures is the **Shrine or Reliquary of St. Ursula**, covered with paintings by *Memling*. It is a Gothic chapel in miniature, its long sides being divided into archings, containing six episodes, its cover adorned with six medallions; one incident fills each of the gables. In the medallions are the Coronation of the Virgin, the glory of St. Ursula, and four angels; on the gables, St. Ursula shelters the band of maidens under her cloak, and the Virgin in a porch is worshipped by two hospital nuns. Of the six designs on the long sides—1, represents the Fleet arriving at Cologne; 2, shows the Landing at Bâle; 3, the Pope and Court receiving St. Ursula; 4, the Return to Bâle; 5, the Attack on the Virgins and their Knights; 6, the Martyrdom of St. Ursula. The shrine of the saint is in the Church of St. Ursula at Cologne (see *Cook's Tourist's Handbook for the Rhine and the Black Forest*).

“ ‘More precious than a shrine of silver,’ says Van Mander, ‘is *Memling's Shrine of St. Ursula*,’ and the taste of our day impels us to say yea to the old historian’s sentence.” (*Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.)

Open daily, 9 to 4 in winter, 9 to 6 in summer; 1 fr. Tickets for admission to the Hospice de St. Jean, the Hospice de la Poterie, and the Hospices Civils may be obtained for 1½ fr.

Les Halles, on the South side of the Grande Place, is a fine Gothic building, dating from 1364 A.D. One wing is used as a flesh market, the other was constructed for a cloth-hall. The building is specially celebrated for its central **Belfry** (or *Tour des Halles*), with 48 bells, producing a variety of **chimes**.

“ In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry, old and brown ;
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o’er the town.”

LONGFELLOW, *The Belfry of Bruges*.

This elegant belfry is 290 feet high, and every tourist should ascend to the summit (402 steps) to enjoy the **extensive panorama** of Bruges and the adjacent country. On payment of a small fee the machinery of the chimes can be inspected by visitors to the tower. The chimes ring out four times an hour, and are also played by a musician from 11.30 to 12 noon on Sundays, and at 11.15 on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The effect of the music from different points in the town

and environs is very fine, and many will doubtless linger long to enjoy it. The ground floor of the east wing contains the collection of the

Archæological Museum.—Admission: Tuesday and Thursday, 10—1, 2—4, 50 c.; Sunday, 11—1, free; other days, on application to the custodian.

On the east side of the market-place are the new

Post and Telegraph Offices and modern Government Offices, handsome Gothic buildings in stone or brick.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Place du Bourg, is a fine Gothic edifice, dating from 1376. Effigies of the Counts of Flanders adorn the front. These, however, are modern, the originals having been destroyed at the French Revolution. The Great Hall, occupying the whole length of the building, has a remarkable fourteenth-century Gothic roof. The walls are decorated with fine frescoes.

Close by the Hôtel de Ville is the

Chapelle du Saint-Sang, a small but elegant church in two stories. The crypt is the oldest in Belgium, dating from 845 A.D. The carved altars date from 1536. The Upper Chapel has been beautifully restored. It contains a silver-gilt shrine, richly enamelled and jewelled. This shrine (the workmanship of Jean Crabbe, in 1617) is the alleged depository of some of the blood of our Saviour, brought from Jerusalem by Thierry, Count of Flanders.

The visitor to this chapel will also see numerous vestments, pictures, carvings, stained windows, a small museum, etc., worthy of notice. The admission is 50 c. On Sundays, free from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Church of St. Jacques**, founded 1250, completed 1520, interior disfigured 1692; contains altars, marbles, brasses, and pictures (with dates and names of the artists), deserving of notice.

The **Palais de Justice** is an interesting building. The most ancient part is the Council Chamber ("la Chambre Collégiale"), in which is a splendid carved oak chimney-piece, dating from 1529; the rest of the building was destroyed by fire, and re-constructed in 1722-27. Life-sized statues of Charles V., Charles the Bold, and other royal personages are included in this fine piece of workmanship.

The **Museum** in the Rue Ste. Catherine in the old chapel of the École Bogaerde, contains the pictures of the **Academy of Arts** (free on Sundays and Thursdays; 50 c. at other times). It contains several good pictures of great interest to students of early Flemish art: among others, three by *J. Van Eyck*, viz., a Virgin and Child, with Saints; a portrait of the artist's wife; and a Head of our Saviour. There are two beautiful altar-pieces by *Memling*, and a few other pictures attributed to the same artist. Two pictures by *Claessens*, representing the Judgment of Cambyses, and two by *Pourbus*, representing the Last Judgment, deserve special notice. There are several paintings by *Gerard David* and *Jacob Van Oost*.

The **Musée des Hospices Civils**, Rue des Chartreuses (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., 10 to 12 and 2 to 5, Sunday 11 to 1), contains a good collection of early Flemish paintings, stained glass, antique furniture, enamels, metal work, pottery, and early Chinese porcelain.

The **Municipal Library**, in the Tonlieu (ancient Custom House) open Monday to Friday 10 to 1 and 4 to 7, admission free; contains 60,000 volumes, missals of the thirteenth century, many interesting old MSS., a collection of engravings, and the first books of the Bruges printer, Collard Mansion, 1745.

The **Poorter's Loodze**, or **Hall**, formerly used by the townspeople living within the *poort*, or gate, was erected in the fourteenth century, and has now been adapted for the reception of the municipal archives.

The **Hospice de la Poterie**, open Sundays 10 to 12; Monday to Friday, winter, 2 to 4; summer, 2 to 5; 50 c.; closed on Saturday. Built on ground called *la Poterie*; the Hospice was established in 1276 as an asylum for old women. There is a plain but elegant church dating from 1290, with later additions, and a **Museum** containing some old paintings, tapestries, miniatures, drawings, furniture and manuscripts.

Museum of Modern Paintings, located since 1898 in the old Jesuit College, late the Athenæum's boarding school, contains works of Kinsoen, Odevaere, Suvée, Ducq, De Visch, Miss Beernaert, Robbe, Th. Coosemans, C.-J. Vernet, &c., and of contemporary local artists: Wallaeys, Legendre, Van Hollebeke, De Jans, Van Hove, &c. Admission free on Sunday and Thursday, 11 to 1 and 3 to 5; on other days 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, 50 c.

Amongst other objects of interest in Bruges may be mentioned the **Church of St. Anne**, with some good pictures; the fragments of the **Prinnsenhof**, or ancient residence of the Counts of Flanders; the house at the corner of the Rue St. Amand, in which Charles II resided when in exile; the **House of the English Merchants' Company**, inhabited by Caxton when learning the art of printing; the **Béguinage** (inferior to the one at Ghent, p. 73); the Churches of St. Mary, St. Giles, St. Welbuge; the **Church of Jerusalem**, with an exact model of our Saviour's Tomb; the house of Dr. De Meyer, opposite the Poort de la Paille, containing a good collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures; the **Fish Market**; the **Conservatoire of Music** in the Rue St. Jacques; **Botanic Garden**, and numerous other attractions, which will be readily discovered by those who can afford time to linger in the quaint old Flemish city.

In the **Grande Place** during summer a band plays from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Maritime Canal. As stated on p. 55, a maritime canal has been made from Bruges to the coast, ending at Zeebrugge, near Heyst. The canal is 12 miles in length, 8 metres (26 feet) deep, 70 metres (216 feet) wide at the surface, 22 metres (68½ feet) wide at the bed. The canal is available for the passage of large or small vessels. The entrance harbour at Zeebrugge, which is protected by a jetty 1½ miles long and 160 feet wide, as well as the docks and quays at the Bruges end of the canal are now (1905) in working order and already English companies (see p. 9) have established services to the new Port of Bruges.

Excursions can be made from Bruges to **Damme**, once the port of the city. The Hôtel de Ville is a Gothic building of the fifteenth century. The Church of Notre Dame was founded in 1180, but never completed; it is being restored now. The Halles were built in 1464 and restored in 1895. The Hospital of St. John contains some paintings.

L'Ecluse (Sluis), just across the Dutch frontier, is reached by small convenient steamers; thence by train to various places in Holland (see p. 59). The watering-place of *Blankenberghe* (10 miles) can be reached by rail in forty minutes, then a quarter of an hour to *Heyst*.

Vive-Capelle, 1½ miles from Damme, shows a picturesque group of modern Gothic structures, including the church and schools, erected (1852) by Baron Béthune d'Ydewalle and Florimond van de Poele.

Lisseweghe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station, between *Bruges* and *Blankenberghe*; the O. L. church (1230) is being beautifully restored under the skilful direction of Mr. August Van Assche. Large barn of the old abbey *Ter Doest* (1280).

The Dutch town of *Sluis* is reached either by tramcar or by steamer.

Off the river *Sluys* (*Sluis*) a great naval victory was won by the English Admiral, Sir Robert Morley, on 24th June, 1340, against the French and Spanish Fleets.

The sea-side resorts of *Ostend*, *Mariakerke*, *Middelkerke*, *Le Coq* (golf links, 18-hole course), *Wenduyne*, *Blankenberghe* (see p. 55), *Heyst-sur-mer*, *Duinbergen*, *Knocke*, *Westende* (golf links), *Nieuport*, *Coxide*, *La Panne*, &c., are all in the vicinity of *Bruges* and easily reached by railway and tramcars.

Railway from **Bruges** to **Courtrai**, 33 miles, passing *Thourout*, *Lichtervelde*, *Roeselaere*, a busy town of 21,000 inhabitants (branch line to *Ypres*); *Rumbeke*, fine Gothic Church; *Iseghem*, linen factories, tobacco cultivation, handsome château; *Lendelede*, and across the *Lei*, or *Lys*.

Courtrai, p. 78.

Continuing the journey to *Brussels*, the railway from *Bruges* to *Ghent* passes through most interesting scenery, by *Oastcamp*, *Bloemendael* (on the river *Splenterbeck*), *Aeltre*. After passing in sight of *Bellem* and *Hansbeke*, the Canal de Neville is crossed; *Langdeghem* is the next station, after which the *Lys* is crossed and *Ghent* reached. The railway runs for the most part in proximity to the Grand Canal between *Bruges* and *Ghent*, with its high banks and rows of tall trees.

Ghent, p. 68.



GHENT, OR GAND.

(Population, 168,500.)

(**Hotels**, see Appendix.)

Railway Stations.—There are five stations: (1) *Gare du Sud* (buffet), for trains to Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Louvain, Liège, &c.; (2) *Gare de St. Pierre*; (3) *Gare du Pays de Waes*; (4) *Gare d'Eecloo*, for Terneuzen and Bruges (*viâ* Eecloo); (5) *Station du Rabot* (Ceinture Railway).

English Church.—In the Place St. Jacques. Services, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

British Vice-Consul.—F. Lethbridge.

American Consul.—F. R. Mowrer; **Vice-Consul**, J. A. Van Hee.

Physicians (English-speaking).—Dr. Naudis, Rue Charles Quint, Dr. Gevaert, Quai aux Moines. **English Chemist.**—Moriarty, Rue Guillaume Tell, 7.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place du Commerce. Branch offices at the Government railway station and at the Marché aux Légumes.

Theatre, in the Place d'Armes. Operas and dramas. Open in autumn and winter.

Theatre (Flemish), near St. Peter's Church. Open on Sundays. **Concerts** in the Casino, also in the Place d'Armes.

Casino (musical, literary, and scientific), near the Coupure. Concerts, Sundays and Thursdays, at 6 p.m. Flower Shows in March and June.

Cabs await the arrival of trains at the station. Fare, 1½ francs the hour, or 1 franc per *course*. **Electric Tramways**, various, the principal station being in the Marché aux Grains. There is a uniform fare of 15 c., first class; 10 c., second class, for any distance within the city, including correspondence.

Steam Tramways in various directions (see time-table).

Fairs and Fêtes are held at Ghent as follows: March (continuing 18 days); Fêtes Communales, mid-July; horse fairs at mid-Lent and in May.

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

Academy (see Musée).

Athenæum and Library, p. 75.

Beffroi, or Belfry Tower.—Admission, 1 franc, p. 74.

Béguinage, The.—Vespers, 4.45 p.m. in summer; 7 p.m. in winter, p. 73.

Botanical Gardens, p. 74.

Boulevards, The, p. 77.

Byloque, The, p. 76.

Cathedral of St. Bavon.—Open all day, except 12—2; Choir Chapel, 1 franc; Ascent of Tower, 2 francs, p. 70.

Church of St. Michael, p. 72; St. Anne, p. 73; St. Nicholas, p. 72; St. Pierre, p. 73; St. Jacques, p. 73; St. Martin, p. 73.

Citadel, Old, remains of, p. 76.

Citadel, Modern, p. 76.

Coupure, The, p. 77.

Cour des Princes, p. 76.

Dominican Oratory, p. 73.

Gates of the City, p. 76.

Halle au Blé, p. 76.

Hôtel de Ville, p. 75.

House of Count Egmont, p. 76.

House of Van Artevelde, p. 76.

Kouter (see Place d'Armes).

Maison des Bateliers, p. 76.

Marché du Vendredi, p. 76.

Musée des Beaux-Arts, p. 75.

Museum of Archæology.—Admission at any time, $\frac{1}{2}$ franc, p. 75.

Oudeburg, or Counts' Castle, remains of, p. 76.

Palais de Justice, p. 76.

Place d'Armes.—Military Band on Sundays, p. 77.

Promenades, p. 77.

University (with Museum and Library).—The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon; and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Feast days, p. 74.

Zoological Gardens, p. 77.

Ghent is situated at the confluence of the Lys and Scheldt, and is connected with the sea by the Terneuzen Canal. It is a walled city, about eight miles in circumference, divided by a network of canals into twenty-six islands, which are connected by nearly ninety bridges, large and small. It is a well-built

town ; some of the streets are dark and narrow, overhung with fantastic gables, but in the newer parts the streets are straight and spacious ; boulevards, promenades, quays and squares are numerous.

Ghent is the "Manchester of Belgium" : the cotton manufacture employs 30,000 workmen ; linen, cloth, silk, lace, and numerous other articles are also largely produced here.

Ghent is heard of in history as early as the seventh century, though not to any great extent till it became a fortified town in the twelfth century. In the thirteenth it was a larger town than Paris. It will be remembered that Edward I was repulsed here, notwithstanding he had 24,000 men at his back. John of "Gaunt," son of Edward III, and the father of Henry IV, was born at Ghent, just after the victory off Sluys (see p. 67), 1340, his mother being Philippa of Hainault. Here, in the fourteenth century, flourished Jacques and Philip Van Artevelde. At one time (1400) Ghent had 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. It suffered much at various times through the suppression of its struggles for municipal liberty. Charles the Bold was crowned here in 1467. Charles V was born at Ghent in 1500. In 1557 Ghent rebelled against the empire, and was severely punished. During the wars of Louis XIV, the campaigns of Marlborough, and the disturbances attendant on the French Revolution, Ghent came in for a full share of European troubles. But by its advantageous position and the industry of its citizens, it has maintained its prosperity to the present day.

Churches.

The **Cathedral of St. Bavon** is a plain Gothic edifice, with a grand interior, one of the most richly decorated in Belgium. Open all day, except 12—2 ; fee for opening the chapels, 1 fr. each person. The crypt dates from the twelfth century ; the choir was completed in the thirteenth ; the late Gothic chapels date from the fifteenth ; and the nave and transept were completed in 1554.

The **Tower** is 272 feet high, and is ascended by 446 steps (fee 2 fr. for 1—4 persons). The view from the summit is finer than that from the Belfry, p. 74.

The **Choir** is decorated with various coloured marbles. The stalls of the canons are exquisite specimens of carved mahogany. The visitor will also notice Arms of Knights of the Golden Fleece.

High Altar (St. Bavon in ducal dress) . . .	<i>Verbruggen.</i>
Colossal statues of Peter and Paul . . .	<i>Van Pouche.</i>

Four copper candlesticks, once belonging to Charles I, supposed to have been sold from St. Paul's Cathedral during the Protectorate. They are handsomely wrought, the English arms, with the Tudor rose, playing an important part in their decoration.

Monuments of four Bishops of Ghent. The tomb of Bishop Triest is a fine work of art, by *Duquesnoy*, in marble.

In the **Nave** (390 feet long, 100 high, divided into three by elegant columns) is the Pulpit, by *Delveaux*, in oak and marble. It represents Truth revealing the Christian Faith to astonished Paganism.

Twenty-four Chapels surround the choir and side aisles, containing the chief treasures of the edifice. The sacristan must be engaged to show the covered pictures. Fee, 1 franc each visitor. Start from the west door and turn to the right. The beautiful brasswork of the chapel gates and the inlaid marbles of the tombs should be observed in making this round.

CHAPEL

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Beheading of John the Baptist . . . | <i>De Crayer.</i> |
| 2. Magistrates of Ghent giving St. Colette }
Ground for a Convent } | <i>Paelinck.</i> |
| 3. Baptism of our Lord | <i>Cawer.</i> |
| 4. Dead Christ and the Virgin | <i>Janssens.</i> |
| 5. (First beyond the transept.) Christ Dis-
puting in the Temple. Portraits of
Charles V, Philip II, etc., are
introduced } | <i>Pourbus.</i> |
| 6. Martyrdom of St. Barbe | <i>De Crayer.</i> |
| 7. The Crucifixion | <i>G. Van der Meire.</i> |
| 8. The Woman taken in Adultery | <i>Van den Heuvel.</i> |
| 11. The Agnus Dei , <i>chef-d'œuvre</i> of J. and H. Van Eyck
(1432). | |

When closed, this wonderful altar-piece represents the Annunciation, and displays prominent portraits of the donors, Jodoens Vydt and his wife. When open, the various compartments represent the Sacrifice of Christ and the Triumph of the Church Militant. "It was the finest picture of the age in Belgium, remarkable for its perfection of technical handling

and eminently calculated to captivate a public full of the fervour of religion." (*Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.)

This painting was removed to Paris during the French domination, but was restored to the town in 1815. According to the custom of the time these precious compositions were protected by eight folding-doors, two of which, those representing Adam and Eve, are now in the Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts, p. 110. The remaining six are at present in the Berlin Museum, having been purchased for 410,000 fr.

CHAPEL

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 12. Descent from the Cross | <i>Honthorst</i> (1633). |
| The Crucifixion | <i>De Crayer</i> . |
| 13. Virgin and Angels | <i>Roose</i> . |
| Two Tombs of Bishops. | |
| 15. St. Bavon Renouncing the Military for }
the Monastic Life | <i>Rubens</i> . |
| Resurrection of Lazarus | <i>Otto Vennius</i> . |
| 16. Death of St. Lieven | <i>Seghers</i> . |
| 17. Martyrdom of St. Catherine | <i>after Rubens</i> . |
| Tomb of Bishop Van Eersel | <i>Pouche and Janssens</i> . |
| 19. Seven Works of Mercy | <i>Van Coxcye</i> . |
| 21. Assumption of the Virgin | <i>De Crayer</i> . |
| Font in which Charles V was baptised. | |
| 22. St. Macaire praying that the Plague }
might be stayed | <i>Ibid</i> . |
| Bas-relief, Procession with body of St. | |
| Macaire | <i>Portois</i> . |
| 23. St. Lambert carrying Burning Coals on }
his Surplice. | <i>Van Huffel</i> . |
| 24. Descent from the Cross | <i>Rombouts</i> . |

The **Crypt** is divided into five chapels. Here are several paintings, and the tombs of Van Eyck, his sister and of many bishops.

St. Nicholas, in the Marché aux Grains, is the oldest church in Ghent, rebuilt after a conflagration in 1120. There are a few good pictures by *De Crayer* and others.

St. Michael is an elegant church of mixed style, 1445—Gothic and Romanesque, with an incomplete tower. It contains numerous paintings by Modern Belgian artists, and some by old masters.

The Crucifixion (much injured by cleaning) . . . *Van Dyck*
 St. Catherine *De Crayer*.
 Empress Helena Finding the Cross. This is }
 a portrait of the Empress Josephine . . . } *Paeling*.

Of the other churches of Ghent, the most important are, **St. Jacques**, with pictures by *Cleefs*, *De Crayer*, *Van Huffel*; **St. Pierre**; **St. Martin**, with *De Crayer's chef-d'œuvre*, the Resurrection; the modern Byzantine Church of **St. Anne**; the **Dominican Oratory**.

The **Grand Béguinage**, which has replaced the old one, and was removed from its former position near the Porte de Bruges in 1874, is situated to the north-east of the town near the old Porte d'Anvers. It can be reached by the tramway starting from the Church of St. Jacques and running to the Eecloo railway station (fare 20 c.).

The Order of the Béguines was founded in Belgium by Saint Begge, the mother of Pepin of Heristal. There are about twenty Béguinages in Belgium, with about 1,400 members, two-thirds of whom inhabit Ghent.

This is the largest establishment of the order; it was founded in 1227, close to the Porte de Bruges, by Jane of Constantinople, Countess of Flanders.

It is a community of women having private means of their own, and occupying their time by work of some nature, or by acts of devotion. They are exempt from all vows; they live in a community, each one having her own house (the less fortunate live in common), on the door of which is inscribed the name of some saint. Their costume is simple, the Flemish *faillie* being the most remarkable part of it.

The Grand Béguinage contains 700 sisters, who meet regularly at 5 A.M. and at Vespers in a church reserved specially for them, which contains a fine head of our Saviour by *Raphael*. It forms a little town by itself, with streets, squares and a church, surrounded by a wall with gates. The houses, as a rule, are two-storied, built of brick, in the Gothic style; they are all different from each other. The whole of this little city with its winding streets and calm, mystical appearance is curious and well worth a visit. It was planned by the architect *Verhaegen*.

The sisters are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of lace, which can be had of the Mother Superior or Grande Dame (opposite the portal of the church) on better terms than in the town.

Sisters are rarely known to quit the Order after having entered it; when they do, however, the money contributed to it by them is refunded.

The **Petit Béguinage, Notre Dame**, is also worth a visit, but is organised on a smaller scale and for a poorer class of women and girls. It is situated in the Rue des Violettes, not far from the State Railway Station. It was founded by Jane of Constantinople in 1234. Organised on the same principle as the Grand Béguinage, it contains about 400 sisters living in blocks of clean little houses. They are bound to obey the orders of their superior, and to attend church at 5 a.m. and at Vespers. Lace made here is sold in the Convent of St. Joseph.

Various Buildings, etc.

The **Beffroi**, or **Belfry Tower**, 280 feet high, total height to point of spire, 385 feet, opposite the west front of the Cathedral, dates from 1300. An iron spire was provided in 1840. The view from the top is very extensive. Admission, 1 fr.; more for a party. One of the bells in the tower is the celebrated Roland bell. The original alarm bell (recast in 1661) bore the following inscription:—

“Mynen naem is Roland; als ik klep is er brand, and als ik luy is er victoire in het land.” (My name is Roland; when I toll there is fire, and when I ring there is victory in the land).

Longfellow (*The Belfry of Bruges*) refers to this bell in these lines:—

“Till the bell of Ghent responded o’er lagoon and dyke of sand,
‘I am Roland! I am Roland! there is victory in the land.’”

The gilt dragon surmounting the spire was brought from a Greek church in Constantinople by the men of Bruges. It was captured from Bruges by the men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde.

The **University** is a splendid building, with a richly ornamented interior. It was founded in 1817, and reorganised in 1835. Attached is a **Museum of Natural History**, containing large and choice collections. The number of students is about 670. A School of Arts and Manufactures, and a School of Engineers are connected with the University. The **Botanical Garden**, with 8,000 specimens of plants, etc., is also an appanage of the University, and is the finest in Belgium.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Butter Market, has a Gothic façade to the north, and a Renaissance façade to the east, the former being one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Belgium. The interior contains a handsome Gothic staircase, and many Gothic rooms. In the Salle du Trône was signed the "Pacification of Ghent," when the Confederates bound themselves in mutual league to drive the Spaniards from Belgium.

The **Musée des Beaux-Arts**, or **Academy**, in the Rue St. Marguerite (admission gratis on Sundays and holidays, 10 to 1; on week days 10 to 5), contains modern Belgian sculpture, busts, 12 rooms of old paintings, and a number of modern, most of them of no particular merit. Amongst the best paintings are

St. Francis receiving the Stigmata	. . .	<i>Rubens.</i>
Charles V landing in Africa	. . .	<i>De Crayer.</i>
Francis I surrendering at Pavia	. . .	<i>Ibid.</i>
Woman taken in Adultery	. . .	<i>Jordaens.</i>

There are several works by *Gallait*, *Maris*, *De Winne*, *Verboeckhoven*, and other modern artists.

In the Rue des Chartres, near the Museum, is the

Carthusian Convent, where the "Treaty of Ghent," which terminated the last war between England and the United States of America, was signed on the 24th December, 1814. Admission, on application at the main entrance.

The **Museum of Archæology** is in the old Carmelite Church, Rue Longue des Pierres. Admission free on Sunday: other days, from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Catalogue (old) 50 c. It contains a considerable collection of industrial art, iron work of all sorts, surgical instruments, chased silver standards, carpets, etc., of the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries, and a number of historical paintings.

The **Athenæum** and the **Town and University Library** are in the suppressed Baudeloo Convent. They contain 200,000 volumes, 2,500 MSS., and a collection of coins, 7,000 drawings, 14,000 engravings, and 20,000 pamphlets. The reading-room is open to the public daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 to 1 and 3 to 7.

The **Casino** is a handsome building on the banks of the canal connecting the Lys with the Great Bruges Canal, built in 1835. It belongs to a Horticultural Society. In the summer a military band plays in the garden, and splendid flower shows are held twice a year.

The **Marché du Vendredi** is a renowned spot in the history of Ghent. Statue of Jacques Van Artevelde (killed 1345). Here formerly the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated with great splendour. Here their mediæval guilds rallied when the tocsin roused them to resist oppression. On this spot a great battle between the weavers and fullers was fought, when 1,500 citizens were left dead on the field. Under the rule of the infamous Alva vast numbers here perished at the stake. A famous old mediæval cannon, used at the siege of Oudenaarde in 1832, and named *De Dulle Griete* (Mad Margery), is in a street close by the **Marché**.

The remaining objects of interest must be briefly summarised. The old turreted gateway called the

Oudeburg is a portion of the castle in which John of Gaunt was born in 1340. The castle was sold in 1780 and turned into a factory, but was purchased by the city in 1887, restored to its former appearance, and contains a museum of antiquities. Admission daily, 2 to 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

The **House of Van Artevelde** is near the corner of the *Place du Calendre*, and the site of his murder by the people in the *Padden Hoek*. The street called the **Cour des Princes** marks the birthplace of Charles V. Some remains of the Old Citadel in which Egmont and Horn (*see Goethe's Egmont*) were imprisoned, are to be seen near the Antwerp Railway Station. The **New Citadel**, taken from the Dutch in 1830, is on *Mont Blandin*, to the west of the city. The ruined **Abbey of St. Bavon**, founded in 630. Admission 50 c. The **Byloque** and other of the 21 hospitals of Ghent will interest some. The **Palais de Justice**, by *Roelanas*, is a fine building in the Greek style, and contains a few modern paintings. The picturesque **Maison des Bateleurs**, or House of the Guild of Watermen, dating from 1513, is worth notice. Another old Gothic House is the **Halle au Blé**, on the *Quai des Herbes*. The **House of Count Egmont** is opposite the north door of the Cathedral. The seven **city gates** are curious and interesting.

Local Railways run in various directions—to the east, starting from the *Boulevard du Château*; to the west, from the *Pont du Béguinage*; to the north, from the *Boulevard du Château*.

The chief **promenades** of Ghent are the **Boulevards** along the Scheldt and the banks of the **Coupure**, or cutting which unites the Bruges Canal with the Scheldt. There are fine avenues of trees on each side of the Coupure.

The **Place d'Armes**, or **Kouter**, is a large square, planted with trees, where a military band plays on Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings in summer. On the east side of the Place is the Café des Arcades, said to be the site of the house of the brothers N. and J. Van Eyck. At the **Zoological Gardens**, near the Great Railway Station, there are concerts on Mondays and Fridays, admission 1 fr. The **Nursery Gardens** of L. Van Houtte are the largest and best stocked in Belgium, with extensive hothouses; admission readily granted to visitors. Ghent is celebrated for its numerous horticultural establishments, and annually exports cargoes of tulips, hyacinths, camellias, azaleas, etc., from its nursery gardens, numbering over eighty.

Railway to **Courtrai** and **Tournai**, pp. 78 & 88.

Railway to **Antwerp**, p. 19.

Railway to **Terneuzen**, p. 82.

The railway journey from Ghent to Brussels is continued to *Melle* (junction of the line to Charleroi), then to

Alost, on the Dender, a town of 30,700 inhabitants, with a large trade in hops. The **Church of St. Martin**, partly in ruins, contains a very fine picture by *Rubens*; and the **Hôtel de Ville** has a beautiful belfry, restored in 1879. (From Alost train to Antwerp, 30 miles.) There are no other towns of any importance *en route*, and after passing several stations the train arrives at Brussels, at the Nord Station.

Brussels, see p. 93.

GHENT TO COURTRAI AND TOURNAI.

(48 miles.)

Leaving Ghent by the southern station, the train first stops at *La Pinte*, after crossing the direct line between Ostend and Brussels (the line to Oudenaarde diverges to the left).

Oudenaarde (or Audenarde), 17 miles from Ghent, is a very ancient town, with 7,000 inhabitants, where Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy gained their decisive victory over the French on July 11th, 1708. Once celebrated for its tapestries, its chief industry

is confined now to the manufacture of cotton and linen goods. The great attraction of Oudenaarde is the beautiful **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Grande Place, a small but elegant Gothic building, erected in 1525. The splendid tower rising in five stories from the centre of the façade, and the beautiful carved oak portal of the Council Chamber are striking features. The Library and the Collection of Coins are recent acquisitions. Oudenaarde possesses two venerable churches—**St. Walburga**, 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, with paintings by *Van Thulden*, *De Crayer*, and others; and **Notre Dame de Pamella**, on the opposite side of the Scheldt, dating from the 13th century, and successfully restored.

The journey is continued to Deurle, near the interesting castle of Oydonck, erected in 1500 by Philip of Montmorency, destroyed in 1579, and restored in 1864; next *Deynze*, on the Lys, junction for Dunkirk (steam tramway to Oudenaarde, and other small stations), then Waereghem (junction) and

Courtrai,

(Pop. 35,000)

a large, clean, manufacturing town on the Lys, famous for its table linen and lace, the country around producing flax of the finest quality. On 11th July, 1302, outside the walls of Courtrai, was fought the famous *Battle of the Spurs*, in which the Flemish army, composed of weavers from Ghent and Bruges, under Count John of Namur and Duke William of Juliers, defeated the French under the Count of Artois. Upwards of 1,200 knights and several thousand soldiers fell. The victors afterwards collected 700 golden spurs, worn by the French knights. A small *Chapel*, outside the Ghent Gate, erected in 1831, marks the centre of the battle-field.

In the Market-place stands the **Hôtel de Ville**, a Gothic edifice of 1526, restored in 1860, and the façade embellished with statues. The rooms are decorated with good frescoes and handsome chimney-pieces, and the Council Chamber contains a number of statues.

Nearly opposite in the Square rises the **Belfry**, and close by **St. Martin's Church**, with its Gothic tower, is seen. The handsome carved wooden pulpit and carved stone-work in the nave were saved from a fire in 1862. The west portal is very beautiful.

In the street leading from the Market-place is the **Church of Notre Dame**, completed 1211, but the choir decorated with marble, and the portal, were rebuilt in the eighteenth

century. One of Van Dyck's finest pictures, the "Elevation of the Cross," is hung behind the altar in the chapel near the choir. Marble reliefs adorn the altars on either side, and wall paintings the Chapel of the Counts.

Near the Church is a small **Museum** with good modern pictures, chiefly battle-scenes on sea and land, and a few landscapes, by *N. de Keyser* (Battle of the Spurs, see p. 78), *L. Verboeckhoven*, *L. Robbe*, *Carpentier*, *Steinicke*, and *Dobbelaere*. The Museum is open free on Sunday, Monday, and Thursday, 10—5; other days admission 25 c. Close by is a small public garden, and a bridge with two massive round towers crosses the River Lys. Opposite the Museum is the **Béguinage**, founded in 1211.

Courtrai to Brussels, p. 93.

Leaving Courtrai, the railway quits the flat land and traverses a picturesque and undulating country, and the Flemish language gives way to the French. At the second station, **Mouscron**, is the Belgian Custom House for passengers from France, and the starting-point of a short line to Roubaix and Lille. The next station is *Herseaux* (junction for Renaix), and soon the province of West Flanders is left for that of Hainault; on the left is *Mont St. Aubert*, with a chapel on the summit, a favourite resort on account of the lovely view obtainable. Soon the train crosses the Scheldt, and the passenger arrives at **Tournai**, one of the most ancient and most prosperous towns in Belgium, see p. 88.

GHENT TO DUNKIRK.

This railway of 67 miles offers no great attractions, passing as it does through a flat agricultural district at a very slow rate of speed.

Leaving Ghent the line proceeds to *Deynze* (junction for Courtrai and Lille), thence to

Thielt, an old town of 10,500 inhabitants, with Cloth Hall, having at one time been largely engaged in the manufacture of cloth. Branch line to Ingelmünster; steam tramways to Eecloo, Aeltre, Ardoye, and Routers.

Several small stations are passed before arriving at *Cortemarck* (junction of the Ostend and Ypres line) and

Dixmude, where dairy-farming is carried on successfully and on a large scale, much of the butter being exported to England. The parish church of Dixmude is noted for a remarkable sixteenth century Rood-loft, an Adoration by Jordaens, and other works of art. Railway to Nieuport, 11 miles (p. 56).

About 10 miles from Dixmude is

Furnes (see p. 56). Steam tramway to Ostend, 19 miles ; to Ypres, 20 miles. The next station, *Adinkerke*, is the last in Belgium ; *Ghyvelde* is the first in France. Soon comes

Dunkirk, in the Département du Nord, a strongly-fortified town of 40,000 inhabitants (Hotel—see Appendix). Dunkirk, after being taken by the English in 1388 and 1658, was sold to Louis XIV by Charles II in 1662. Dunkirk is now a favourite sea-bathing station, and on the best part of the sands, about a mile from the town, are the Casino and the Kursaal, with a good hotel.

The **Museum** contains vases, coins, weapons, models of ships, tiles and a natural history collection. There are five rooms on the ground floor with some 400 paintings by *Weerts*, *Baader*, *Van der Neer*, *Baroccio*, *Rubens*, *Ruysdael*, *Murillo*, *Neefs*, *Dürer*, *Jordaens*, *Quellin*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Titian* and many other artists. On the first floor is the

Municipal Library with 30,000 volumes and a few manuscripts. Admission 10 to 1 and 6 to 10 daily, except Saturday ; Sunday, 10 to 12. The Museum is on the site of a former convent, the garden of which is now open to the public daily (except Friday).

The churches in Dunkirk are of no particular interest. St. Eloi is a sixteenth-century Gothic edifice with a massive square brick belfry 300 feet high, separated from the church. In the Church of St. John the Baptist are a Holy Family by *Guido Reni* and a Christ by *Van Dyck*.

There is a considerable English Colony, and many English visitors arrive in summer.

British Consul, Hon. R. Walsh ; **Vice-Consul**, J. E. Wintle.

United States Consular Agent, B. Morel.

English Church, Place de la Prison, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

French Protestant Church, Quai au Bois, Sunday, 11 a.m.

Tramway to Malo-les-Bains, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a seaside resort, with two bathing establishments, good sandy beach, kursaal, and numerous chalets to let.

Steamers to London twice weekly ; to Hull, Leith and Goole.

GHENT TO ANTWERP.

(By State Railway 43 miles.)

Viâ Dendermonde and **Puers**.

Leaving Ghent by the State Railway, the train crosses the Scheldt to **Ledeberg** and **Meirelbeke**, in view of the castle of Laerne, with twelfth-century towers. Then passing **Melle**, **Quatrecht**, and **Wetteren**, at Schellebelle Station the line diverges from the Brussels line *viâ Alost*, and passes Wichelen, Schoonaerde, Audeghen, then crosses the Dender to

Dendermonde, population 9,000, a fortified town at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt. The town was taken by Marlborough after a siege of ten days, in 1706. The fortifications were destroyed in 1784, but were reconstructed in 1822.

The **Church of Notre Dame** contains good pictures by *Van Dyck* and by *De Crayer*.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, dating from the fourteenth century, was originally the Cloth Hall. Close by is the house of Teniers the Younger, also the Guard House, with an octagonal tower and portico. (Railway to St. Nicolas, Lokeren, Brussels, etc.)

After Dendermonde the stations are

Baesrode, **St. Amans**, and **Puers**; then, crossing the Rupel,

Boom, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, is reached, on to **Reeth** and **Contich**, then traversing the new outworks and the populous suburb of Berchem to

Antwerp, see p. 19.

Another route from Ghent to Antwerp is by the **Waasland Railway**, 31 miles, *viâ Lochristi* and

Lokeren (a manufacturing town with 22,000 inhabitants, Church of St. Lawrence with a famous pulpit and many works of art ; junction of the line to Dendermonde and Alost).

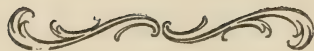
St. Nicolas (the chief manufacturing town in the Waasland; population 30,000; the Hôtel de Ville is a handsome building, and the churches contain early mural paintings; branch line to Hamme and Dendermonde), *Nieukerken* (noted for its lace), *Beveren* (a village noted for its lace), and *Zwyndrecht* to the Tête de Flandre, where ferry boats are taken to Antwerp (see p. 19).

GHENT TO TERNEUZEN.

(Rail $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

The train starts from the station of the State Railway, (Gare du Sud, stopping at the station d'Eecloo), and, running in the direction of the canal, passes the small stations of *Wondelghem*, *Langerbrugge*, *Terdone*, and *Selzaete*, the last station in Belgium, on to Sas van Ghent, the first Dutch station, Philippine, and Sluyskill to

Terneuzen (a small fortified town at the mouth of the important canal which connects Ghent with the Scheldt), from which Flushing can be reached by steamboat (several times daily) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (see also p. 15).



London to Brussels,

viâ Calais and Lille.

(Calais to Brussels by Rail, 134 miles.)

London to Calais, see Route (c), p. 8.

This is a route much in favour with those who dread the *mal de mer*, inasmuch as it involves the shortest sea passage between England and the Continent. The distance (21 miles) between Dover and Calais is generally accomplished in about an hour.

The **New Railway Station**, called the **Gare Maritime**, where travellers from England pass through the Custom House and find the train waiting, is on the north side of the Avant Port, about a mile from the town or Central Station.

Time always allowed for refreshments at good buffet. Distance from Paris, 184 miles ; from Brussels, 134 miles.

CALAIS.

(Pop. 60,700, including St. Pierre-les-Calais.)

(**Hotels**, see Appendix.)

British Consul, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. ; **Vice-Consul**, E. H. Blomefield.

American Consul, J. B. Milner ; **Vice-Consul**, H. L. A. Lunings.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Calais, Place Richelieu ; St. Pierre, Boulevard Pasteur.

English Bookseller, Mr. Collier, 44, Grande Rue, St. Pierre.

English Church, Rue du Moulin Brûlé, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion monthly, and on great Festivals.

Wesleyan Chapel, Rue du Temple, St. Pierre.

Calais is a nearly square and fortified seaport, with a citadel on the west, and several forts commanding the town, harbour, and approaches. The ramparts are planted with trees, and form a pleasant promenade. The town contains broad and well-paved streets, substantially built houses, and generally good hotels ; but it is rather a dull place in itself, with little

to enliven it but the visitors, who arrive and depart in shoals. The chief manufacture is that of lace, tulle, or bobbin net, in which some 1,800 English people are engaged. Large quantities of dairy produce, including many millions of eggs come annually to England through this port.

The geographer d'Anville identifies Calais with the *Uterior Portus* of the Romans. This idea is now exploded. In the ninth century Calais was a fishing village on a natural harbour. In 997 Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, erected two towers to protect the then rising town. In 1224 it was regularly fortified by Philippe of France, Count of Boulogne.

In 1346-7 Edward III besieged the city for eleven months. It is well known on what terms Edward permitted the citizens to capitulate. The heroic devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre and his companions will be found fully detailed in the pages of Michelet or the older chronicles of Froissart. In obedience to the King's mandate, six burghers of Calais came forth bare-headed, with ropes about their necks, expecting instant death; but the fair Eleanor interposed, and at her request their lives were spared. Edward then entered Calais in triumph, expelled the inhabitants, and repopled the town with English.

And some say the whole story is a myth; historians are still wrangling over it, so tourists may as well believe it till the matter is finally settled.

For nearly two centuries Calais remained an English town, becoming much improved and more strongly fortified. At length it was almost the sole remaining vestige of the possessions of the Plantagenets in France—possessions once amounting to half the kingdom. In 1558 the Duke of Guise recaptured the town, took prisoner the Governor, Lord Wentworth, and fifty of the chief Englishmen of the place, banished the inhabitants to Flanders and England, and repopled the town with French. All money, goods, artillery, arms, etc., of the English were left in the town. The taking of Guines a fortnight afterwards ended the English rule in France. To England the event was a blessing in disguise, but the nation was filled with rage and grief, and Mary Tudor on her deathbed declared that upon her heart the word "Calais" would be found engraved.

The **Harbour** of Calais has recently been enlarged and deepened at a cost of over £2,000,000. On approaching the visitor sees the **Lighthouse** (180 feet, 253 steps); the tower of Notre Dame; the **Tour du Guet**, an ancient watch-tower (1214); and the belfry of the Town Hall.

The **Pier** (three-quarters of a mile long) is a pleasant promenade. Upon it stands a pillar built in memory of the return of Louis XVIII, 1814. The brazen plate which used to mark the King's first footstep, and the inscription were removed after the Revolution of 1834; they are now in the **Museum**, Rue Royale; here also are a few pictures, coins, flint instruments, etc.

Many tourists will remember *Hogarth's* picture, the Gate of Calais. The **Gate** thus made celebrated is between the town and seashore, and was built by Richelieu in 1635.

The **Hôtel de Guise** was originally the Hall of the Guild of Wool-traders. It was built in 1365. In this edifice lodged bluff King Harry of England. After the reconquest of Calais by the French, the Hall was given to the Duc de Guise.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, with its belfry tower and chimes, is in the Place d'Armes. Busts of St. Pierre, Richelieu, etc., adorn the front.

The Gothic **Church of Notre Dame** (fourteenth century) was erected during the English occupancy. Here Richard II married Isabella of France in 1396. It contains a marble altar, with alabaster ornaments, by *Lottman*, an Assumption by *Seghers*, stained-glass windows, paintings by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*.

Calais contains English Protestant places of worship, a Collegiate School for girls, 2, Rue de Thonis; a boy's College, 13, Rue Leveux; a theatre, a public library, etc. About four thousand English reside here permanently, and over a quarter of a million travellers pass through the town annually. A band plays on Sundays and Thursdays in the **Public Gardens**. At a short distance is the grave of Emma Hart (Nelson's Lady Hamilton). Her real name was Lyon, and she was christened Amy.

Leaving **Calais** for **Brussels**, by way of Lille (66 miles), the first station of importance is *St. Pierre-lès-Calais* (pop. 40,000), where there is a considerable manufacture of lace by machinery, ship-building, flax-spinning, saw-mills, foundries, and cotton manufactures.

Andres. Between this town and Guines is the scene of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where Henry VIII and Francis I met with such grand pomp and ceremony in 1520.

Passing *Watten*, **St. Omer** is reached, a dull, fortified town. Population 22,000. It contains **Cathedral of Notre Dame**, rebuilt 1053, completed 1499.

Descent from the Cross *Rubens*.

Ancient Triptychs, etc.

Tomb of St. Omer (twelfth century).

Our Lady of Miracles (wooden image).

Also a good many monuments, some inferior stained glass, various incased slabs, a good organ, fine pyx, and reliquary.

Near the station stand the stately west tower and part of the nave of the **Abbey of St. Bertin**; the remainder was barbarously destroyed in 1833 to build a new Hôtel de Ville. Fine view of the town from summit of tower. The Abbey, which was established in the seventh century, and was noted for its library in the eighth, had a long and memorable history. Kings, counts, dukes, and great prelates figure constantly in its annals. Amongst them hither came, in 1165, St. Thomas à Becket, fleeing from his king.

The **Artillery Arsenal** an important military establishment; the modern **Hôtel de Ville**, the **Museum**, **Lycée**, and the Churches of St. Sepulchre and of St. Denis, are the remaining buildings of interest. English chapel, Rue du Bon Pasteur.

Father Parsons' Jesuit College for Englishmen no longer exists. In its place is a Seminary that represents it.

Eblinghem, **Hazebrouck** (junction, N. for Dunkirk, S. for Amiens and Paris), *Strazeele*, *Balleul*, *Steenwerck*, *Armentières*, *Perenchies*, are next successively passed, and then the traveller arrives at Lille.

LILLE.

(Population 222,000.)

(**Hotel**—see Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue de la République, and at the station.

English Church, Rue Watteau, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

British Vice-Consul, J. E. Walker.

American Consular Agent, C. J. King.

Tramways from the Grande Place or the Place de la Gare, fourteen lines, run in all directions, fare 5 or 10 c. per stage. Steam tramway to Roubaix, from the Grande Place; fares, 75 and 50 c.; return, 1 fr. and 80 c.

Theatres, &c. **Grand Théâtre**, Place du Théâtre. Prices from 10 c. to 5 fr. **Variétés**, Rue Jean Roisin. **Hippodrome**, Rue Nicolas.

Lille is a well-built town, with spacious streets and massive stone houses. It is fortified, and has a citadel which is considered a masterpiece of *Vauban*, and almost impregnable, but was captured by Marlborough, 1708. It can be surrounded with water by breaking the canal dykes. Lille has various extensive factories, producing large quantities of carpet, linen, thread, silk, broadcloth, glass, beet, sugar, tobacco, etc. The town is also a *dépôt* for colonial produce, and its trade is very considerable.

Lille was first walled in by Baldwin IV, in 1007, and fortified by Baldwin the Pious, in 1054. It was ravaged in 1213 by Philip Augustus, but soon rebuilt. Seven sieges at various times have only temporarily affected the prosperity of the town. It was formerly the capital of French Flanders, and was ceded to France by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The Austrians besieged it ineffectually in 1792.

Some of the fortifications on the south side have been pulled down, and handsome boulevards erected on the space obtained, and newer fortified lines have been constructed beyond.

The **Hôtel de Ville** occupies the site of the former Palais de Rihour, which was at one time inhabited by the Dukes of Burgundy. It is a Gothic edifice, built in 1846; there are a beautiful staircase and chapel in one of the towers. The **Communal Library** (100,000 volumes) and the **Museum of Engraving** are both in the Hôtel de Ville; open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The **Museum**, or **Palais des Beaux-Arts**, contains a fine collection of paintings of the Flemish and Dutch Schools, and drawings by old masters—one of the most important in France. The collection numbers many examples, of *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *De Crayer*, *Jordaens*, *Teniers*, *De Vries*, *Tintoretto*, *Bassano*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Cuyp*, *Hals*, *Van de Velde*, *Ruysdael*, *De Vos*, etc., and nearly 1,500 drawings, chiefly of the great Italian masters—*Michael Angelo*, *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Tintoretto*, *Correggio*, *Guido Reni*, *L. da Vinci*, *G. Romano*, *A. del Sarto*, *Dominichino*, *Fra Bartolommeo*, and others. In Room IX a bust in wax, attributed to *Raphael*, is well worth notice. There are also some autograph letters of *Michael Angelo*, *Raphael*, etc. The other collections include sculptures (ground floor), tapestries, enamels, and Museums of

Ethnography in the end gallery (ground floor), and Museum of Industrial and Decorative Art in the right gallery of the ground floor, out of which is the staircase to the Picture Gallery. Open daily, 10 to 4.

The Church of **Notre Dame de la Trielle** is an incomplete modern Gothic erection, commenced in 1855. A castle built by Julius Cæsar once occupied the site of this erection. Of other churches in Lille may be mentioned **St. Catherine**, with Martyrdom of St. Catherine by *Rubens*. In one of the chapels is the celebrated image of Notre Dame de la Trielle, scenes from whose history are displayed in the stained glass of the windows. **St. Maurice** (fifteenth century) has some stained glass portraying events in the history of the town.

There is an **English Church** in the Rue Watteau; service twice on Sundays.

Amongst other public buildings in Lille are the Bourse (1662), restored by *Benvignat*, the new Prefecture, the Palais de Justice, the citadel, and several hospitals. On the Esplanade is a statue of General Négrier.

The first station passed on the railway from Lille to Brussels is *Aseq*, then **Baisieux** (with French Custom House), **Blain** (with Belgian Custom House).

A few miles further on the train enters the handsome station at

Tournai.

(Pop. 36,500), said to be the Turris Nerviorum of Cæsar, and afterwards the scene of the labours and martyrdom of St. Piat, in the third century. Here Clovis was born, and here Childeric died; and other Frankish kings were, in various ways, associated with the place. The Normans sacked it in 822, and it was uninhabited till 911. In succeeding centuries Counts of Flanders, Emperors of Germany, Kings of France, etc., alternately besieged and seized, or, in turn, surrendered Tournai, and its history was a very troublesome one. Amongst others, Henry VIII of England took it in 1513, and sold it back to France five years afterwards. In 1525 it was ceded to Spain, but in 1668 passed back to France, and in 1713 to Austria, being finally assigned to the Netherlands by the Treaty of Aachen in 1748.

Tournai is a prosperous manufacturing town, but is not disfigured by factories, most of the weaving being done in the houses of the workmen. What are known generally as Brussels carpets come from Tournai. Stockings and pottery are largely manufactured. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Scheldt, on the right bank of which is the new railway station, situated on the handsome broad quay planted with trees.

The **Cathedral** of Notre Dame, 423 feet in length, is the largest Romanesque church in Belgium, founded in the third century by St. Piat, and partly rebuilt at various times, with mediæval, Gothic and modern additions. The oldest portions date from the twelfth century. Statues on exterior, evangelists, doctors, apostles; bas-reliefs, miracles of St. Piat and Scriptural scenes.

In the interior, the **apses** of the transepts are called by Fergusson "the finest production of their age, and as magnificent a piece of architecture as can be conceived."

Rood-screen: Renaissance; marble (1566), *De Vrint*.

Shrines of **St. Piat** and **Eleutherius** (thirteenth century). The former, wood, gilt and painted; the latter, silver-gilt, with precious stones and statuettes.

Stained Glass, ancient and modern, in transepts, nave, choir, chapels, etc.

Paintings:—

Adoration of the Magi	<i>Van Leyden.</i>
Virgin and Child	<i>Seghers.</i>
Resurrection of Lazarus	<i>Pourbus (1573).</i>
Souls in Purgatory	<i>Rubens.</i>
Ecce Homo	<i>Q. Matsys.</i>

There are several other pictures; also various specimens of **Sculpture**. The lectern and candlesticks in the choir are of the fifteenth century. The ivory crucifix in the chapter room is by *Duquesnoy*.

In the **Sacristy** are shown the silk and silver-thread chasuble of St. Thomas à Becket, the embroidered velvet mantle of Charles V, and other treasures.

Opposite the Episcopal Palace is the **Public Library**, containing about 10,000 early printed works and 250 MSS.

St. Quentin, on the Grand' Place, is an ancient and elegant curious church, erected about the same period as the Cathedral. Stained glass by *Bethune* (1860).

The **Belfry** at the end of the Grand' Place dates from 1190 ; restored 1852. Ascent recommended for the sake of the view ; fee to doorkeeper and custodian, 25 c. each. On the south of the Grand' Place is the former **Cloth Hall**, a Renaissance building, now the **Municipal Picture Gallery**, with, on the first floor, examples by *Van Der Weyden*, *Van Oost*, *Van Thulden*, *Gallait* ; in the galleries, Roman antiquities, bronzes, Chinese and Egyptian antiquities, and miniatures, coins, ivory carvings, faïence and works in metal. Admission on Sundays, 10 to 4, free ; other days, 50 c. ; catalogue, 25 c. The Church of **St. Jacques** contains an elaborate pulpit, with rockwork, foliage, palm-trees, angels, Daniel in the lions' den, etc. ; also paintings and sculpture. There are several other churches and buildings of great interest to those who can devote time to the inspection of this ancient city. In the **Hôtel de Ville** (once Convent of St. Martin) are some old and modern paintings, and a superb Salon de la Reine. Close by is a Museum of Natural History.

In the vicinity of Tournai is Mont St. Aubert (400 feet), commanding a fine view. The battlefield of Fontenoy, where Marshal Saxe defeated the English, Dutch, and Austrians in 1745, is about five miles south-east of Tournai.

The **Waasland Railway**, 31 miles to Antwerp, starts from Tournai. (Tournai to Mons, 30 miles.)

Leaving Tournai for Brussels, the railway enters the well-cultivated province of Hainault, and passes several small stations to *Leuze*, on the Dender (junction of the Ghent-Oudenaarde line, *Chapelle à Wattines*), *Ligne*, with castle of Moulbaix in imitation of Windsor Castle, to

Ath, a junction of several short lines, a quiet old town of 9,000 inhabitants. Formerly a fortress. The Church of St. Julian, founded in 1393 was rebuilt after a fire in 1817. The Hôtel de Ville dates from 1600, and the Tour du Burbant from 1150.

The train again passes some small stations to *Bassily* (branch line to Renaix), and **Enghien**, population 4,000, where the celebrated "Point de Paris" lace is made. The beautiful garden and park formerly contained the Château of the Ducs d'Enghien, destroyed at the French Revolution. There are an

old chapel and a Capuchin Convent. Steam tramway to Lens; Soignies; Brussels. (Enghien to Courtrai, 41 miles.) The train now leaves the province of Hainault and enters Brabant, the next stations being *Bierghes*, *Saintes*, and **Hal**, situated on the Senne.

Hal, celebrated throughout Belgium as a resort of pilgrims, on account of the miracle-working image of the Virgin in the church of **Our Lady and St. Martin**. In a chapel is the black wooden image of the Virgin, visited by crowds of devotees, and possessing in its treasury the costly offerings of kings and emperors. Thirty-three cannon-balls are shown, which the Blessed Virgin is said to have caught in her apron when the town was besieged in 1591. The marble reredos of the High Altar is very fine. There is a grand brazen font in the baptistery. (Pop. 9,100.)

Passing *Buysingen*, *Loth*, and *Ruysbroek*, the birthplace of the mystic Johannes Ruysbroek (1293—1381), the train crosses the Senne, and arrives at Brussels Station du Midi.

Brussels, p. 93.



London to Brussels,

via Boulogne and Lille.

(Boulogne to Brussels by Rail, 159½ miles.)

London to Boulogne, see Route (*d*), p. 9.

This route involves a train journey of about 25 miles longer than the Calais route (see p. 83), and a slightly longer sea passage, and although otherwise a favourite route between London and Paris, Switzerland, &c., is not so much patronized by travellers proceeding to Belgium from London as the other routes described. A few lines descriptive of Boulogne will, therefore, suffice for those who adopt this route, either going to or returning from Belgium.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

(Population about 50,000, including a large number of English Residents.)

(**Hotels**—see Appendix.)

British Vice-Consul, H. F. Farmer.

American Consular Agent, W. Whitman.

Post and Telegraph Offices, 12, rue du Pot d'Étain.

Railway Stations—*Central*, rue de la Gare ; *Gare Maritime*, for trains to and from Paris in connection with the Folkestone steamers ; and the *Tintelleries*, for express trains between Calais and Paris.

Boulogne-sur-Mer is so named to distinguish it from Boulogne-sur-Seine, close to Paris. It is an important seaport and watering-place, with extensive sands, and much frequented during the bathing season. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, large quantities of salt fish being exported ; and the town is an important centre for the manufacture of steel pens. Like Calais, thousands of travellers pass through it annually on their way to or from Paris.

BRUSSELS.

1. Béguinage . . . B 4
2. Cathedral (Ste. Gudule) . . . B 3
3. Jesuits . . . B 3
4. Notre Dame de la Chapelle . . . D 3
5. Notre Dame du Sablon . . . D 3
6. Ste. Catherine . . . B 4
7. St. Jacques Caudenberg . . . D 3
8. St. Nicholas . . . B 3
9. English Church . . . E 2
10. " . . . E 2
11. " . . . C 1
12. Bois de la Cambre, at end of Avenue Louise . . . F 1
13. Botanical Gardens . . . A 4
14. Bourse . . . O 4
15. Colonne du Congrès . . . B 2
16. Galeries St. Hubert . . . O 3
17. Halles Centrales . . . B 4
18. Hôtel d'Arenberg . . . D 3
19. Hôtel de Ville . . . C 4
20. Palace of the Comtesse de Flandre . . . D 2
21. Mannekin . . . D 4
22. Palace of the King . . . C 2
23. Palais des Académies . . . C 3
24. Palais des Beaux Arts . . . D 2
25. Palais de Justice . . . D 2
26. " de la Nation . . . B 2
27. Picture Gallery . . . B 3
28. Porte de Hal . . . F 3
29. Gare du Nord . . . A 3
30. " du Midi . . . F 4
31. " du Luxembourg . . . C 1
32. Théâtre de la Monnaie . . . B 4
33. Waria Museum, near Station de Luxembourg . . . B 4
34. Chief Post and Telegraph Offices at the Bourse . . . B 4
35. Circus . . . B 2
36. Panorama . . . D 4
37. Palais du Midi . . . E 4
38. Hôpital St. Jean . . . A 3
39. Grand Hospital . . . B 4
40. Théâtre du Parc . . . B 4
41. Théâtre Flamand . . . A 4
42. Jardin Botanique . . . A 4
43. Parc Leopold . . . C 2
44. Parc . . . C 2
45. Impasse du Parc . . . C 2
46. Railway Stations, etc. . . .
47. Tramways
48. Cooks Office C 3



There is a large Casino (Theatre, &c.) near the east pier, a Museum (Pictures, Natural History Collections, &c.), and Public Library in the Grande Rue, and a public park, known as the Tintelleries, in the northern part of the town. Boulogne is well supplied with electric tramways.

Napoleon's Column is about two miles distant, on the Calais road, and, although not finished until 1841, was originally intended by Napoleon to commemorate the expedition against England, which was completely frustrated by Nelson's victory at Trafalgar (1805). A fine view from the summit of the column.

From Boulogne, passengers to Brussels proceed by train *viâ* Calais (see p. 83).

BRUSSELS.

(*Fr.* Bruxelles. *Flem.* Brussel. *Germ.* Brüssel.)

(Pop. 190,000, or about 600,000 including the suburbs.)

Hotels.—See Appendix.

Cook's Office.—41, Rue de la Madeleine.

English Churches. Rue Stassart. 8.30 and 11 a.m., and 4 and 6.30 p.m.; Rue Crespel. 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

Presbyterian Church, Rue Bodenbroeck, 22, 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Central Post Office, Place de la Monnaie, open 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., and numerous branch offices open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and at railway stations, etc.

Telegraph Offices, at above post offices, at the Bourse, and at the railway stations.

Telephone Stations at the railway stations and offices and at the principal post office branches. Charges: Belgium, 1 fr. for five minutes' conversation; 50 c. for additional five minutes. London, &c., 10 fr. for three minutes. For Holland, Germany, France, see Tariff.

British Embassy, 2, Rue de Spa.

British Vice-Consul, T. E. Jeffes.

American Consul-General, G. W. Roosevelt; **Vice-Consul-General,** G. Phelan.

English Physicians, etc., Dr. Mills, Rue du Pépin ; Dr. Thomson, Rue d'Egmont, 15. **Dentists**, Dr. George Fay, Rue Berckmans, 24 ; Dr. Browne, Rue de Hornes, 3.

British Charitable Fund, 82, Rue de la Loi.

British Institute, and **Home for Governesses and Servants**, Rue de Vienne, 26.

Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, 50, Boulevard de la Senne.

United States Embassy, 2, Rue du Pôle.

United States Consulate, Bd. de Waterloo, 82.

Clubs.—Cercle du Parc, 35, Avenue des Arts ; Cercle Artistique, Théâtre du Parc. English and American Union Club, 25, Boulevard de Waterloo.

Cricket Club, **Lawn Tennis Club**, Avenue de Longchamp.

Cafés, Restaurants, Tea Rooms, are conspicuous in all the main thoroughfares, and Baths, Clubs, Circulating Libraries, Commissionaires, vehicles of various kinds, fiacres (two horses), vigilantes (one horse), with many other city requisites, will all be found in Brussels.

Electric Tramways.—Cars travel in all parts of the city and suburbs at frequent intervals, from 7 a.m. to 10—11 p.m., fares varying from 10—20 centimes. The main lines are from the Nord to the Midi station by the Upper Boulevards, and from the Place Royale and the Midi station to Uccle. From the Rue Royale to the Park at Tervueren, and from the upper town to Boitsfort ; and from Schaerbeek to the Bois de la Cambre.

Steam Tramways.—Numerous lines of steam tramways start from the railway stations and outer Boulevards to *Laeken*, *Evere*, *Sterrebeck*, *Schaerbeek*, *Haecht*, etc. For times and fares consult local tables.

Omnibuses start from the Nord station to the Midi station, from the Exchange to the Rue Royale, to Ixelles, to Koekelberg, to Molenbeck St. Jean, and to St. Gilles, at frequent intervals. Fares as per tariff.

Railway Stations.

1. **Station du Nord**, in the Place Charles Rogier, for Antwerp, Ostend, Holland, and Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Italy.
2. **Station du Midi**, in the Place de la Constitution, for Braine-l'Alleud (Waterloo), Charleroi, Namur (*viâ* Baulers), Tournai, and France, etc.
3. **Station du Luxembourg**, in the Place du Luxembourg, Quartier Léopold, for Ottignies, Namur, Givet, Luxembourg, Bâle, etc., but most of these trains also start from the Station du Nord.
4. **Station for Goods**, in the Allée Verte.

The Circle Railway connects Nos. 1 and 2, and also carries on a local traffic.

Theatres, etc

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, or Opera House—Opera and Ballet. 1 fr. to 6 fr. Open 1st September to 30th April (see p. 112).

Théâtre des Galeries Saint Hubert.—Comedy and Operetta. 1 fr. 25 c. to 4 fr. (Closed in summer.)

Théâtre du Vaudeville, Casino des Galeries Saint-Hubert. Every evening. Vaudevilles and operettas, 1 fr. to 2 fr. 50 c.

Théâtre Royal du Parc.—Light Opera, Drama, Vaudeville. 1 fr. to 6 fr. Open 1st September to 30th April.

Théâtre Molière, Rue du Bastion, Chaussée d'Ixelles.—Drama, Vaudeville. 1 fr. to 5 fr. Open 1st September to 30th April.

Théâtre de l'Alcazar, Rue d'Arenberg. — Operettas and Farces. 50 c. to 4 fr. Open 1st September to 30th April.

Théâtre Flamand, Rue de Laeken.—1 to 2½ fr.

Palais d'Été, behind the Grand Hotel. Variety of attractions, Concerts, Café Chantant, 1 to 4 fr. In winter it is known as the **Pôle Nord**, and is transformed into a skating rink.

Alhambra Theatre, Boulevard de la Senne. Drama and Opera.

La Scala, Place de Brouckère. Varieties.

Royal Circus, Rue de l'Enseignement.

In addition to the above, there are many minor theatres, concert halls, gardens, casinos, etc.

Concerts, etc.

Wauxhall, N.E., corner of the Park.—Orchestra of the Théâtre Royal at 8 p.m., from May to the end of August. 1 fr.

Bois de la Cambre.—Military band in summer on Sunday and Thursday afternoons, from 3 to 5.

The Park.—Open-air Concerts daily in summer, May to October, 3 to 5 p.m.

Conservatoire de Musique, Rue de la Régence.—Concerts by the Conservatoire Royal de Musique at intervals, one to three francs, in winter.

Théâtre de la Monnaie.—Popular Concerts (Ysaye) four times a week in winter.

Café Concert, 53, Galerie du Commerce.

Café Concert, Café Universel, Rue d'Arenberg.

Café Concert, Victoria, Rue des Fripiers.

Festivals.

Festival of Ste. Gudule, January 8th, September 23rd.

Procession of the Miraculous Wafers at Ste. Gudule, Sunday after July 15th.

Carnival on Shrove Tuesday and previous Sunday, also on Mid-Lent Sunday, with Masked Ball at the Opera House.

Races from April to September at frequent intervals, at either Boitsfort, Groenendael, Forest, or Berchem St. Agatha.

The **Kermesse** of Brussels is from the middle of July to the middle of August. Processions and Games, etc. Also at Laeken, Ixelles, Forest, Boitsfort, and several other neighbouring villages; much frequented.

The **National Fêtes** are held on July 21st, and the preceding and following days, and last a week.

Places of Worship.

The **English Protestant Service** is performed at the **Church of the Resurrection**, 18, Rue de Stassart, on Sundays, at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and 6.30 p.m.; and at

Christ Church, 29, Rue Crespel, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The **French Protestant Service** is performed at the Chapel of the Musée, at 11.15 a.m. and 4 p.m., also a **German** service at 10 a.m.

The **Jewish Synagogue** is in the Rue de la Régence.

The **Greek Chapel**, Rue des Chevaliers, 29.

The **Roman Catholic** churches it is needless to specify here, as they abound throughout the city.

English Roman Catholic Church, Rue Washington.

Principal Sights.

Bois de la Cambre, p. 114.

Botanical Garden, p. 113.

Bourse, open daily, p. 112.

Cathedral. See Church of St. Michael and Ste. Gudule, p. 103.

Church of the Béguinage, p. 105.

Ste. Catherine, p. 105.

St. Jacques, p. 104.

St. Jean and St. Stephen, p. 105

The Jesuits, p. 106.

St. Michael and Ste. Gudule, free until noon, then between 12 noon and 4 p.m. the fee is 50 c. per person for a party, p. 103.

St. Nicolas, p. 105.

Notre Dame de la Chapelle, p. 105.

Notre Dame du Sablon, or Notre Dame des Victoires, p. 106.

Colonne du Congrès, p. 101.

Cook's Office, pp. 100 and 115.

Free University, p. 113.

Galleries St. Hubert, p. 100.

Halles Centrales, p. 102.

Hospital of St. Jean, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 1 fr., and 50 c. to the attendant, p. 113.

Hôtel de Ville, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. to visit the interior,
p. 107.

House of Representatives (Palace of the Nation), p. 107.

Lace Manufactories, p. 115.

Maison du Roi (Halle au Pain), p. 109.

Manneken, The, p. 102.

Martyrs, Place des, p. 102.

Museum of Antique Weapons, etc., daily, 10 a.m. to 4 or
5 p.m., p. 112.

Museum of Natural History, p. 111.

Musée Communal, 10 to 4, p. 109.

Musée Moderne, 10 to 3, later in summer, p. 109.

Palace of the King, by permission, in absence of Royal Family,
p. 106. 2 fr. to the porter.

„ of the Fine Arts, p. 110.

„ of Justice, p. 109.

„ of the Academies, free, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., p. 106.
(Small fee required to see the Grand Hall.)

„ of the Comtesse de Flandre (no admission), p. 112.

„ of the Duc d'Arenberg, admission 10 to 4 by permission,
fee 2 fr., Gardens 1 fr., p. 111.

Palais du Cinquantenaire, p. 113.

Park, The, Music at 3 p.m. daily, p. 113.

Park at Tervueren, p. 114.

Royal Library, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. winter, 4 p.m. summer,
p. 109.

Wauxhall Garden, Concerts in summer, p. 113.

Wiertz Museum, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., free, p. 112.

Brussels, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, situated upon the river Senne, differs from other towns in Belgium, from the fact that it has lost the primitive style which so many retain, and has become a gay, fashionable city. Everybody calls it "the miniature Paris," and formerly it was resorted to by multitudes who wanted the "fascinations of Paris" without paying Paris prices. But, as the English invariably cause the prices of everything to increase wherever they go, Brussels is not now the cheap place it was once.

Brussels is the residence of the Royal Family, and the seat of government. The city is divided into the upper and lower town; the fashionable world taking possession of the former, and the merchants and tradespeople of the latter. It is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, combining many of the attractions of the French capital with the comforts

and conveniences procurable in London. The more modern portions of the city are well laid out, and possess wide and spacious streets. The old town is crowded with narrow thoroughfares, abounding with ancient houses of the old Flemish type. The shops are numerous and very attractive. The old fortifications once surrounding the town have disappeared, and been replaced by magnificent boulevards lined with avenues of stately trees. The history of Brussels dates back to the seventh century, when St. Géry built a castle on the island of that name formed by the Senne, which Otho II inhabited in the tenth century. The manufacture of cloth and firearms raised it to prosperity in the fourteenth century, and from then till now it has been more or less a prosperous city.

Like the neighbouring cities, Brussels has been the scene of many vicissitudes. It was besieged and taken by the English in 1213, by Philip of Cleve in 1488; bombarded by the sacrilegious Marshal Villeroi in 1695, who demolished the churches and over 4,000 buildings; besieged again in 1708 by the Elector of Bavaria, and by Marshal Saxe in 1746. The treaty of 1814 made it one of the capitals of the Netherlands; and when at length the separation of Belgium from Holland, took place, in 1830, Brussels became the capital of Belgium and the seat of government. The most important event connected with Brussels, as far as the English are concerned, occurred in 1567, when the Duke of Alva tyrannised over the inhabitants, so that 10,000 artisans were driven from the city, these, seeking an asylum on the friendly shores of England, not only succeeded in finding a refuge from oppression, but also greatly benefited the country of their adoption.

Streets, Places, etc.

The mediæval streets of the Old Town, and the Parisian thoroughfares of the Quartier Léopold and its neighbourhood, are, in different ways, interesting and attractive. Several new streets have lately been formed by the demolition of many of the ancient houses, notably the Boulevards du Nord, Anspach, and de la Senne; the latter is so named from the circumstance of its being built on arches over the river Senne, which now, disappearing at the commencement of the boulevard, reappears at the other end of the city, at the extremity of the Boulevard

de Hainault. The first erections in the boulevards were of the usual hackneyed Parisian style, but of late there has been a tendency to reproduce some fine specimens of native architecture.

The city proper is pentagonal in shape, and is surrounded by **Boulevards**. Of these the most frequented by the fashionable world are the Boulevard Bischoffsheim, the Boulevard du Régent, and the Boulevard de Waterloo. The Boulevards du Nord and de la Senne converge at the Place de Brouckère, whence the Boulevard Anspach (named after a late Burgomaster) forms a noble promenade, running from the Station du Nord to the Station du Midi. Another fine Avenue is the Avenue Louise, from the Porte Louise to the Bois de la Cambre.

The **Galleries St. Hubert**, including the Galerie du Roi and the Galerie de la Reine, in the centre of the city, constitute a magnificent arcade, decorated with statues, and lined with gay and glittering shops in great repute with the fair sex.

Opposite the Galerie de la Reine a short narrow street leads to

The **Grand' Place**, one of the finest squares in Europe, the centre of Brussels in the Middle Ages. In this Place (market-place) are the magnificent **Hôtel de Ville** and the **Maison du Roi** (formerly the Halle au Pain), see pp. 107, 109; also many fine buildings and Guild Houses, notably the **Hall of the Painters**, and the **Hall of the Tailors**, and on the west side of the Square the **Hall of the Boatmen**, and the **Hall of the Archers**. Returning to the main street (opposite the Galerie de la Reine), the large street to the right, going towards the Place Royale, is the

Rue de la Madeleine, with handsome shops, one of the most frequented streets of the town, in which, at

No. 41 Cook's Tourist Office is conspicuous.

The **Grand' Place**, in which the Hôtel de Ville stands, is full of interest; it is, in fact, the centre of the historical interest of Brussels. It is in the old quarter of the town, and picturesque in the extreme. It is associated with all that is romantic or terrible in mediæval story; with knightly tournaments, and the strife of factions, and the scenes of actual warfare; with priestly pomp and royal pageantry, and the long processions of the guilds; with the deeds of heroes and the crimes of tyrants. It

is surrounded by a score of ancient houses, now used as shops, but formerly the headquarters of the different guilds. The citizens of the present day are proud of the institutions of their ancestors; and there are still existing in Brussels many admirable foundations and corporations which had their origin in the Middle Ages. Counts Egmont and Horn, those distinguished heroes who, for opposing the power of the King of Spain, were executed, met their fate here (*cf.* Goethe's *Egmont*). The cruel policy, of which this deed was one example, has left an indelible stain on the memory of both Phillip II and his general, the Duke of Alva. A splendid monument to the memory of the martyred heroes, formerly stood here directly in front of the ancient broodhuis or the Maison du Roi (p. 109), from the windows of which the ferocious Alva grimly gazed on the sickening tragedy. The monument is now erected in the pleasure grounds of a beautiful square, called the **Place du Petit Sablon**, surrounded by ten marble statues of celebrated contemporaries of the Counts. The figures in bronze represent Egmont and Horn on the way to execution. The square is surrounded by a fine modern wrought-iron railing with 48 pillars, on each of which is a bronze figure. The whole is of great artistic interest.

Beyond the Rue de la Madeleine the *Montagne de la Cour* leads to

The **Place Royale**, containing the splendid statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, by *M. Simonis*. This statue has been familiarised to Englishmen by the fine cast of it in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Close by are the Park (p. 113) and the Palace of the Comtesse de Flandre (p. 112). On the opposite side to that of the Park runs the fine avenue of the Rue de la Régence, in which stand the Palais des Beaux-Arts (p. 110) and the Conservatoire de Musique, also Notre Dame du Sablon, and the square du Petit Sablon, while at the end rises the Palais de Justice (p. 109).

In the **Place du Congrès** stands the **Colonne du Congrès**, 156 feet in height, and commanding a fine view of the city from the summit, which is reached by 193 steps; but at present visitors are not allowed to ascend. The column commemorates the winning of Belgian Nationality in 1830. The two lions and the statue representing Freedom of Worship are by *Simonis*; the Freedom of Public Assembly is by *Fraikin*; the Freedom of Instruction and Freedom of the

Press by *Geefs*. Some of the chief articles of the Constitution, the names of the members of the Congress, and some important national dates figure on the column, which is surmounted by a statue of Leopold I, by *Geefs*. The reliefs on the shaft, typifying Belgium and the Belgian Provinces, are by *Simonis*.

In the **Place de Brouckère**, where the Boulevards Anspach, de la Senne et du Nord meet, is the **Anspach Monument**, erected 1897 to the memory of Burgomaster Anspach.

The **Place des Martyrs**, formerly the Place Verte, became memorable and received its present name by being consecrated as the burial-place of 445 citizens who perished in fighting for Belgian liberty in 1830. The victims are interred in subterranean galleries under the fine monument by *Geefs* commemorating the event. The monument, surrounded with appropriate bas-reliefs, and a weeping genius at each corner, is surmounted by a marble statue of Belgium.

In the irregular **Place du Grand Sablon** stands a fountain where Minerva is represented holding portraits of Maria Theresa and her husband. The fountain was erected by *Berge* in 1751 at the expense of Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, who lived forty years in the city. Close by, in the Rue Joseph Stevens, erected in 1899, is the

Maison du Peuple, a socialistic institution containing a library, and a hall accommodating 3,000 people.

At the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Étuve stands the renowned **Manneken Fountain**. This is a fountain with a small bronze statue, dating from 1619. Manneken possesses endowed property. He has a salaried custodian, and on fête days he is dressed out in gay costume. The colours and style of the garments have varied considerably to suit different governments and parties that have ruled in Brussels. White cockade, tricolour, orange, republican blouse, military tunic—all these and more Manneken has worn in his time. The Bruxellois are exceedingly fond of their little statue, and would not part with it on any account.

The **Halles Centrales**, large covered provision markets, are situated in the Rue Grétry, on the west side of the Boulevard Anspach, behind the Grand Hotel. The fish, poultry, vegetable, and meat markets are plenteously supplied. The fish and other auctions are well attended by retail dealers, and are worth visiting. There are several other markets in the city which will be readily found on inquiry by those interested.

Churches.

The principal religious edifice in Brussels is the Collegiate Church of St. Michael and

Ste. Gudule

(or the Cathedral, as it is generally called, although Malines is the seat of the Bishop). It is a very noble Gothic building, and a grand specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The exterior has of late years been restored with great care and accuracy. It is famous for its superb painted glass, considered by many to be the finest in the world. The choir is as old as the thirteenth century, but other parts of the church date from a century later. The chapters of the Grand Order of the Golden Fleece, instituted by Duke Philip the Good, were held in this church.

This church is open free in the morning, then closed from 12 noon till 4 p.m., at which time 1 fr. is charged for admission ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each for a party).

The **towers** are 228 feet in height; one of them should be ascended for the extensive view.

In the **interior** the **stained glass** windows are very fine, and well exemplify the history of the art, as they have been executed at various dates up to the present time.

The beautiful **carved pulpit**, commenced by *Verbruggen* in 1699, completed by *Vanderhoegen* in 1786, is a very striking object. It represents the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. The figures are life-size, and the Tree of Knowledge supports the pulpit.

Statues of the Apostles (against the pillars) . . . *Duquesnoy.*

Confessionals. *Van Delen.*

In the side chapel, Charity (on Mausoleum of Canon Triest) *Simonis.*

The **Chapel of Notre Dame de Délivrance** contains the **Monument of Count Frederick de Mérode** *Geefs.*

The Count is represented in Volunteer costume, as he fell in the Revolution struggle of 1830.

Assumption of the Virgin (painting) *Navez.*

Landscapes *Dartois, Coppens, etc.*

Stained-glass windows (1656) *Jean de la Bar.*

In the choir are the tomb of John II, Duke of Brabant, died 1312 ; the tomb of the Archduke Ernest, died 1595 ; and other tombs.

The four upper windows represent Maximilian of Austria and wife ; Phillip the Handsome and wife ; Charles V and his brother Ferdinand ; Philip II and his wife Mary Tudor. The stained glass in the periphery of the choir is recent, by *Capronnier*. The choir is hung with tapestry at the time of the Brussels Kermesse. This tapestry (1770) represents the story of the outrage on the wafers (see below).

The **Chapel of the Holy Sacrament**, on the right of the High Altar, is rich in marbles and stained glass. The five large windows were put up in 1546 and 1547. They represent in the upper part the story of the miraculous wafers, and in the lower part the donors of the windows, as follows :—

1. Charles V and his wife Isabella.
2. Ferdinand (brother to Charles V) and his wife Anne.
3. Francis I and wife Eleanor.
4. Louis of Hungary and wife Mary.
5. John of Portugal and wife Catherine.

Quite a family gathering, as the three last-mentioned ladies were sisters to Charles and Ferdinand. The five windows are by *Haeck*, of Antwerp. The sixth window, representing the Adoration of the Sacrament, is by *Capronnier*, 1848.

In this chapel is a beautiful altar of carved wood, which cost £1,000. It is the work of *M. Geerts*, in 1849.

The story goes that late in the fourteenth century certain Jews of Brussels managed, one Good Friday, to get at the altar and seize the sacred wafers. These, on being cut by the knives of the Jews, are said to have shed blood. The Jews of Brussels were thereupon plundered and tortured, and many of them were burnt. In commemoration of this event, portions of the miraculous wafers are carefully preserved in the chapel we are describing, and publicly exhibited once a year, on the Sunday following July 15th.

The **Church of St. Jacques-sur-Caudenberg**, on the Place Royale, with its Corinthian portico and Renaissance dome, stands on the site of the Abbey of the Bollandistes.

Fresco (on the pediment), the Virgin Consoling Sufferers.

Statues, Moses and David (under the peristyle) . *Jaussens*.

Bas-reliefs *Ollivier*.

At the Revolution this church was a Temple of Reason, and Moses and David were re-christened Solon and Lycurgus.

The **Church of the Béguinage** contains:—

John the Baptist (colossal statue)	. . .	<i>Puyenbroeck.</i>
Burial of Christ (painting)	. . .	<i>Otto Vennius.</i>
St. Catherine and the Virgin, and other pictures		<i>Van Loon.</i>
Various pictures, altars, etc.		

The **Church of Sainte Catherine**, Place Sainte Catherine, near the Halles, has a fine tower.

Ascension of St. Catherine	. . .	<i>De Crayer.</i>
Christ in the Tomb	. . .	<i>Otto Vennius.</i>
Assumption of the Virgin	. . .	<i>Rubens (?)</i>
Tombs of Delvaux and Jacobs (artists)	. . .	<i>Godecharles.</i>

The **Church of St. Nicolas**, Rue au Beurre, of which the tower fell in 1717.

Virgin and Child Jesus	. . .	<i>Van Haeck.</i>
Jesus and Woman of Canaan	. . .	<i>Van Helmont.</i>
War and Pestilence (2 paintings)	. . .	<i>Janssens.</i>
The Last Supper	. . .	<i>Herreyns.</i>
St. Peter and St. Roche (2 paintings)	. . .	<i>Van Orley.</i>

The **Church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle**, in the Rue Haute. Choir and transepts date from twelfth century; a very interesting edifice. Numerous frescoes and paintings. The artistic pulpit represents Elijah in the wilderness. The sacristy contains the rich treasures of the church.

High Altar, in various marbles, from design by	<i>Rubens.</i>
Carved Pulpit (Elijah in the Desert)	<i>Plumiers.</i>
Mausoleum of the Spinola Family	<i>Ibid.</i>
Twelve Stations of the Cross	<i>Van Eycken.</i>
Statues of Apostles	{ <i>Duquesnoy and</i> <i>Faydherbe.</i>
Cenotaph of the artist Lens, last work of	<i>Godecharles.</i>
Jesus and Mary Magdalen	<i>De Crayer.</i>
In the Chapel of the Trinity, fine Frescoes	<i>Van Eycken.</i>

The **Church of St. Jean and St. Stephen**, a miniature copy of St. Peter's, Rome, as far as the interior is concerned. There is also a chapel made to resemble the Church of our Lady of Loretto.

Martyrdom of St. Stephen	. . .	<i>Delvaux.</i>
Four Evangelists	. . .	<i>François.</i>
Descent from the Cross	. . .	<i>De Gerard.</i>

The **Church of Notre Dame du Sablon** or **Notre Dame des Victoires**, Place du Petit Sablon, recently restored, contains:—

The Tomb of Jean Baptiste Rousseau.

The Last Judgment *Floris.*

Martyrdom of Saint Barbe *Quellin.*

Christ on the Cross *Deduck.*

There are also some old wall-paintings, and numerous mausoleums, bas-reliefs, statues, and other treasures.

Amongst other churches not described, which will be of some interest to those who have plenty of time, we may mention the Magdalen Chapel of the Redemptorist Fathers; the Church of the Riches Claires; the Church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours; the (modern Gothic) Boniface Church; the Church of St. Joseph, with a Holy Family by *Wiertz*; the Church of the Jesuits.

Museums, Palaces, etc.

The **Palace of the King**, in the Place des Palais, is a magnificently-furnished edifice with a plain exterior. It is only shown in the absence of the Royal Family, by special permission. A flag hoisted on the Palace announces the presence of the King. If visited, 2 fr. must be given to the porter. Amongst the pictures are

Two Lions *Rubens.*

Portraits of Duquesnoy and De Vas *Van Dyck.*

Temptation of St. Anthony *Gallait.*

There are many other pictures by *Hobbema*, *Rembrandt*, *Winterhalter*, *Ary Scheffer*, *Verboekhoven*, *De Keyser*, etc.

The Grand Staircase and the Banqueting Hall are sumptuously fitted up.

The **Palace of the Academies**, near the Royal Palace, was formerly the **Palace of the Prince of Orange**, afterwards King William II of Holland. Since 1842 it has been the property of the Belgian Government, and is devoted to purposes of art, science, and harmony, and since 1872 has been occupied by the Académie Royale des Lettres, Beaux-Arts et Sciences, and the Académie Royale de Médecine. A small fee will admit the visitor to the Grand Concert Hall, where are twelve fine pictures by *M. Slingeneyer*, illustrative of Belgian history and progress.

The **House of Representatives**, or **Palais de la Nation**, in the Rue de la Loi, originally constructed for the Council of Brabant, 1779-83, now accommodates the Legislative Chambers of Belgium. Admission, 10 a.m. to noon when either one of the two Houses is sitting, and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. when neither House is sitting. Fee, 50 c. week days, 25 c. Sundays and fête days.

In the vestibule are several historical and allegorical statues. Amongst the paintings in the building may be noticed several by *Gallait*:

Battle of Waterloo		<i>Odevacre.</i>
Battle of Nieuport		<i>Ibid.</i>
Battle of Gravelines		<i>v. Severdonck.</i>
Grand Council of Malines		<i>E. Wauters.</i>
Moonlight View of the Abbey of Villers		<i>Tavernier.</i>
Statue of Leopold I.		<i>Fraikin.</i>

and some fine modern Tapestries. A portion of this building was destroyed by fire in 1883, and has since been rebuilt.

The Chambers sit from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily (except on Mondays) from November to May or June. Ladies as well as gentlemen can hear the debates.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Grand' Place, is a magnificent structure, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. The Netherlands are specially noted for these civic palaces, of which the edifice now under notice is the grandest specimen. The left wing is the oldest, dating from 1402-1410. The elegant tower, surmounted by a gilded statue of St. Michael, was reared in 1444-1454, its foundation-stone being laid by Charles the Bold, when a boy of ten, and then known as the Count de Charolais.

The **ascent of the tower**, 370 feet, and inspection of the interior of the building, can be made daily from 9 till 4, by applying to the porter. Fee, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for the building, and 1 fr. for one person for the tower, 50 c. each for a party.

In the interior of the building the visitor will find several historical pictures, tapestries, painted floors and ceilings, portraits, fountains, etc. The ceiling, portraying the Meeting of the Gods, is the *chef-d'œuvre* of *Janssens*. The Gothic Hall is historically interesting as the scene of the condemnation of Egmont and Horn (see p. 101). Here also, according to some accounts, occurred the famous Ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Waterloo. Others contend for a

house in the Rue de la Blanchisserie ; others for No. 9, Rue des Cendres ; others for the house in the Rue Royale. Wherever it was, the visitor may well recall the magnificent stanzas of Byron commemorating the event :—

“ There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium’s capital had gather’d then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o’er fair women and brave men ;
A thousand hearts beat happily ; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look’d love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell ;
But hush ! hark ! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell !

“ Did ye not hear it ?—No ; ’twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o’er the stony street ;
On with the dance ! let joy be unconfined ;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing Hours with flying feet.
But hark !—that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat ;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before !

Arm ! arm ! it is—it is—the cannon’s opening roar.

“ Within a window’d niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick’s fated chieftain ; he did hear
That sound, the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with Death’s prophetic ear ;
And when they smiled because he deem’d it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell :
He rush’d into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell.

“ Ah ! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush’d at the praise of their own loveliness ;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne’er might be repeated : who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon night so sweet such awful morn could rise !

“ And there was mounting in hot haste : the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war ;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar ;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star ;
While throng’d the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—‘ The foe ! They come !
they come ! ’ ”

Childe Harold, Canto III, st. xxi-xxv.

The **Maison du Roi**, or **Halle au Pain**, was built early in the sixteenth century on the site of a Broodhuis (bread market). In this building (recently restored from the foundations upwards) Egmont and Horn slept the night before their execution (p. 101). The building was originally used for State purposes, and is now fitted up for the Municipal authorities, and connected with the Hôtel de Ville by a subterranean passage. On the second floor was founded, in 1887,

The Musée Communal, containing china, faïence, sculptures, paintings, prints, coins, medals, models of ancient and modern buildings of Brussels, photographs, banners, etc. (Daily, 10 to 4: no catalogue.)

The **Palace of Justice** (opened 1883), at the end of the Rue de la Régence, is one of the finest buildings of the present century. It rises in a series of terraces, with a general outline suggestive of an Indian temple. It cost sixty million francs, and occupies an area of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, much larger than that of St. Peter's, at Rome. The principal façade is towards the Rue de la Régence; the steps ascending to the vestibule are adorned with colossal statues. The interior includes 27 large court rooms, 8 open courts, and 254 apartments. Admission, 9 to 4 daily; fee 1 fr. to guides in uniform.

The **Royal Library** is in a large building in the Place du Musée, near the Royal Palace (open 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. winter, till 4 p.m. summer), contains 300,000 books, over 20,000 MSS., 50,000 engravings, and 12,000 medals and coins. The Reading Room is exceedingly comfortable. Among the curiosities exhibited are:—

Chronicles of Hainault (17 vols.folio), beautifully illuminated.

Missal of Mathias Corvinus, 1485, by *Attavante*.

Psalter of Louis de Mâle.

Cyropædia of Xenophon, lost at Nancy by Charles the Bold.

Album of Marguerite of Austria.

Autographs of Francis I, Henry IV, Luther, etc., etc.

The **Modern Museum** (Musée Moderne) has its entrance in the crescent at the N.W. end of the Place du Musée (open daily, 12 to 4 or 5). The staircase is of marble; the ceiling frescoes are by *I. Stallaert*. There are sixteen rooms, and the collection of paintings numbers 400, and of water-colours 40. The names of the artist and the subject are attached to each work. Catalogue, 1903, 50 c.

The new **Palace of the Fine Arts**, situated in the Rue de la Régence, is a convenient building in the Classical style, finished in 1880. (Open daily, 10 to 4, except the second and fourth Mondays of each month, noon to 4.) Originally intended for musical performances, but is now entirely devoted to painting and sculpture. On the First Floor the Gallery, which was purchased in 1845 of the City by the State, is of **Old Pictures**, and now contains 700 works, one of the chief collections in Belgium, rich in examples of *Rubens* and in masterpieces of the Flemish School of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries; the Italian and Spanish Schools of the 15th–18th century; the Dutch School of the 17th century; the Netherlands and German Schools of the 15th and 16th centuries, are well represented. Small catalogue, 25 c.; large catalogue 2½ fr. The pictures, except those very recently acquired, are numbered, and the names of the painters and the subjects represented are affixed to the frames; but as they are being *constantly rearranged*, a few only of the principal subjects of the different schools are here noted:—

No.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 6. Municipal Procession. | Room 6 | . | <i>D. Van Alsloot.</i> |
| 52. Landscape. | Room 9 | . | <i>Jan Both.</i> |
| 65, 66. Justice of Otho III. | Room 10 | . | <i>D. Bouts.</i> |
| 126. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. | | | |
| | Room 3 | | <i>G. De Crayer.</i> |
| 163. Druken Silenus. | Room 4 | . | <i>A. Van Dyck.</i> |
| 164. Martyrdom of St. Peter. | Room 4 | . | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 170. Adam and Eve. | Room 10 (see p. 72.) | | <i>J. and H. Van Eyck.</i> |
| 196. View of Dordrecht. | Room 8 | . | <i>Van Goyen.</i> |
| 203. Portrait of W. Van Heythusen. | Room 9 | | <i>Frans Hals.</i> |
| 220. Landscape. | Room 9 | . | <i>Hobbema.</i> |
| 242. Twelfth Night. | Room 7 | . | <i>Jordaens.</i> |
| 276. Dido and Æneas Hunting. | Room 12 | | <i>Claude Lorrain.</i> |
| 291. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian | . | . | <i>Memling.</i> |
| 299. History of St. Anne. | Room 10 | . | <i>Quinten Matsys.</i> |
| (Purchased for 270,000 fr. from the Church of St. Peter,
Louvain, for which it was painted in 1509.) | | | |
| 367. Portrait. | Room 9 | . | <i>Rembrandt.</i> |
| 375. Martyrdom of St. Livinus. | Room 3 | . | <i>Rubens.</i> |
| 377. Adoration of the Magi. | Room 3 | . | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 378. Assumption. | Room 5 | . | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 381. The Woman taken in Adultery. | Room 4 | . | <i>Ibid.</i> |

- 386, 387. Portraits of the Archduke Albert and the
 Infanta Isabella. Room 7 *Rubens.*
 388. Theophrastus Paracelsus. Room 6 *Ibid.*
 430. Siege of Courtrai. Room 7 *P. Snayers.*
 436. Garland of Fruit. Room 7 *Snyders.*
 444. The Gallant Offer. Room 9 *Jan Steen.*
 457. The Village Feast *D. Teniers, Jr.*
 467. Temptation of St. Anthony. Room 9 *Ibid.*
 516. Pietà. Room 10 *R. Van der Weyden.*
 518. Festival on the Scheldt at Antwerp. Room 7
 *J. Weldens.*

The **Sculpture Gallery** is arranged on the ground floor, in a large room the entire height of the building.

The **Museum of Natural History** is situated in the Parc Léopold, near the *Wiertz Museum*, opened 1891. It contains extensive collections of zoological and mineralogical (especially volcanic and fossil) specimens. Open 10 to 3, Sundays 10 to 4. On the Ground Floor is the collection of Mammalia and Birds, Skeletons of Reptiles, Fossils of Crocodiles, and the Salle des Cavernes (bone relics, and stone implements discovered in the Caves of Han and Rochefort). On the First Floor will be found the collections of Fishes, Reptiles, and Fossil Vertebrata, including specimens of the skeletons of the rhinoceros, mosasaurus, elephant, mammoth, elk, musk-ox, etc. On the Second Floor are Fossil Plants, Minerals, Mollusca, and Articulata.

The splendidly furnished

Palace of the Duc d'Arenberg contains a fine collection of paintings, chiefly by the Dutch and Flemish masters.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| The Cure of Tobias | <i>Rembrandt.</i> |
| An Interior | <i>De Hooghe.</i> |
| Old Woman and her Gold | <i>Gerard Dou.</i> |
| Marriage in Cana | <i>Jan Steen.</i> |
| Resting near the Barn | <i>Paul Potter.</i> |
| Cupid | <i>Metsu.</i> |
| La Fête des Rois | <i>Jordaens.</i> |
| Portrait of a Girl | <i>J. Van der Meer.</i> |
| Interior of a Public House | <i>Van Ostade.</i> |
| Game of Bowls | <i>Teniers.</i> |

Also numerous other pictures by *Ruyssdael*, *Van Dyck*, *Wouverman*, etc.; a collection of Etruscan antiquities; the **Head of Laocoon**, from Florence. The **Library** contains

statuettes, busts in marble, antique vases, many ancient MSS., and other curiosities. The Palace can be inspected (by permission) between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Fee to porter, 2 fr. The very beautiful Gardens are worth visiting ; fee, 1 fr.

The **Palais de la Comtesse de Flandre**, near the Park, contains a handsome staircase, sculptures by *Van der Stappen*, and pictures by *Stallaert*, *Verlat*, *Wauters*, and others. The Library is one of the best private collections in Europe, and includes the books accumulated during his lifetime by the first King Leopold. (No admission.)

The **Wiertz Museum**, in the Rue Vautier (near the Station du Quartier Léopold), is a collection of paintings by the highly-gifted but eccentric Belgian artist *Wiertz*, who died in 1865. It is singularly interesting as an exhibition of the varied peculiarities of one mind, but to many will be rather strange than pleasing. Amongst the principal works are Golgotha, Triumph of Christ, Fallen Angels, Fight for the Body of Patroclus, the last Cannon, Appel à la Bienfaisance, Napoleon in Hades, Hunger, Madness and Crime, the Suicide, etc. After the painter's death the collection was purchased by the Government. The gallery is open free from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Catalogue, 50 c., contains a sketch of the artist's life.

Palais du Cinquantenaire, *see* p. 113.

The **Museum of Antique Weapons, etc.**, occupies the ancient **Porte de Hal**, erected in 1381 at the south extremity of the town. This was the building in which Alva immured his Protestant victims. It contains a highly interesting collection of arms, armour, and other articles illustrating the history of the Mediæval and Renaissance periods. The Cradle of Charles V ; rood-screens, fonts, altar-pieces, shrines, vases, cups, etc. ; the bow and mantle of Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico ; and many other objects of interest will be found here. On the third floor is an ethnographical collection, chiefly from the Congo Free State. Admission daily, 10 to 4, or 5 ; on Monday, 1 to 3. Illustrated catalogue, 5 fr. ; small catalogue of the weapons only, 50 c.

Of the buildings or monuments of Brussels not yet described may be briefly mentioned the New **National Bank**, by *Beyaert* and *Janssens* ; the New **Exchange** or **Bourse**. Admission daily, 9 to 11.30 ; business hours, 12 to 3. **Théâtre de la Monnaie**, with pediment depicting the Harmony of the Passions, by *Simonis* ; the **New Post**

Office ; the Fountain Le Cracheur, by *l'Isco* ; the Prison of the Petits-Carmes ; the **Free University** (in the ancient mansion of the Cardinal de Granvella)—the statue of M. Verhagen, the founder, in front, is by *Geefs* ; the **Hospital of St. Jean**, open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., fee 1 fr., and 50 c. to the attendant (it is a model establishment, making up 600 beds) ; the **Hospice Van Aa** ; the **Abattoir** ; the **Geographical Institution**, open daily at a voluntary fee, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; the **Petit Château** (Barracks) ; and numerous others.

Parks and Gardens, etc.

The **Park** is an enclosure in the Upper Town, prettily but formally laid out. The chief walks converge at a fine fountain. Numerous statues by *Janssens*, *Ollivier*, *Vanderhoeven*, etc., adorn the enclosure. The Park was rendered memorable by fierce struggles during the Revolution. On Sundays the world of fashion congregates here, and the municipal band plays every afternoon in the season, from 3 to 5 p.m. The Park is closed at dusk in winter, but is open until 11 p.m. in summer.

The **Wauxhall Garden** is a fashionable place of resort in summer evenings, when the Opera orchestra performs, from the beginning of May to the end of August. Admission, 1 fr.

The **Botanical Garden**, entered from the Rue Royale, or from the Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, contains hot-houses, a fine conservatory, and aquarium. Admission, 50 c., 9 to 4 p.m.

The **Parc Léopold** is situated beyond the Luxembourg Railway Station, Quartier Léopold, on the west side of which are the buildings of the **Horticulture Internationale**, opened in May, 1888, for the cultivation of rare and new plants. Orchids, palms, ferns, etc., are specially cultivated, and visitors are freely welcomed to inspect this well-arranged collection.

Palais du Cinquantenaire. To the north-east of the Parc Léopold, at the Rond Point of the Rue de la Loi, the Avenue de la Renommée leads to the Parc du Cinquantenaire, 74 acres in extent (formerly the drill ground), in which stands the Exhibition building of 1880, now known as the Palais du Cinquantenaire. The North Wing contains the

Musée d'Art Monumental et Industriel, a miscellaneous collection of works of industrial art and antiquities (open daily, 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter); the Left Wing is used for fêtes, meetings, etc.; and in a separate building behind is the **Musée Scolaire de l'État** (open daily, except Friday, 10 to 4 in summer; in winter, Sunday and Thursday, 10 to 4).

It was in the above Palace and Park that the last International Exhibition (1897), Industrial portion, was held.

The **Park at Tervueren**, 500 acres in extent, once a Royal château, formerly the property of the Prince of Orange, can be reached from the Rue Royale, at the back of the Cathedral, or from the Porte de Namur, by electric tram (passing through part of the forest of Soignies) or by train from the Station du Luxembourg (p. 95). Beautiful grounds, gardens, and lakes. Contains **Museum of Congo curiosities**, in a large building erected in 1904 on the site of a royal château once belonging to the Prince of Orange. Admission free, week days 1 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12 and 1 to 6. The Colonial branch of the International Exhibition of 1897 was located in this park.

The **Bois de la Cambre**, a well-wooded park of 450 acres, formed out of part of the forest of Soignies, is the pleasantest promenade and most charming suburban resort of Brussels. It is within a short drive of the city, and can be reached by two lines of tramways, or by electric tramway from the Porte de Namur to the Hippodrome. The park is laid out very much after the style of the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, and in it are first-class (but expensive) restaurants. Beyond the Bois de la Cambre is the **Hippodrome**, or Racecourse.

The **Central Cemetery at Evere**, which is reached by steam tramway, contains a monument erected to the German soldiers who died in Belgium during the Franco-German War, and the **Memorial** erected by H.B.M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and by their countrymen, in memory of the British officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who fell during the Waterloo campaign of 1815 and whose remains were transferred to the Cemetery of Evere in 1889 to a site presented by the city of Brussels.

The memorial was unveiled by H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of English and Belgian officers, the British Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, many civic dignitaries of Brussels, officers and residents, in August, 1890.

The Diamond Jubilee of Belgium's independence was celebrated by a long series of fêtes and festivities in 1905. Near the Museum, erected to commemorate the event, King Leopold has caused to be erected a monumental arch, which was inaugurated on the 27th September, 1905, when the celebrations came to an end. The archway is 20 yards deep, 45 yards high, with a façade of 60 yards, a noble structure decorated with sculptures.

Carriage Drives in Brussels

During the summer season, from June to September, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, carriages will leave

Cook's Office, 41, Rue de la Madeleine,

at 9.30, visiting the chief places of interest in the city and suburbs in the following order (subject to change):—The *Hotel de Ville*, *Bourse*, *Boulevard Anspach*, *Martyr's Monument*, *Botanical Gardens*, *Chamber of Deputies*, *Palace of Justice*, *Statues of Counts Egmont and Horn*. After an hour's interval for luncheon will be visited the *Cathedral of Ste. Gudule*, *Royal Gallery of Paintings*, *Wiertz Museum*, *Bois de la Cambre*, *Avenue Louise*, returning to the hotels in ample time for dinner. Fares (exclusive of luncheon), including admission fees and services of guide, 10 fr., or 8s. Tickets must be taken the day before at the Office, and are available only on the day for which they are issued. Arrangements can be made for passengers to be taken up and set down at any hotel *en route*. An itinerary of the drives and every information may be obtained at **Cook's Office**.

(For particulars of *Cook's Tours from Brussels to the Ardennes*, see pp. 119, 157–8.)

Lace Manufactories.

These are so important a feature in Brussels as to require special notice by themselves. They are very numerous, and as everybody wishes to bring a piece of lace home from Brussels, as they do to bring a bottle of scent from Cologne, there are, of course, many of them which may be visited, and many retail departments where small purchases can be made. Some millions of francs worth of lace is exported annually from Brussels to France.

In an article in *Household Words* on "Belgian Lace-makers," which is a free translation from Herr Kohl's "Travels in the Netherlands," there is some interesting information; and as it describes the staple trade of many towns, the tourist will visit in Belgium, a few extracts will be read with interest by purchasers of the "genuine article" in Brussels:—

Each of the lace-making towns of Belgium excels in the production of one particular description of lace; in other words, each has what is technically called its own *point*. The French word *point*, in the ordinary language of needlework, signifies simply *stitch*: but in the terminology of lace-making, the word is sometimes used to designate the pattern of the lace, and sometimes the ground of the lace itself. Hence the terms *point de Bruxelles*, *point de Malines*, *point de Valenciennes*, etc. In England we distinguish by the name of Point a peculiarly rich and curiously wrought lace formerly very fashionable, but now scarcely ever worn, except in Court costume. In this sort of lace the pattern is, we believe, worked with the needle, after the ground has been made with the bobbins. In each town there prevail certain modes of working, and certain patterns which have been transmitted from mother to daughter successively for several generations. Many of the lace-workers live and die in the same houses in which they were born; and most of them understand and practise only the stitches which their mothers and grandmothers worked before them. The consequence has been that certain *points* have become unchangeably fixed in particular towns or districts. Fashion has assigned to each its particular place and purpose; for example—the *point de Malines* (Mechlin lace) is used chiefly for trimming night-dresses, pillow-cases, coverlets, etc.: the *point de Valenciennes* (Valenciennes lace) is employed for ordinary wear or negligé; but the more rich and costly *point de Bruxelles* (Brussels lace) is reserved for bridal and ball dresses, and for the robes of queens and courtly ladies.

Lace-making, in regard to the health of the operatives, has one great advantage. It is a business which is carried on without the necessity of assembling great numbers of workpeople in one place, or of taking women from their homes, and thereby breaking the bonds of family union. It is, moreover, an occupation which affords those employed in it a great degree of freedom. The spinning-wheel and lace pillows are easily carried from place to place, and the work may be done with equal convenience in the house, in the garden, or at the street door. In every Belgian town in which lace-making is the staple business, the eye of the traveller is continually greeted with pictures of happy industry, attended by all its train of concomitant virtues. The costliness of the material employed in the work, viz., the fine flax thread, fosters the observance of order and economy, which, as well as habits of cleanliness, are firmly engrafted among the people. Much manual dexterity, quickness of eye, and judgment are demanded in lace-making; and the work is a stimulator of ingenuity and taste; so that, unlike other occupations merely manual, it tends to rouse rather than to dull the mind. It is, moreover, unaccompanied by any unpleasant or harassing noise; for the humming of the spinning-wheel, and the regular tapping of the little bobbins, are sounds not in themselves disagreeable, or sufficiently loud to disturb conversation, or to interrupt the social song.

In Belgium, female industry presents itself under aspects alike interesting to the painter, the poet, and the philanthropist. Here and there may be seen a happy-looking girl, seated at an open window, turning her spinning-wheel or working at her lace-pillow, whilst at intervals she indulges in the relaxation of a curious gaze at the passers-by in the street. Another young *Speldewerkster*, merely sentimentally disposed, will retire into the garden, seating herself in an umbrageous arbour or under a spreading tree, her eyes intent on her work, but her thoughts apparently divided between it and some object nearer to her heart. At a doorway sits a young mother surrounded by two or three children playing round the little table or wooden settle on which her lace-pillow rests. Whilst the mother's busy fingers are thus profitably employed, her eyes keep watch over the movements of her little ones, and she can at the same time spare an attentive thought for some one of her humble household duties.

Dressmakers, milliners, and other females employed in the various occupations which minister to the exigencies of fashion, are confined to close rooms, surrounded by masses of silk, muslin, etc. They are debarred the healthful practice of working in the open air, and can scarcely venture even to sit at an open window, because a drop of rain or a puff of wind may be fatal to their work and its materials. The lace-maker, on the contrary, whose work requires only her thread and her fingers, is not disturbed by a refreshing breeze or a light shower; and even when the weather is not particularly fine, she prefers sitting at her street door or in her garden, where she enjoys a brighter light than within doors.

In most of the principal towns of the Netherlands there is one particular locality which is the focus of lace-making industry; and there, in fine weather, the streets are animated by the presence of the busy work-women. In each of these districts there is usually one wide open street which the *Speldewerksters* prefer to all others, and in which they assemble, and form themselves into the most picturesque groups imaginable. It is curious to observe them, pouring out of narrow lanes and alleys, carrying with them their chairs and lace-pillows, to take their places in the wide open street, where they can enjoy more of bright light and fresh air than in their own places of abode.

Environs of Brussels.

Amongst the numerous villages in the vicinity of Brussels, several are often visited for short excursions.

Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, with 31,000 inhabitants, the summer residence of the Royal Family, is reached by two tramway lines, close to the large new Church of St. Mary, containing the Royal burial vault. Behind the church is the cemetery with the tomb of the celebrated Malibran, but with few remarkable monuments.

The **Royal Palace** (once occupied by Napoleon's first wife Josephine) was burnt down and a vast amount of valuable property destroyed in 1890. It is now rebuilt and contains valuable paintings by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Frans Hals*,

Hobbema, and others. Admission, during the absence of the King, on an Embassy recommendation. Facing the Palace is an eminence in the Park surmounted by a gigantic statue of King Leopold I, erected in 1880, also a new Chinese Pavilion erected by the King.

Beyond Laeken, near the village of *Meyse*, is the beautiful **Château of Bouchout**, fitted up in 1879 as a residence for the unfortunate Princess Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, who was shot in 1867.

A very popular afternoon excursion is to the Park at **Tervueren**. Museum of Congo curiosities, free (*see* p. 114). Walk to the Rue Royal, at the back of the Cathedral, thence electric tram to Tervueren, p. 94.

There is a pleasant walk from Brussels on the right bank of the Senne through **Evere**, **Haeren**, **Dieghem** (noted for its Easter Monday pilgrimages), and **Malines** to **Vilvorde**. Return from Vilvorde by train. The picturesque valley of the **Woluwe** affords charming excursions. **Boitsfort** is a very favourite spot for picnics. Electric trams from Brussels; races take place on Sundays. **Uccle**, and other places on the Alseberg road, can be reached by tram. Many other spots might be pointed out for walks and drives, and the number of railways connected with the lines diverging from the city make Brussels a convenient centre from which to visit many of the places which will be noticed in describing the routes to other districts. But, of course, the great excursion from Brussels is that to the field of Waterloo (*see* pp. 122-132).

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TOURS.

Having organised a system of "Inclusive Tours" or "Voyages à Forfait," the following examples of such tours, starting from Brussels, are recommended by THOS. COOK & SON, to enable those who do not wish to travel with a conducted party to secure freedom from trouble and many other of the facilities of a conducted party.

The fares provide for :—

Rail, Boat and Carriage tickets.

Omnibuses between stations and hotels, where necessary.

Hotel accommodation at the best hotels, with meals at separate tables, and rooms on second or third floor. (Rooms on first floor can be had by paying in advance the necessary extra charge.)

Private carriages and guides for visiting the monuments and curiosities of the different towns.

Gratuities to hotel servants, drivers, etc.

Entrance fees to museums, etc.

THE ARDENNES. (6 days' tour.)

Brussels, Namur, Dinant, Rochefort, Spa, Brussels.

1st Day.—Leave by morning train for Namur. Drive round the town in the afternoon (see p. 158).

2nd Day.—Leave about 8 a.m. by steamer on the Meuse to Dinant, where the afternoon will be spent (see p. 161).

3rd Day.—Train along the Valley of the Lesse to Rochefort, whence passengers will be conveyed to and visit the famous Grotto of Han (see p. 168). Return to Rochefort.

4th Day.—Leave for Spa (see p. 188).

5th Day.—A charming drive to the "Seven Fountains" will be arranged in the afternoon (see p. 189).

6th Day.—Return to Brussels (see p. 93).

The journey may be broken at Liège if desired.

Inclusive fares :—1st Class, 145 fr. : 2nd Class, 135 fr.

Accommodation to commence with lunch at Namur and to finish with breakfast at Spa on the 6th day.

The fares quoted (subject to change) are per person for a party of two or more ; a supplementary charge will be made for one person travelling alone.

A WEEK'S TOUR IN THE FLANDERS.

Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Blankenberghe, Ostend, Antwerp,
Brussels.

1st Day.—Leave 11 a.m. for Ghent. A carriage and guide will be provided in the afternoon for visiting the places of interest (see p. 68). Train to Bruges, arriving in time for dinner.

2nd Day.—Visit Bruges with guide, on foot in the morning, with carriage in the afternoon (see p. 59).

3rd Day.—Excursion by rail to Blankenberghe, returning for dinner (see p. 55).

4th Day.—Morning train to Ostend, where the day will be spent (see p. 51).

5th Day.—Excursion by train to Westende and Middelkerke and back (see pp. 1, 54).

6th Day.—Leave after lunch for Antwerp (see p. 19).

7th Day.—A guide will take the passengers to the various points of interest, a carriage being provided in the afternoon. Leave about 6 p.m. for Brussels (see p. 93).

Inclusive fares:—1st Class, 205 fr. ; 2nd Class, 195 fr.

From lunch at Ghent to lunch at Antwerp, on the 7th day.

The fares quoted (subject to change) are per person for a party of two or more ; a supplementary charge will be made for one person travelling alone.

MOSELLE AND RHINE.

(8 days' tour.)

Brussels, Luxembourg, Treves, Coblenz, Wiesbaden,
Frankfort, Rüdesheim, Cologne, Brussels.

1st Day.—Leave for Luxembourg.

2nd Day.—Carriage drive provided. Leave by train about 2 p.m. for Treves.

3rd Day.—Visit the town with carriage and guide. Afternoon train down the Moselle Valley to Coblenz.

4th Day.—Carriage drive round the town and to the Stolzenfels Castle ; leave Coblenz about 2 p.m. by train for Wiesbaden.

5th Day.—A carriage will be furnished for a drive in the morning. Leave by rail for Frankfort.

6th Day.—Visit the places of interest with carriage and guide. Leave about 5 p.m. for Rüdesheim.

7th Day.—Excursion to mountain railway to the Niederwald, whence a beautiful view of the Rhine is obtained. Leave Rüdesheim at 11 a.m. by steamer to Cologne.

8th Day.—Visit the town with carriage and guide and leave about 6 p.m. for Brussels.

Inclusive fares :—1st Class, 270 fr. ; 2nd Class, 250 fr.

From dinner at Luxembourg to lunch at Cologne on the 8th day.

The fares quoted (subject to change) are per person for a party of two or more ; a supplementary charge will be made for one person travelling alone.

(See Cook's *Tourist's Handbook for the Rhine and the Black Forest.*)

HOLLAND AND THE RHINE.

(16 days' tour.)

Brussels, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Coblenz, Wiesbaden, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, Strassburg, Paris.

1st Day.—Leave about 5 p.m. for Rotterdam.

2nd Day.—Visit the town with carriage and guide ; leave by afternoon train for The Hague.

3rd Day.—Carriage drive with guide. Tram to Scheveningen, where the afternoon will be spent, returning in time for dinner.

4th Day.—Train to Amsterdam. The journey may be broken at Haarlem and Leyden.

5th Day.—Carriage drive with guide for visiting Amsterdam.

6th Day.—Excursion with guide to the Isle of Marken, returning by Broek and Monnikendam.

7th Day.—Excursion by canal steamer to Zaandam, where Peter the Great worked as a ship carpenter ; his house may still be seen. Afternoon spent in Amsterdam.

8th Day.—Train to Cologne.

9th Day.—The morning will be spent visiting Cologne with carriage and guide, and afternoon train taken to Coblenz. (Cologne may be left by morning fast steamer if preferred, sight-seeing being arranged on the previous afternoon.)

10th Day.—Visit Coblenz with carriage and guide in the morning. Leave about 2.30 p.m. by steamer up the Rhine to Biebrich, whence passengers are conveyed to Wiesbaden.

11th Day.—Drive to visit the town and environs. Afternoon train to Frankfort.

12th Day.—Carriage drive to places of interest with guide. Leave in the afternoon for Heidelberg.

13th Day.—Carriage provided for visiting the “Alt Schloss.” Train to Baden-Baden.

14th Day.—Spent at Baden-Baden; drive to the old castle.

15th Day.—Leave in the morning for Strassburg, where a drive will be provided in the afternoon.

16th Day.—Travel to Paris.

Inclusive fares.—1st Class, 600 fr.; 2nd Class, 555 fr.

From dinner at Rotterdam to breakfast at Strassburg on day of departure.

The fares quoted (subject to change) are per person for a party of two or more; a supplementary charge will be made for one passenger travelling alone.

Carriage Excursions to the Battlefield of Waterloo.

During the summer season, from June to September, carriages will leave

Cook's Office, 41, Rue de la Madeleine,

on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fares (exclusive of luncheon), including service of a guide, 10 fr., or 8s. Driving along, on the top of the coach, a capital view is obtained of the things that cause Brussels to be styled “Paris in miniature.” The boulevards and all the vast new improvements that are going on are on the Paris plans; and starting from the Montagne de la Cour to Waterloo, we have almost an exact copy of the route from the Place de la Concorde in Paris to St. Cloud. Crossing the Boulevard de Waterloo, and passing along the Rue Louise, that corresponds to the Avenue of the Champs Élysées, a large circular place is reached that represents the Place de l'Étoile, minus the Arc de Triomphe, then along the Chaussée de Waterloo, that answers to the Avenue de l'Impératrice; and then the beautifully arranged Bois de la Cambre, with its shady walks and handsome carriage drives, that bears a strong resemblance to the Bois de Boulogne. The tourist is soon on the track of the British soldiers; and the Forest of Soignies, passed in going or returning, is where the heroes trod on their way to the conflict.

The Field of Waterloo.

(Hotel—see Appendix.)

Why Waterloo is celebrated no English tourist needs to be told. Enough to say that the date of the great battle was Sunday, June 18th, 1815. Trains run from Brussels (Midi) to Waterloo, saving money and time, where these are of importance. The visitor should not alight at *Waterloo* station, but at the next station, **Braine-l'Alleud**, whence a straight road leads direct to the battlefield, a walk or drive of about one mile and a half. Those who wish to go to Waterloo by carriage or coach, and to thoroughly explore the field, must allow a whole day for the purpose.

Waterloo.—At the village of Waterloo there is a neat, modest church, where, just within the entrance, behind a railed enclosure on either side, are marble tablets inscribed with the names of English officers and men who fell on that blood-stained field; and also in the enclosure on the left a life-like bust of the great Duke of Wellington. The visitor can now inspect the house where the Duke wrote his despatches, and other houses and things of interest, and will then pass on through villages some three miles to **Mont St. Jean**, where guides to conduct him over the field are to be found.

It is hardly necessary to say that buttons, spurs, helmets, or sword-handles can be purchased cheaper in Sheffield or Birmingham, where they are manufactured, than on the field of Waterloo; nor must we forget that the battle was fought in the year 1815, and therefore the numerous guides of about fifty years of age who declare they were in the engagement are not to be relied on implicitly. It is amusing to see with what gusto the guide enters into his various descriptions, as he points out the red-brick orchard-wall from behind which the English fired, and which the French mistook (through the wood that surrounded it) for the red uniforms of the English soldiers, and at which they fired volley after volley accordingly; then the long ridge behind which the English lay in ambush for their foes. The *Mont du Lion* is 200 feet high and about 1,700 feet in circumference, and on its summit stands, on a lofty pedestal, an immense bronze lion, 48,000 lb. in weight, cast by John Cockerill (see p. 146). Ascending the 225 steps leading to the top of the mound, where the loquacious guide discourses of the conflict, he directs our attention to the various points of historic interest, the positions occupied by the

different regiments, the old windmill from which the approach of Blücher with the Prussians was first descried, to the great relief of Wellington and the dismay of Napoleon; then to the spot where the English stood in squares, firm and immovable, while company after company of the French dashed at them like billows on a boisterous sea; but

“They were met as a rock meets a wave,

And dashes its fury to air;

They were met as the foe should be met by the brave,

With hearts for the conflict, but none for despair.”

The tourist will see the farm of La Haye Sainte; the road by which Blücher came; La Belle Alliance; the head-quarters of Napoleon; the grave of Shaw, the life-guardsmen; but the interest culminates at the

Château of Hougomont; and as every Englishman will bring his own views to bear upon the scene before him, it will be well, perhaps, to give the graphic picture drawn by Victor Hugo, in “*Les Misérables*,” as a sort of balance by which the true story may be weighed:—

HOUGOMONT.

Hougomont was a mournful spot, the beginning of the obstacle; the first resistance which that great woodman of Europe, called Napoleon, encountered at Waterloo; the first knot under the axe-blade. It was a château, and is now but a farm. For the antiquarian, Hougomont is *Hugo-mons*; it was built by Hugo, Sire de Sommeril, the same who endowed the sixth chapelry of the Abbey of Villers. The wayfarer pushed open the door, elbowed an old *calèche* under a porch, and entered the yard. The first thing that struck him in this enclosure was a gate of the sixteenth century, which now resembles an arcade, as all has fallen around it. A monumental aspect frequently springs up from ruins. Near the arcade there is another gateway in the wall with keystones in the style of Henry IV, through which can be seen the trees of an orchard. By the side of this gateway a dunghill, mattocks, and shovels, a few carts, an old well with a stone slab and iron windlass, a frisking colt, a turkey displaying its tail, a chapel surmounted by a little belfry, and a blossoming pear-tree growing in espalier along the chapel wall—such is this yard, the conquest of which was a dream of Napoleon's. This nook of earth, had he been able to take it, would probably have given him the world. Chickens are scattering the dust there with their beaks, and you hear a growl: it is a large dog which shows its teeth, and fills the place of the English. The English were admirable here: Cook's four companies of Guards resisted at this spot for seven hours the obstinate attack of an army.

Hougomont, seen on a map, buildings and enclosures included, presents an irregular quadrangle, of which one angle has been broken off. In this angle is the southern gate, within point-blank range of this wall. Hougomont has two gates—the southern one which belongs to the château, and the northern which belongs to the farm.

Napoleon sent against Hougomont his brother Jérôme ; Quilleminot's, Foy's, and Bachelie's divisions were hurled at it ; nearly the whole of Reille's corps were employed there, and failed ; and Kellermann's cannon-balls rebounded from this heroic wall. Bauduin's brigade was not strong enough to force Hougomont on the north, and Soye's brigade could only attack it on the south without carrying it.

The farm buildings border the courtyard on the south, and a piece of the northern gate, broken by the French, hangs from the wall. It consists of four planks, nailed on two cross-beams, and the scars of the attack may still be distinguished upon it. The northern gate, which was broken down by the French, and in which a piece has been let in to replace the panel hanging to the wall, stands half open at the extremity of the yard ; it is cut square in a wall which is stone at the bottom, brick at the top, which closes the yard on the north side. It is a simple gate, such as may be seen in all farmyards, with two large folding-doors made of rustic planks. Beyond it are fields. The dispute for this entrance was furious ; for a long time all sorts of marks of bloody hands could be seen on the side-post of the gate, and it was here that Bauduin fell. The storm of the fight still lurks in the courtyard : horror is visible there ; the incidents of the fearful struggle are petrified in it ; people are living and dying in it ; it was only yesterday. The walls are in the pangs of death, the stones fall, the breaches cry out, the holes are wounds, the bent and quivering trees seem making an effort to fly.

This yard was more built upon in 1815 than it is now ; buildings which have since been removed formed in it redans and angles. The English barricaded themselves in it ; the French penetrated, but could not hold their ground there. By the side of the chapel stands a wing of the château, the sole relic left of the manor of Hougomont, in ruins ; we might almost say gutted. The château was employed as a keep, the chapel served as a blockhouse. Men exterminated each other there. The French, fired upon from all sides, from behind walls, from granaries, from cellars, from every window, from every air-hole, from every crack in the stone, brought up fascines, and set fire to the walls and men ; the musketry fire was replied to by arson.

In the ruined wing you can look through windows defended by iron bars into the dismantled rooms of a brick building ; the English guards were ambuscaded in these rooms, and the spiral staircase hollowed out from ground floor to roof appears like the interior of a broken shell. The staircase has two landings ; the English, besieged on this landing, and massed on the upper stairs, broke away the lowest. They are large slabs of blue stone, which form a pile among the nettles. A dozen steps still hold to the wall ; on the first the image of a trident is carved ; and these inaccessible steps are solidly set in their bed. All the rest resembles a toothless jaw. There are two trees here, one of them dead, and the other, which was wounded at the foot, grows green again in April. Since 1815 it has taken to growing through the staircase.

Men massacred each other in **the chapel**, and the interior, which has grown quiet again, is strange. Mass has not been said in it since the carnage, but the altar has been left—an altar of coarse wood, supported by a foundation of rough stone. Four whitewashed walls, a door opposite the altar, two small arched windows, a large wooden

crucifix over the door, above the crucifix a square air-hole stopped up with hay, in a corner on the ground an old window-sash with the panes all broken—such is the chapel. Near the altar is a wooden statue of St. Anne, belonging to the fifteenth century; the head of the infant Saviour has been carried away by a shot. The French, masters for a moment of the chapel, and then dislodged, set fire to it. The flames filled the building, and it became a furnace; the door burnt, the flooring burnt, but the wooden Christ was not burnt; the fire nibbled away the feet, of which only the blackened stumps can now be seen, and then stopped. "It was a miracle," say the country people. The walls are covered with inscriptions. Near the feet of Christ you read the name Henquinez; then these others, Conde de Rio Maior, Marquis y Marquisa de Almagro (Habana). There are French names with marks of admiration, signs of anger. The wall was whitewashed again in 1849, for the nations insulted each other upon it. It was at the door of this chapel that a body was picked up holding an axe in its hand; it was the body of Sub-lieutenant Legros.

On leaving the chapel you see a **well** on your left hand. As there are two wells in this yard, you ask yourself why this one has no bucket and windlass? Because water is no longer drawn from it. Why is it not drawn? Because it is full of skeletons. The last man who drew water from this well was a man called Willem van Kylsom; he was a peasant who lived at Hougomont, and was gardener there. On June 18th, 1815, his family took to flight, and concealed themselves in the woods. The forests round the Abbey of Villers sheltered for several days and nights the dispersed luckless country people. Even at the present day certain vestiges, such as old burnt trunks of trees, mark the spot of these poor encampments among the thickets. Willem van Kylsom remained at Hougomont "to take care of the château," and concealed himself in a cellar. The English discovered him there; he was dragged from his lurking-place, and the frightened man was forced by blows with the flat of a sabre to wait on the combatants. They were thirsty, and this Willem brought them drink, and it was from this well he drew the water. Many drank there for the last time; and this well, from which so many dead men drank, was destined to die too. After the action the corpses were hastily interred. Death has a way of its own of harassing victory, and it causes pestilence to follow glory. Typhus is an annexe of triumph. This well was deep, was converted into a tomb. Three hundred dead were thrown into it, perhaps with too much haste. Were they all dead? The legend says, no. And it seems that, on the night following the burial, weak voices were heard calling from the well.

The well is isolated in the centre of **the yard**, three walls, half of brick, half of stone, folded like the leaves of a screen, and forming a square tower, surround it on three sides, while the fourth is open. The back wall has a sort of shapeless peephole, probably made by a shell. This tower once had a roof, of which only the beams remain, and the iron braces of the right-hand wall form a cross. You bend over and look down into a deep black cylinder, full of gloom. All round the well the lower part of the wall is hidden by nettles. This wall has not in front of it the large blue slab usually seen at Belgian wells. Instead of it there is a framework supporting five or six shapeless logs of knotted wood, which resemble large bones. There is no bucket, chain, or windlass remaining;

but there is still the stone trough at which the horses were watered. The rain-water collects in it, and from time to time a bird comes from the neighbouring forest to drink from it and then fly away.

One house in this ruin, the **farmhouse**, is still inhabited, and the door of this house opens on the yard. By the side of a pretty Gothic lock on this gate there is an iron handle. At the moment when the Hanoverian lieutenant, Wilda, seized this handle in order to take shelter in the farm, a French sapper cut off his hand with a blow of his axe. The old gardener, Van Kylsom, who has long been dead, was grandfather of the family which now occupies the house. A grey-headed woman said to me, "I was here, I was three years old, and my sister who was older felt frightened, and cried. I was carried away to the woods in my mother's arms, and people put their ears to the ground to listen. I imitated the cannon, and said, 'Boom, Boom.'" A door on the left hand of the yard, as we said, leads into the orchard, which is terrible. It is in three parts, we might almost say in three acts. The first part is a garden, the second the orchard, the third a wood. These three parts have one common *enceinte*; near the entrance, the building of the château and the farm, on the left a hedge, on the right a wall, and at the end a wall. The right-hand wall is of brick, the bottom one of stone. You enter the garden first; it slopes, is planted with gooseberry bushes, is covered with wild vegetation, and is closed by a monumental terrace of cut stones with balustrades. It was a Seigneurial garden in the French style that preceded Le Nôtre. Now it is ruins and briars. The pilasters are surmounted by globes that resemble stone cannon-balls. Forty-three balustrades are still erect: the others are lying on the grass, and nearly all have marks of musket-balls. One fractured balustrade is laid upon the stem like a broken leg.

It was in this **garden**, which is lower than the orchard, that six Voltigeurs of the 1st Light Regiment, having got in, and unable to get out, and caught like bears in a trap, accepted combat with two Hanoverian companies, one of which was armed with rifles. The Hanoverians lined the balustrades and fired down; the Voltigeurs fired up, six intrepid men against two hundred, and having no shelter but the gooseberry-bushes, took a quarter of an hour in dying. You climb up a few steps, and reach the **orchard** properly so called. Here on these few square yards fifteen hundred men fell in less than an hour. The walls seem ready to recommence the fight; for the thirty-eight loopholes, pierced by the English at irregular heights, may still be seen. In front of the wall are two English tombs made of granite. There are only loopholes in the south wall, for the principal attack was on that side. This wall is concealed on the outside by a quickset hedge. The French came up under the impression that they had only to carry this hedge, and found the wall an obstacle and an ambuscade; the English guards behind the thirty-eight loopholes firing at once a storm of canister and bullets; and Soye's brigade was dashed to pieces against it. Waterloo began thus.

The orchard, however, was taken; as the French had no ladders they climbed up with their nails. A hand-to-hand fight took place under the trees, and all the grass was soaked with blood and a battalion of Nassau, seven hundred strong, was cut to pieces here. On the outside, the wall, against which Kellermann's two batteries were pointed, is pock-marked with cannon-balls,

This orchard is sensitive like any other to the month of May ; it has its buttercups and its daisies, the grass is tall in it, the plough-horses browse in it ; hair-ropes on which linen is hung to dry occupy the space between the trees, and make the visitor bow his head ; and as you walk along your foot sinks in mole-holes. In the middle of the grass you notice an uprooted, outstretched, but still flourishing tree. Major Blackman leant against this tree to die. Under another large tree close by, fell the German General Duplat, a French refugee, belonging to a family that fled upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Close at hand an old sickly apple-tree, poulticed with a bandage of straw and clay, hangs its head. Nearly all the apple-trees are dying of old age, and there is not one without its cannon-ball or bullet. Skeletons of dead trees abound in this orchard, ravens fly about in the branches, and at the end is a wood full of violets.

Bauduin killed ; Foy wounded ; arson, massacre, carnage : a stream composed of English, French, and German blood furiously mingled ; a well filled with corpses ; the Nassau regiment and the Brunswick regiment destroyed ; Duplat killed ; Blackman killed ; the English guards mutilated ; twenty French battalions of the forty composing Reille's corps decimated ; three thousand men in this château of Hougomont alone, sabred, gashed, butchered, shot and burnt—all this that a peasant may say to a traveller at the present day, "If you like to give me three francs, sir, I will tell you all about the battle of Waterloo."

At the foot of the *Lion Mound* is situated the Museum Hotel, containing a **Museum** founded by the late Sergeant-Major Cotton. It comprises a large number of genuine relics found on the field of battle, and classified in a descriptive catalogue. Good board and lodging may be obtained at the hotel, and visitors wishing to return to Brussels by train instead of coach will find carriages to convey them to the station at Braine-l'Alleud, about a mile and a half.

Battle of Waterloo.

The most concise description of this memorable battle is undoubtedly that written by Wellington himself, in his despatch sent off immediately after the victory, which reads as follows :—

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo crossed the high-roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merbe-Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter-la-Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and gardens of Hougomont, which covered the return of that flank ; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blücher at Wavre, through Ohain ; and the Marshal had promised me that, in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3rd corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

The attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the German legion, which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful; and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord Edward Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and 1st Dragoon Guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-General Sir William Ponsonby; having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated; and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps, by Frischermont, upon Planchenoit and La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of this cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blücher had joined in person with the corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands.

I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night. He has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggages, etc., belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship will observe that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense. In Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton his Majesty has sustained the loss of an

officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service ; and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was repulsed. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian Army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of General Bulow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one ; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed ; and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

Since writing the above, I have received a report that Major-General Sir William Ponsonby is killed ; and in announcing this intelligence to your lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

I send with this despatch two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness. I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

WELLINGTON.

The following sketch of the eve of the battle, and of the position of the French army, taken from the "History of France during the Hundred Days," will be perused with interest :—

So confident had Napoleon been of victory, that his great fear on the evening before the battle was that the English would seek in the dark to elude his grasp. Accordingly, in the middle of the night he left his lodging at Caillou on foot, accompanied only by Marshal Bertrand, and passed through his line of Guards. The Forest of Soignies in his front appeared one entire conflagration amidst the trees, from the multitude of bivouac fires of the English troops. There was no longer any doubt as to the presence of Wellington's whole army on the morrow. The most profound silence reigned over the two armies and between them. The Emperor advanced as far as the thick shrubbery which serves as an enclosure and a natural palisade to Hougomont. It was then half-past two o'clock in the morning. While listening to the slightest noise, he heard the step of an enemy's column marching in the dark. He thought for a moment that Wellington was profiting by the night to raise his camp, and that this column was his rear-guard, ascending from the plain towards the forest, to escape before day the pursuit of the French. The rain, which fell in torrents, drowned the

noise of these footsteps in the dark. Some officers whom he had sent farther forward to reconnoitre returned to tell him that nothing was stirring in the English army. At four o'clock his scouts brought him a peasant who had served as a guide to a brigade of Wellington's army, marching to its post on the extreme left. Two Belgian deserters who had just quitted their regiment repeated that nothing in the enemy's army indicated any intention to retreat.

On the forenoon of the 18th a table and chair were placed on the eminence near the bend of the road, where Napoleon watched the battle.

The Position of the French Army.

As soon as the state of the weather on the 18th would permit, the French began to put themselves in order of battle, and the ground on which they drew up resembles very much, in its principal features, that which the Duke of Wellington had occupied. About 1,600 or 1,700 yards removed from the crest of the English position is a range of heights, which passes in a sort of semicircle from Frischermont on the east to a bend in the Braine-l'Alleud road on the west, by which Hougomont is overlapped. It is rather more elevated throughout than that on which the Anglo-Belgian army stood, and here and there it overlooks the latter position considerably, but in no part is it so elevated as to give a commanding view of what lay beyond the Duke's position, far less to offer facilities, by the fire of cannon, to impede the movements of his reserves. The two great roads from Charleroi and Nivelles passed through the French position, as they did through that of the allies. The Charleroi road, indeed, completely intersected Napoleon's line, just as it did that of the Duke of Wellington, while the chaussée from Nivelles, touching upon its extreme left, bore, though inclining eastward, through the centre of the English right, and would have led any columns that had succeeded in following it between Hougomont and Merbe-Braine. On this side of these downs, as well as on the other, the fields were open and in a state of cultivation. There was nothing to check the advance of troops, except the fire which might be directed upon them from the opposite ridge; and two country paths passing from the very centre of the position would have offered facilities for the movement of masses against both the right and the left of the English line if the intervening fields had not been open.

The order of battle, as arranged by Napoleon, threw his army into two lines and a reserve. The first line consisted of infantry, flanked right and left by cavalry, and was composed of the 1st and 2nd corps d'armée, commanded respectively by D'Erlon and Reille. The 1st corps was on the right. It extended from La Belle Alliance eastward in the direction of Frischermont, and was covered on its extreme right by Jacqueminot's cavalry division, which, facing Ohain, kept the château of Frischermont in possession, and threw out patrols so as to guard against the approaches of an enemy. The 2nd stretched away

in a curved line from the left of the same road, across the Nivelles chaussée, and had its flank protected, just beyond the latter, by Pire's cavalry. D'Erlon's corps comprehended four divisions, Reille's numbered but three. They were both drawn up in a double line of brigades—the first being in advance of the second by sixty yards only; and, strange to say for a French army, which seldom attacks except in column, every battalion was deployed. Five batteries, comprising eight guns in each, ranged themselves along the front of the right of this line, with a sixth, consisting of 12-pounders, in support, while six guns of horse artillery took post on the right of Jacqueminot's cavalry. The length was strengthened by the presence of thirty-one pieces, besides six which stood upon the Nivelles road; and on either side of it, and in the direction of Braine-l'Alleud, both infantry and artillery were detached.

In point of mere numbers the strength of the opposing armies cannot be said to have differed very widely. But if the composition of the corps be taken into account, the preponderance on the side of the French was terrible. Napoleon's soldiers were all enthusiastically devoted to their leader. They were composed of one nation, had one system of tactics, knew their chiefs, were filled with military ardour, had been led to believe that they would find friends in the ranks that stood opposite to them, and counted on victory as certain. Wellington's army was made up of raw levies gathered from five or six separate sources. Even his British troops were not the men whom he had trained to fight and to conquer in the Peninsula; and as to the rest they were all in a state of discipline which rendered it perilous, not to say impossible, to manœuvre with them under fire.

On the evening of the 18th of June the French army appeared as fugitives in the one long street of Genappe, which was so blocked with disbanded soldiers, generals without corps, officers without regiments, horses without riders, tumbrels, baggage, guns, and broken shells, that Napoleon himself had difficulty in moving along. When he rode off the field he did not stop to take refreshments till he reached Charleroi. The Prussians at Genappe obtained possession of all his baggage, and of his carriage, where, amongst many articles of curiosity, was found a proclamation intended to be made public at Brussels the next day.

At an early hour on the morning of the 19th the allied troops got under arms. No movement in advance was, however, made; for the confusion in the rear had well-nigh equalled that which had prevailed among the broken masses of the enemy. Supplies were therefore slow in arriving; but they came at last, and after a hearty but rude meal the columns of march were formed. It was a wild, strange, and melancholy scene that spread itself out beneath the eyes of the victors. From the ridge above La Belle Alliance each regiment and brigade, as it came up, obtained a complete view of the whole field of battle. The sun, too, was shining brightly, and a clear blue sky overhung them there; but it hung likewise over the wreck of three great armies, and looked down upon terrible things. Far and near, wherever the battle had raged, the corn was not only trodden down, but beaten into clay.

Excursion to Villers Abbey.

(By rail every Friday.)

The **Abbey of Villers** was founded in 1147 by monks of the Cistercian Order. It became one of the most rich and powerful in the country. In 1542 and 1544 it was ravaged by the Spanish troops; in 1749 by the Austrian Army, and in 1794 was again pillaged by the French troops. The monastery was finally suppressed with the other religious orders of the country in 1797.

The finest portions of the buildings, now in ruins, are the Abbey Church and Cloisters, the Abbot's Palace, the Brewery, etc.

Itinerary.—Leave **Brussels** (Luxembourg Station) at 9.0 a.m., change carriages at Ottignies; near Mousty the line passes close to the monument erected in memory of the victims of a railway accident here in 1896. Arrive at **Villers-la-Ville** at 9.35 a.m.

The entrance to the ruins is about five minutes' walk from the station; two or three hours can be well employed in visiting the Abbey and its gardens, and the chapels of St. Bernard and Notre Dame de Montaigu, which are in the fields close by.

Lunch should be taken at the **Hôtel des Ruines**, close to the entrance. This building was the old mill belonging to the monks.

Return by the 2.13 p.m. train, arriving at Brussels at 3.5 p.m.

Price, including railway-fare, lunch, illustrated guide-book, fees, and the services of a competent guide: 10 fr. each.

This charming excursion can be arranged on any day for a minimum of two passengers.

Brussels to Charleroi,

viâ **Luttre.**

(35 miles by railway.)

This is a convenient route for visiting the

Field of Waterloo for those who prefer the train to the coach (see p. 123).

Leaving Brussels from the Station du Midi, the following stations are passed, viz., *Forest*, *Uccle-Stalle*, *Uccle-Calevoet*, *Linkebeek*, and *Rhode-Saint-Genèse*, before arriving at

Waterloo, near the village of the same name where the Duke of Wellington made his headquarters before and after the great battle of 18th June, 1815. The village is about 3 miles from the battle-field (see p. 123), and there is little of interest between the two points, so that the visitor will probably prefer not to stop at Waterloo, but to go on to

Braine-l'Alleud, whence the Lion Mound on the field of Waterloo is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant by direct road from the station, where cabs, or omnibuses, charging $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for the double journey, can be obtained (see p. 123).

Continuing the railway route, stoppages take place at *Lillois*, *Baulers*, a suburb of Nivelles, junction of the Manaye and Wavre line, and

Nivelles, a manufacturing town of 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the Thines, surrounding the site of a seventh-century convent. The **Church of St. Gertrude**, consecrated in 1045, is a noble Romanesque edifice, and its tower is one of the highest in Belgium. The interior was greatly disfigured in the eighteenth century. On the high altar is the beautiful thirteenth-century reliquary of St. Gertrude, and in the treasury is the saint's crystal goblet. Under the tower is a crypt much frequented by pilgrims.

Branch line to *Baulers-Fleurus-Châtelineau*.

After passing *Obaix-Buzet*, the line unites with the Ghent and Braine-le-Comte railway at

Luttre (the junction for *Jumet*, *Picton*) and then by *Gosselies*, *Roux*, and *Marchienne-au-Pont* to

Charleroi, see p. 154.

BRUSSELS TO COURTRAI AND YPRES.

Brussels to Courtrai, 54 miles; Courtrai to Ypres, 21 miles.

Leaving Brussels by the Station du Nord the first stoppage is at Denderleeuw (junction to Ghent and Ostend); the next stations are Burst, Sotteghem (junction for the lines to Tournai, to Renaix and Ghent) and **Oudenaarde** (see p. 77).

Anseghem, the first place in West Flanders, then several small stations are passed to

Courtrai, see p. 78.

The journey is continued to *Wevelghem*, *Menin* (branch line to *Roeselaere*), *Wervicq* (a manufacturing town), *Comines* (once very strongly fortified; branch line to *Armentières* and to *Lille*) and

Ypres, see p. 57.

BRUSSELS TO ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM (AMSTERDAM).

Brussels to Antwerp, railway 27½ miles.

Antwerp to Rotterdam, railway 62 miles.

Rotterdam to Amsterdam via *Gouda*, etc., railway 33½ miles.

Rotterdam to Amsterdam via *The Hague*, railway 52½ miles. See *Cook's Handbook for Holland*.

Leaving Brussels from the *Gare du Nord*, *Schaerbeek* and *Haeren-Nord* are passed to

Vilvorde, an ancient town on the *Senne*, population, 13,000, see p. 46. Next come *Weerde* and (*Eppeghem* p. 46), and the train crosses the *Louvain Canal* to

Malines (or *Mechlin*), see pp. 43 to 46. From *Malines* to *Antwerp*, 14½ miles. After crossing the river *Nèthe* to *Duffel* the next station is

Contich (population, 35,000) on the branch line from *Antwerp* to *Turnhout*, see p. 43, then on to

Vieux-Dieu, junction for the local trains to the *South Station* at *Antwerp*, and of the *Antwerp, Dendermonde and Ghent line*—branch railway to *Hoboken*.

The rest of the journey lies through a pretty district lined with the villas and gardens of *Antwerp* merchants, and through new outworks to *Berchem*, to the *Central Station* at

Antwerp, see p. 19.

On quitting *Antwerp* by the suburb of *Borgerhout*, near the fortifications and through *Eeckeren* and *Capellen*, inhabited to a great extent by the well-to-do burghers of *Antwerp*, the train traverses the dreary moorlands of the *Campine Anversoise* to

Esschen, the *Belgian Custom House* for the examination (not strict) of baggage from *Holland* (*Busflet*). Six miles beyond we arrive at

Roosendaal, the seat of the Dutch Custom House, where the luggage of passengers going to Holland is examined. Junction for the Breda, Venlo, and Cologne line ; also for Flushing.

The continuation of the journey to *Zevenburghen*, and *Zwaluwe* is of little interest until the handsome bridge over the Maas is reached at

Dordrecht, see Cook's *Handbook for Holland*.

The next station is *Barendrecht*, and soon appears the great Lek Bridge, and the important city of

Rotterdam.

Rotterdam to Amsterdam, see Cook's *Handbook for Holland*.

BRUSSELS TO COLOGNE,

**viâ Louvain, Liège, Verviers, Herbesthal and
Aix-la-Chapelle.**

Railway, 141 miles in 5-7 hours. Through carriages by express. Examination of luggage at Herbesthal (good buffet).

Starting from the *Gare du Nord* and passing through a pastoral country to the stations *Schaerbeek* (near the Château of Laeken, where Napoleon signed the declaration of war against Russia), *Haeren* and *Dieghem*, the last-named being noted for its fair and as a pilgrimage resort (steam tramway to Schaerbeek and Haecht), the train stops at *Saventhem*, whose parish church contains a picture by Van Dyck on which the villagers set great store. The painting represents St. Martin dividing his cloak, and is said to have been a present from Van Dyck to a girl of Saventhem with whom he had fallen in love.

Continuing to *Cortenbergh*, *Velthem* and *Hérent* the passenger arrives at

LOUVAIN.

(Population, about 45,000.)

(Hotel—see Appendix.)

For a short stay, the **Hôtel de Ville**, **The University**, **St. Peter's**, and **St. Gertrude's** are the chief sights.

Louvain is a very ancient place. Some accounts ascribe its origin to Julius Cæsar. But the adjacent **Cæsar's Castle** (Mont César), of which the remains are seen near the Mechlin Gate, was built by Arnauld, Emperor of Germany, after defeating the Normans in 891. (Should be visited. Fine view of the district obtainable.) So it is the Germanic (not the Roman) Cæsars with whom Louvain is connected. The first Count of Louvain, Ausfred, died in 985. His successors flourished, and in 1106 Godfrey I (le Barbu) was styled Duke of Lower Lotharingia. Brussels was soon after made the capital of the Dukedom, but Louvain prospered and became an important commercial town. In 1165 it had stone walls, with forty towers and eleven gates. Early in the fourteenth century the city contained 100,000 persons, of whom 4,000 were workers in cloth. During this century the town reached the full height of its prosperity, until troubles arose between the weavers and the rulers. In 1382 the populace threw Duke Wenceslas and seventeen of his magistrates and councillors from the windows of the Hôtel de Ville. This led to stern repression, the exile of most of the weavers, etc., to England, and the impoverishment of Louvain. But the town remained very populous, for in 1578 no less than 44,000 persons died here of the plague, and Gramaye says that 3,300 houses were destroyed here in the civil war of the sixteenth century.

The **Weavers' Hall**, the ancient Halle des Drapiers, built in 1317 as a warehouse for the Clothmakers' Guild, at one time the most famous in Europe, was appropriated to the service of the **University** after the expulsion of the weavers. It is an immense building, and the old hall, 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, still gives evidence of the opulence of its former owners. This University in its prime numbered forty-six colleges and six thousand students in 1606, at which time the celebrated Justus Lipsius was a professor. It now exists as an Alma Mater for Romanist priests in Belgium, with about twenty colleges and fifteen hundred pupils. The **Library**, which is adorned with fine wood-carvings, contains some 150,000 volumes and 400 valuable manuscripts.

The **Hôtel de Ville** is probably the most elaborately ornamented Gothic building of its class in the world. It was erected (1448—1463) by Matthew Layens, an architect of Louvain. Most of the exterior work has had to be renovated; the statues are modern. The brackets bearing sculptured groups represent scenes from the Old and New Testaments in chronological order, and are reproductions of the ancient work. The 282 niches were empty till recently, and are now being filled with statues. Pope Adrian VI, Erasmus, Quinten Matsys, Elzevir, and a crowd of other notabilities look down upon the visitor. The exterior was restored in 1830–42, but was damaged by lightning in 1890. The restoration is still (1907) proceeding.

A stone staircase leads to the interior. In the **Salle des Pas Perdus** notice the oak roof resting on fifteenth-century carved corbels. In the ancient **Town Treasury** are

Bas-reliefs on vaulted roof	<i>J. Beyaert (1469).</i>
Holy Family and Saints	<i>Diepenbeck.</i>
Flowers and Fruit	<i>Seghers.</i>

In the **Council Chamber** will be seen

Interior of St. Peter's	<i>De Suret.</i>
Adoration of the Shepherds	<i>Cossier and Delmonte.</i>

In the **Reception Rooms**—

Moses presented to Pharaoh	<i>Verhaghen.</i>
Resurrection of Our Lord	<i>Van Veen.</i>
Guardian Angel	<i>De Crayer.</i>

In the **Burgomaster's Apartments**—

Portraits, *Miereveld*, 1629.

In the **Salle des Mariages**—

Fine Carvings on Roof	<i>Beyaert (1468).</i>
St. John the Baptist (5 paintings)	<i>Van Orley.</i>
The Burning Bush	<i>Beeschey.</i>

In a small room close by, another splendid oak roof, with pendants by *Beyaert*. Also a Triptych, the Ascension, etc., by *Van Coxeyen*; and a Crucifixion, by *De Volders*.

In other parts of the building are seen

Descent from the Cross		<i>Van Loon.</i>
The Virgin and Angels		<i>Quellin.</i>
Conversion of St. Paul		<i>Van Rilaer.</i>

There are also a few historical souvenirs of minor interest.

The beautiful Gothic

Church of St. Peter (300 feet in length by 75 in breadth) was rebuilding at the same time as the Town Hall. The original church, founded in 1040, was burnt down in 1130, and rebuilt, to be again burnt in 1373. The new west front, with three lofty towers, projected in 1507, has never been completed. A temporary wooden spire, reared in the centre, was blown down by a storm in 1604.

The interior of the church is very fine (fee, 1 fr.).

Carved gilt Rood-screen with statuettes and saints, 1440; Gilt Chandelier (12 branches), *J. Metsys*; Sculptured Tabernacle for the Host, 1440, *De Layens*; Carved Pulpit, 1472—Rocks, Palms, St. Peter's Repentance, St. Paul's Conversion, etc., *Bergé*.

Some of the ancient furniture of this church is now in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Oscott, near Birmingham.

The numerous **Chapels** contain a great number of paintings and other objects of interest. The gem of the collection, the History of St. Anne, by *Q. Matsys*, was sold some years since to the Museum at Brussels (see p. 110). In the **Sacristy** are reliquaries, cruets, copes, thurible, etc.

Church of St. Gertrude, founded 1200. The oldest parts now are the nave, south aisle, and west tower, dating from the fifteenth century. The oak **Choir Stalls** are splendid specimens of Gothic wood-carving. The church contains some paintings by *Van Coxcye*, *Verhaghen*, *De Crayer*, and others; also reliquaries, and other rich ecclesiastical treasures.

Church of Notre Dame, 1230 56. Tomb of the founder, Henry III of Brabant; carved stalls; paintings by *Verhaghen*, *Clevenberg*, etc.

Church of St. Jacques, founded 1200, rebuilt fourteenth century, a Pyramidal Tabernacle and balustrade, 1467, by *J. Velder*.

Oil Painting, the Plague of 1578.

Conversion of St. Hubert, *De Crayer* and *Snyders*.

St. Michael's contains some good carved confessionals, and three fine modern paintings:

Our Saviour.	<i>L. J. Matthieu.</i>
Descent from the Cross	<i>N. de Keyser.</i>
Entombment	<i>G. Wappers.</i>

Those desirous of studying more specimens of Flemish art will find further opportunities in the **Church of St. Quentin** and in the **Church of the Grand Béguinage**, of which Pope Adrian VI was for some time rector.

The most important manufacture of Louvain at the present time is beer, of which 300,000 casks are annually produced, a large quantity being exported. There are some pleasant walks and promenades, a pretty park, subscription library, and a theatre for those inclined to prolong their stay in the town, of which the principal sights may be well seen in about half-a-day. Although an important station where trains are changed, there is no refreshment room. There is a ten days' fair in September.

Steam tramway to Tervueren, 11 miles ; to Diest, 16 miles ; to Jodoigne, 18 miles.

Louvain to Aerschot, branch line.

Louvain to Charleroi, p. 153.

Louvain to Ghent *via* Malines and Dendermonde (51 miles).

In resuming the journey, after leaving Louvain, the Abbey of Parc, founded 1129, rebuilt sixteenth century, is seen on the right. *Corbeck Loo* station ; *Vertryck* station.

Tirlemont (pop. 18,000), a junction station with good buffet. A notable fortified town in the Middle Ages ; occasionally sacked, burnt, etc. It is now a cloth-making town, and prosperous. There are two or three old churches ; in **St. Germain's**—one of the oldest existing churches, ninth century—there is a Pietà, by *Wappers*, and a curious fifteenth-century brass lectern. The tower is a striking example of the Romanesque. In this town Bollandus, the noted Jesuit, and a writer of the *Acta Sanctorum*, was born. The Town Hall and some of the hospices, etc., are worth notice by those who alight here.

From Tirlemont a branch line runs south by Marlborough's field of Ramillies to Namur, 27½ miles. Branch line to Diest, 19½ miles ; also to St. Trond and Tongres, 28 miles. To Moll, 43 miles.

Passing *Esemael* station, the plain of Neerwinden is crossed, where, in 1693, the French were defeated by William III of England and the allies; and where, in 1793, the French were driven from Belgium by the Austrians.

Landen (the junction of several lines), where Pepin de Landen, Mayor of the Palace to Dagobert I, was born and died. Pepin was the ancestor of Charlemagne.

From Landen there is a line, north, to Hasselt, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Another line to Gembloux, Fleurus, and Charleroi. Junction for Ciney and Huy.

Passing *Rosoux*, **Waremmé** is next reached, with an old church, and fine walks on the ancient ramparts. *Remicourt Fexhe*, *Ans* with ruins of old castle, are passed; then *Haut-Pré*, where the line descends by a rapid gradient to the level of the river; and approaching Liège the scene is very striking. Outspread before the visitor lies a picturesque valley, with the rivers Meuse and Ourthe, and in the midst the forest of factory chimneys, intermingled with domes and spires of churches, which go to make up Liège.

LIÈGE.

(Population, 170,000.)

(Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

British Vice-Consul—E. A. O. Leeds.

American Consul—J. C. McNally; **Vice-Consul**, J. Gross.

Post Office, Place Cockerill. **Telegraph Office** in the Rue de l'Université, 34.

Electrical Tramcars to and from the station and to various parts of the town and suburbs, in 12 sections, *see* time tables.

Electric Tramway to Jemeppe and Seraing.

Steamboats up stream to Seraing (Cockerill's), starting from the Quai de la Goffe, and down stream to the Cannon Foundry every half-hour. To Maastricht three times daily in summer.

Railway Stations.—There are, in all, five stations, of which the two principal are *Station des Guillemins* (Buffet), on the left bank of the Meuse, for Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Brussels, Namur, Paris, and Luxembourg; *Station de Longdoz*, (Buffet), on the right bank, for Maastricht, Hasselt, etc. The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains.

CABS. First half-hour 1 fr., each additional quarter hour $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. To the higher parts of the city $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. extra; also extra at night. Luggage 10 c. per article. For drives in the neighbourhood, *see* tariff.

If time is very limited, visit only Palace of Justice (p. 144), Cathedral, or Church of St. Paul (p. 143), Church of St. Jacques (p. 143), also the Citadel (p. 145), for the view, if possible. Liège is often called the Birmingham of Belgium, being the great manufacturing centre for firearms, cannons, metal work of all kinds, engines, locomotives, spinning machinery, etc., etc. Some of its establishments, in certain branches, surpass those of France, and almost rival those of England. The “*Société Cockerill*” at **Seraing** (Steamer, Steam Tram, or Rail from Liège) is a vast establishment (p. 145). In the manufactories of arms and weapons some 4,000 mechanics are employed. Broadcloths, woollen goods, jewellery, tobacco, carriages, soaps, hats, leather, are also produced at Liège. Roads, railways, canals, and rivers aid the development of the commercial prosperity of the town, by connecting it with all parts of Belgium and adjacent countries.

Liège is grandly situated at the confluence of the rivers Meuse and Ourthe, surrounded by hills and productive gardens. The city was founded in the sixth century. In the ninth it suffered from the Normans. In the tenth, when its bishops were made sovereign princes, it was surrounded by walls. Liège became one of the most powerful cities in Europe, but it was long troubled by fierce dissensions between the inhabitants and its Prince Bishops. Readers of “*Quentin Durward*” will remember Sir Walter Scott’s graphic, if not strictly historical, account of these matters. To repress the ardour of its citizens, Charles the Bold, in 1468, devastated the city, slew 52,000 of the inhabitants, and drove the rest into the Forest of the Ardennes. He then strove to destroy the city; for seven weeks it was burning, till everything but the churches and convents was razed to the ground.

Liège was bombarded by Boufflers for five days in 1691, and in 1702 it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough. In 1789 the Liégeois rebelled against their Bishop for the last time. For a time it was the capital of a French Department. After the peace it belonged to the Netherlands till it took an active part in shaking off the Dutch yoke in 1830.

Liège is again a thriving, handsome, and populous city, through which the river Meuse flows, and is connected with both banks by several bridges. The churches, shops, and public buildings are on the left bank, the working-class houses and factories are on the right bank, in the district called *Outremeuse*. A circle of forts about five miles apart surrounds the city.

The **Cathedral**, or Church of St. Paul (rebuilt 1280), is a fine edifice, formerly an abbey church, now a cathedral (since 1802); it contains a magnificent Gothic choir, some stained-glass windows, paintings, etc. The pulpit, by *W. Geefs*, of Brussels, is finely carved. The principal paintings are—

Assumption of the Virgin	<i>Lairesse.</i>
The Four Doctors	<i>Quellin.</i>
Baptism of Christ	<i>Carlier.</i>
St. Charles Borromeo	<i>B. Flemalle.</i>
A carved wood pulpit (with marble statues) . . .	<i>Geefs.</i>

In the **Treasury** (admission 1 fr.) are—

Splendid Reliquary of the Holy Cross (1058), containing much solid gold, fine carving and enamel work.

Byzantine painting, Virgin and Child.

Silver-gilt bust of St. Lambert, said to have cost nearly £20,000.

St. George and Dragon. Statuette given by Charles the Bold as an offering for damage done to the Church in the siege.

Silver Rosary of Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI.

Embroidered vestments, etc.

If time allows, the visitor will find much to interest in many of the twenty-nine (once forty) churches of Liège. The restored church of

St. Jacques, founded in 1014, is gorgeously decorated (1895). The choir, surrounded by small chapels, contains handsome stained-glass windows, and the interior generally

displays various statues, monuments, and ecclesiastical treasures. **St. John the Evangelist** has a Crucifixion by *Flemalle*, a thirteenth-century statue of the Virgin, and various monuments.

St. Denis, stained-glass windows by *Capronnier*, fine carved reredos, paintings, statues.

St. Martin, an imposing Basilica founded in 962, rebuilt in 1542, and recently restored.

St. Giles, St. Christopher, St. Veronica, and perhaps more especially **St. Bartholomew**, all present their various attractions.

The **Palace of Justice** erected in 1510-40, restored in 1856, occupies one side of the Place St. Lambert; it was formerly the Palace of the Bishop-Princes. It displays some good Gothic and Renaissance work, including two courts with vaulted arcades. Admission 9 to 3.

The **Archæological Museum**, formerly in the Palace of Justice, was transferred in 1904 to the old **Mont de Piété**, 10, Quai de Maastricht, restored and fitted up for the purpose. Open, Sunday, 11—1, free; other days, 1 fr. (No catalogue.)

The Museum contains a considerable collection of Gallo-Roman and Frankish antiquities, and furniture, glass, pottery, also tapestries and works of art of the Middle Ages, displayed in three rooms.

The **University** dates from 1817, rebuilt in 1889-93; eighteen hundred students are instructed here by sixty professors. There is a **Museum** attached, the chief feature in which are fossil bones from the caverns near Liège. The Library contains 300,000 volumes. The Anatomical Institute, the Chemical Laboratory, the School of Mines, the Electrical Institute, the Botanic Gardens, and Botanical Collections are also affiliated to the University.

Between the Rue des Anglais and the Rue de l'Académie, in the handsome **ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS** will be found the

Musée des Beaux-Arts, removed from the Old Cloth Hall in 1903. Open on Sundays and holidays, 10 to 1, free; on other days a small gratuity. Catalogue, 25 c. In nine rooms are displayed a collection of 300 paintings, principally by Liège and other Belgian artists, some sculptures and plaster casts. There are examples by *Lairesse*, *Daubigny*, *Van Dyck*, *Frans Hals*, *Chauvin*, *Wiertz*, *Wauters*, *A. de Vriendt*, *V. van Hooe*, *Ingres*, *Paul Delaroche*, etc.

In the **Hôtel de Ville**, built in 1714, are a few pictures.

The **Theatre** is a large, handsome structure. In front of the theatre is a bronze statue of Grétry, the composer (born at Liège 1741), by *Geefs*. The new **Royal Conservatoire of Music** is attended by 650 pupils, the concert hall seating 1,700 persons.

There is a grand panorama of the town and neighbourhood from the **Citadel**; admission granted by the officer on duty. There is also a charming view from the fortified heights of the **Chartreuse**. Adjacent is the Casino du Beaumar, in a pleasant garden. In the Convent of St. Julian, outside the walls, Sir John Mandeville was buried in 1372.

Fine views are obtained from the hill behind the **Avenue of the Observatory**, in the **Parc de Cointe**. Excellent Hotel Restaurant in the Park. Tramway (electric) from the Boulevard d'Avroy. Opposite the Parc d'Avroy is a statue of the Emperor Charlemagne.

Liège is well supplied with Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, and Taverns. A band plays in the Parc d'Avroy on summer evenings.

Visitors to Liège should remember that the churches are closed from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

The **Jardin d'Acclimatation**, on the south end of the Meuse Island, reached by the Pont du Commerce, was formerly the Zoological Garden, where Concerts are given in summer, and the walks and grounds are well maintained. Admission, 1 fr. Adjoining the garden is the Public Parc de la Boverie.

The **Botanical Garden**, although at some distance from the University, is attached to that institution. It is well kept, and well stored with plants, and is open all day; but application to visit the palm- and hot-houses must be made to the head gardener.

Seraing.

Seraing can be visited from Liège either by steamer, steam tramway, or railway (*see* p. 142). Time permitting, the excursion by steamer (about an hour) is recommended, being both picturesque and giving a complete insight into the industry of the

Walloon country ; or the journey can be made by electric tramway, and the return (down stream) by steamer. Seraing is connected with **Jemeppe**, on the opposite bank of the river, by a suspension bridge. In the midst of numerous iron works and manufactories, the most important is the vast establishment formed in 1816 by the late John Cockerill, an Englishman, to whom a statue was erected in 1871 on the quay, in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The workshops and offices occupy an area of 270 acres. Some 1,200 tons of coal are used daily ; 300 steam engines are in constant work ; and the mines, furnaces, engine shops, iron and steel works are able to produce materials for ironclads, bridges, hundreds of steam engines, locomotives, and other objects that are manufactured with iron and steel. Some 12,000 hands are employed, whose wages amount to between four and five hundred thousand pounds (ten to twelve million francs) per annum. Elementary and technical schools, savings banks, a hospital, and an orphanage are provided for the men.

The first locomotive used on the Continent was built at Seraing ; the Lion on the field of Waterloo was cast there ; and there the machinery used in boring the Mont Cenis Tunnel in 1860 was made. The business is now carried on by a Limited Company, with a capital of 15,000,000 francs. Visitors provided with permission from the Director of the office in Liège are shown the works between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Population, 39,000). Beyond Seraing extensive coal mines, glass works, and iron manufactories can be visited by tramway to Clavier.

Leaving Liège to continue the journey to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, the train starts from the Station des Guillemins, crosses the river Meuse to **Angleur** (junction station of the Ourthe line) then crosses the *Vesdre* by many bridges, and on through rocks to the river *Ourthe*. Between here and **Chênée**, at the junction of the rivers *Ourthe* and *Vesdre*, are the celebrated zinc works of the Vieille Montagne Company, whose foundries are supplied with ore from many mines in Belgium and Germany. The scenery is very lovely, and the railway, ascending the beautiful valley of the *Vesdre*, arrives at

Chaufontaine (Hotel—see Appendix), a village, as its name implies, with a hot spring, which is pumped from an island in the middle of the river. The water is used for baths at a temperature of 104 degrees. Chaufontaine is a small but beautiful watering-place, surrounded by woods and pleasant walks, much frequented by visitors from Liège. In the gardens of the Kursaal concerts are given in summer. Before reaching the next station at

Trooz, the old Castle of Trooz is seen, now a manufactory of gun-barrels. The modern Gothic Castle occupies the site of King Pepin's hunting lodge. A few miles farther on the train stops at

Pepinster, the junction (buffet) for Spa (buffet) (p. 188) and Luxembourg (p. 170).

Verviers (Hotel—see Appendix). Junction (buffet) and Custom House formalities for trains entering Belgium. In the vicinity of this town is some of the most picturesque scenery of Belgium. The population of the town is 41,000. It is the seat of the Belgian cloth trade.

American Consular Agent.—H. Dodt.

The morning express train from Brussels stops twenty minutes at Verviers, thus giving time to lunch at a good buffet.

Continuing through several tunnels the train reaches

Dolhain, a suburb of **Limburg**, once the capital of the Duchy. The former is now a thriving place; the latter little more than a heap of ruins, a desolate memorial of the fortunes of war. It was sacked by the Emperor Henry V in 1106, by the Dutch in 1633, by Louis XIV in 1675, and lastly by Marlborough. In 1834 a serious fire made havoc of the remaining houses and the **Church of St. George**. The latter has been restored. Branch line to Bethane.

Herbesthal is the first Prussian station (Customs examination of baggage). Here also there is a buffet, but those who have baggage to be examined have no time for a meal. Hence the railway is carried across the valley of the Göhl by a lofty bridge of seventeen arches, then through tunnels and down an inclined plane to

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

(German, *Aachen*.)

(**Hotels**, *see* Appendix.)

Railway Stations.—There are four stations, of which the two most important are (1) *Rhenish Station* for Cologne, Verviers, Liège, etc. (2) *Marschier-Thor Station* for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Maastricht and Antwerp.

Post and Telegraph Office, Theater Platz, and Capuzinergraben.

English Church, St. Albans, in Convent Strasse. Service, 8, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

American Consul—P. King; **Vice-Consul**—W. J. Reuters.

Electric Tramways.—In various directions. Fares 10c. to 20c.

Cabs.—See local tariff.

Theatres.—Stadt, east of the Friedrich Wilhelm Platz; Bernart's Theatre, Adalbert Strasse, with concert room, and garden; Eden, Franzstrasse.

Although Aix-la-Chapelle, under its name of Aquisgranum, was a Roman station in the country of the Gauls, it was then only celebrated for its hot springs. But it subsequently became famous as the birthplace of Charlemagne, and was raised by that great Emperor to the dignity of the capital city of his northern dominions. Here, in 814, Charlemagne died, after a marvellous reign, in which he had become the conqueror and lawgiver of almost all Europe. During the next seven centuries forty-eight of the successors of Charlemagne were crowned in Aix-la-Chapelle. It was mostly rebuilt after a fire in 1656, became a rich and prosperous manufacturing city, and has attained additional historic importance from time to time as the scene of numerous Imperial Diets, Ecclesiastical Councils, Congresses of European Powers, etc.

Since the Franco-German war there has been a remarkable industrial development in the district, and the population of Aix-la-Chapelle (or Aachen) has increased from 30,000 to over 140,000.

The charms of the old German city are preserved in its public buildings, but the old streets are being gradually improved away, and a new thoroughfare has been opened out to the line of the ancient Kurhaus. In the new street, which is to be called Conventstrasse, the municipal authorities have presented a site for the new English church which is valued at £3,000.

The hot Sulphur Springs in the middle of the town, varying from 96° to 136°, are efficacious for gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. They contain sulphur, gas, iodine, carbonate of soda and salt. More than 50,000 visitors arrive during the season, which lasts from May to October. The water from the Elisenbrunnen is exported.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, or **Rathhaus**, in the Market, stands on the site of the palace of the Frankish kings, of which the two towers were burnt in 1883. The original structure dates from 1358, but the grand hall called the **Kaisersaal** has been recently restored. The frescoes, eight in number, splendid examples of modern historical paintings, are as follows:—

Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin	<i>Kehren.</i>
Coronation of Charlemagne	<i>Ibid.</i>
Erection of the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle	<i>Ibid.</i>
Abdication of Charlemagne	<i>Ibid.</i>
Fall of the "Irmensau"	<i>Rethel.</i>
Barbarossa at the Grave of Charlemagne	<i>Ibid.</i>
Battle of Cordova	<i>Ibid.</i>
The Taking of Pavia, 744 A.D.	<i>Ibid.</i>

In the **Council Hall** are portraits of Charlemagne, Maria Theresa, Napoleon, Josephine, etc.

The adjacent **Tower of Granus** was formerly a portion of the Imperial Palace.

The **Cathedral**, or **Munster**, is said to be the oldest church in Germany, part of it being the octagonal Byzantine "Chapel" from which the city is named, erected by Charlemagne 796–804, and consecrated with extraordinary pomp by the Pope, Leo III. The octagonal "chapel," now generally called the nave, is surrounded by columns of granite and porphyry. Under the brazen chandelier presented by Frederick Barbarossa is a slab of marble inscribed "Carlo Magno," denoting the **Tomb of Charlemagne**. Three centuries after death the great conqueror's tomb was opened

by Otho III, and the body was found crowned and seated on a marble throne, with all the insignia of royalty about him, and a copy of the gospels before him. The **Throne** is preserved in the gallery; some of the bones are in the sacristy; the other relics of this renowned monarch are at Vienna.

East of the octagon is the **Choir**, 114 feet in height. It was building from 1353 to 1413. There are five stained glass windows of modern execution, some statues and a wonderful **Pulpit**, glorious with ivory carving, precious stones and gold. Including the throne and sarcophagus, it is shown for 1½ marks.

The **Sacristy**, or **Treasury**, contains the Lesser and Greater Relics. Amongst the **Lesser Relics** and Treasures (3 marks for a party of less than nine persons) are shown the Leather Girdle of Christ, Portions of the true Cross, the Girdle of the Virgin, the Sponge that was filled with vinegar, a lock of the Virgin's Hair, some bits of Aaron's Rod, and many other extraordinary objects. In addition to these are shown the skull of Charlemagne, the arm-bone of Charlemagne and the hunting-horn of the same Prince.

The **Greater Relics** are shown to the faithful once in seven years. The next exhibition in due course will be in 1909. Charlemagne is said to have received these relics from the Patriarch of Jerusalem and Haroun-al-Raschid. The silver shrine enclosing them is a fine work of art, and is now about a thousand years old. The Relics are: The Cotton Robe of Mary worn at the Nativity; the Swaddling-clothes of Jesus; the Cloth on which John the Baptist's Head was laid; the Scarf worn by our Lord at His Crucifixion.

Whatever any visitor may think of these relics, Lesser and Greater, he cannot fail to be struck with their magnificent accessories. This sacristy is indeed a marvellous collection of ancient work in the precious metals and precious stones, and a substantial proof of the vast wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in mediæval times.

Of other churches of Aix-la-Chapelle those worthy of notice are the **Church of St. Michael**, with a Descent from the Cross by *Honthorst*; the **Augustine Church**, **St. Leonhard**, with a Nativity by *De Crayer*; and the new Gothic church of **St. Mary**, near the War Memorial of 1866 and 1871.

The **Polytechnic School**, attended by 700 students, and the **Chemical Laboratory**, by 120 students, are fine modern buildings.

The **Suermondt Museum** of paintings and antiquities, admission $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, the **Library**, in Comphausbad Strasse, and the old **Kornhaus** are within a short distance of each other.

Of the numerous **Sulphur Springs**, which made the fame of the town in Roman times, the principal is the

Kaiserquelle (131° Fahr.), the most sulphurous spring in Europe, which supplies the Kaiserbad, the Neubad and the Elisenbrunnen. It rises from the limestone rock on the "Büchel," or slope of the Market Hill. The **Quirinusbad** and the three springs of the **Comphausbad** are the next in importance.

The old **Kurhaus** has a grand suite of salons devoted to visitors. Admission, 50 pfg. The rooms are open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; the reading room is open two hours earlier. There is a new **Kursaal** in connection with the Kurhaus. In the adjacent garden music is provided in the afternoon.

The **Elisenbrunnen**, so called in remembrance of the Queen Dowager of Prussia, whose bust by *Tieck* adorns the interior, was built in 1824. There is a pump-room, café, restaurant and pretty garden. In the latter a band plays from 7 to 8 a.m. whilst visitors are drinking the water. At the back of the Colonnade is the **Elisengarten**, where another Trinkhalle was erected in 1873. Band, 12 to 1 p.m. Near the Elisenbrunnen stands the

Theatre, built in 1825, in which operas are performed from October to April, and dramas and operettas during the remainder of the year.

The **Suermondt Museum**, presented to the town by Herr Bartholomew Suermondt (1887), contains 133 early German and Flemish paintings, local antiquities, etc. Open free Sundays and Wednesdays; other days 50 pfg.

The **Warriors' Monument**, near the Rhenish Station, was designed by *Drake*, in memory of those who fell in 1866 and 1870-71.

The **Manufactories** of Aix-la-Chapelle are deserving of notice, especially those of cloth, needles and looking-glasses.

Environs of Aix-la-Chapelle.

There are many agreeable walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Aix. Among them may be noted the

Lousberg, 860 feet, on the north side of Aix, a prettily-wooded eminence intersected by shady walks. On the summit, which commands a fine view of the town and neighbourhood, is an obelisk erected in 1804 by some French engineers. On the slope is a large café, which also has a beautiful prospect.

The **Salvatorsberg** to the north-west is crowned by a white pilgrimage church, Wallfahrtskirche.

The **Frankenberg** (one mile), with its ivied tower, once forming part of a hunting-seat of Charlemagne; the adjacent buildings are of seventeenth-century origin. Trimborn, Haaren, Wäldchen, Vaals, and several other favourite spots will be readily ascertained by local inquiry.

A charming excursion should be made to the

Achener Wald, a splendid park of 250 acres, with many miles of beautiful drives, and with large restaurants in various parts of the Wald.

Burtscheid, or Borcette, is a considerable manufacturing town, and also a very agreeable little watering place, now incorporated with Aix-la-Chapelle, whose springs are hotter than those of Aix-la-Chapelle, *viz.*, from 140° to 178°. A handsome new Kurhaus has recently been built. An excellent hotel overlooking the gardens is managed by an English lady. In the centre of the town on an eminence is the church of St. John the Baptist, formerly a Benedictine Abbey founded in 1018.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne the train crosses a viaduct, passes the castle of Frankenberg and some wooded country to

Stolberg Junction, with tramway to

Stolberg, a thriving manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, producing mirrors, glass, needles, pins, chemicals, etc., which are largely exported. Passing through coal mines and iron works the next station is

Eschweiler, another prosperous town of 24,000 population, the centre of many forges, puddling works and foundries. Continuing, near the ancient castle of Northberg, with four towers, and the ancient royal residence of Gressenich, is the village of

Langerwehe, in the district of iron and lead mines, manufacturing of needles, etc. Passing the Hochwald Woods and Mérode, with a fine old château, the river Roer is crossed to

Düren, a thriving manufacturing town of 29,500 inhabitants, principally engaged in paper, cloth and iron manufacturing. A *Monument to Emperor William I*, the *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums* and the *Wasserthurm Museum* of Antiquities are the chief attractions.

Buir and **Horrem**, in the lovely valley of the Erft, with many fine châteaux and villas are noticed, then the Abbey Church of Brauweiler, with old frescoes and chapter house. The line then passes through a fertile plain to **Lövenich** and **Ehrenfeld**, a busy manufacturing town close to

Cologne, see Cook's *Handbook for the Rhine and the Black Forest*.

LOUVAIN TO CHARLEROI.

(Rail 40 miles.)

The country between Louvain and Charleroi is mostly flat and uninteresting from a scenic point of view, but the railway passes several districts memorable in the campaigns of 1622, 1690, 1794, and 1815.

Leaving Louvain, near the first station, *Heverlé*, is seen the Château and Park of the Duke of Arenberg, and in the distance the Abbaye du Parc, a large, handsome monastic establishment founded in 1179. Passing *Joris-Weert*, *Florival*, and *Gastuche*, the train stops at

Wavre, to which the Prussians retreated after their severe defeat by the French at the battle of **Ligny** on June 15th, 1815. The retreat of the Prussians was effected in perfect order and with unparalleled skill during the night to Wavre, so much so that the French thought they had gone in the direction of Namur. Later, Grouchy was sent in pursuit of Blücher towards Wavre. Napoleon and Ney united, proceeded to attack Wellington; Thielman was left to hold Grouchy in check, and Blücher hastened with his three other corps towards Belle Alliance, arriving there in time on the 18th June to take a glorious part in the battle of Waterloo (see p. 123).

Continuing from Wavre, the first station is *Limal*; then **Ottignies**, junction where the Brussels and Namur line is crossed; then *Court St. Etienne*; *Laroche*, close to the

imposing ruins of the **Cistercian Abbey of Villers** of the twelfth century, the Gothic Church dating from the middle of the thirteenth century (admission 50 c.) (see p. 133).

Next come *Tilly, Marbais*, in the neighbourhood of which, between Marbais and Ligny, was fought the desperate battle of **Quatre-Bras**, on June 16th, 1815, where the Duke of Wellington commanded in person, defeating Marshal Ney, enabling the British to retire at leisure upon Waterloo. During the battle the brave Duke of Brunswick fell at the head of his devoted Black Band. The next station is

Ligny, famous for the great battle of Ligny, near *Sombreffe*, 6 miles from Quatre-Bras, where, on June 15th, 1815, the Prussians, under Blücher, with 83,000 men and 224 guns, were overmatched and repulsed by the French with 71,000 men, mostly veterans, and 242 guns. The remarkable retreat of the Prussian army on the night after the battle is described above (see Wavre).

To the south of Ligny comes

Fleurus, where, on the 26th June, 1794, a battle was fought between the Austrian army, under the Prince of Coburg, and the French, under Marshal Jourdan, when, owing to a misunderstanding, the Prince was defeated, owing to which the whole of Belgium was eventually lost to the Austrians. (Fleurus is the junction for the lines to Gembloux-Ramillies-Landen, to Tamines, and to Nivelles-Baulers.) The next stations are *Ransart*,

Lodelinsart, a thriving place with glass works and coal mines; branch line to Châtelineau, and to

Charleroi.

(Population, 25,500.)

Charleroi is an important railway centre, in the midst of productive coal fields, iron works, and glass works, the largest in Belgium, which employ thousands of colliers, miners, and other workmen. Charleroi was besieged four times by the French in 1794, who were defeated by the Austrians in May, 1794, but to whom the town surrendered on the eve of the battle of Fleurus in June, 1794 (see above). The fortifications were reconstructed in 1816, but were dismantled later and converted into promenades. The lower town has considerably grown and spread out in the room afforded by the removal of the ramparts.

British Vice-Consul—H. Le Fanu.

American Consular Agent—A. H. Michelson.

The **Church of St. Antoine** in the lower town contains modern paintings by *Portaels* and *F. I. Navez*.

The **Musée Archéologique**, in the Boulevard de l'Ouest, contains Roman and Frankish prehistoric antiquities found in the neighbourhood—also an extensive mineralogical cabinet; admission free Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 12—5; strangers at other times for a fee. In the upper part of the town are the **Palais de Justice**, and the **Church of St. Christophe**. Near the station is a large prison; and at a distance of two miles is the interesting **Abbey Church of Aulne**.

Charleroi has three stations, with lines to Mons-Paris, Brussels-Antwerp, Namur, Luxembourg, etc., etc. Steam tramways to Lodelinsart, Châtelet, Montigny-le-Tilleul, and Mont-sur-Marchienne.

Charleroi to Vireux, $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 2 hours railway, *viâ Walcourt* (ancient pilgrimage church), *Mariembourg*, branch line to the ancient little town of **Couvin**, junction for a line from Hastière to Paris, on which is **Chimay**, a pleasant village of 3,000 inhabitants, where the splendid château and lovely park of the Prince of Chimay are situated, *Nîmes*, *Olloy*, and **Vireux**, the French frontier station, whence the line proceeds to Rheims and Paris.

The Ardennes

(the "Belgian Switzerland").

Although only extending to some 150 miles at their greatest length, the Ardennes comprise portions of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Northern France. Much of the beautiful river, forest, and mountain scenery may be seen in a few days by following the itinerary sketched out below, but for artists, anglers, cyclists, and pedestrians who do not confine themselves to the beaten track, many weeks may be enjoyably and economically passed in this comparatively little frequented picturesque district. The principal towns in the Ardennes are Liège, Spa, Luxembourg, Arlon, Namur, Dinant, Givet, Huy. Autumn is the best season, and the greatest variety of scenery is obtained between Liège and Givet, whilst the most imposing is in the Luxembourg district.

The principal rivers are the Meuse and its tributaries, the Semois, Lesse, Hoyoux, Ourthe and Amblève, and the centre of the district from which these rivers take their rise is the Ardennes. Liège, Spa or Namur, which are only some twelve hours from London and one or two hours from Brussels, make excellent headquarters for exploring the valleys, highlands, castles and rivers, either on foot, on bicycle or by train. For those who prefer to make Brussels their great centre a list of circular tours of various dimensions will be found on the next page.

Intersected by good roads the country offers a fine field for cycling, pedestrian or carriage excursions, and if the pedestrian be an angler he will find good sport along the banks of the rivers, bearing in mind that some wading will have to be done, as bridges over the streams are few and far between. Wherever travellers or tourists congregate the hotel or inn accommodation is good and the charges moderate, but except in the larger towns the inns are of a homely and primitive order, but even in these good food is provided. The villages generally, and especially in the valleys, lie thinly scattered, and afford little accommodation.



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COOK'S TOURS IN THE ARDENNES.

From Brussels a very charming six days' tour can be recommended, tickets for which can be obtained at Cook's Office, 41, Rue de la Madeleine, as follows :—

First day, railway from Brussels (Gare du Nord or Luxembourg Station) to Namur and Dinant. Or stay at Namur, p. 159, and proceed next morning by steamer on the Meuse, to Dinant, p. 161.

Second day at Dinant, see p. 161.

Third day, by train from Dinant to Han-sur-Lesse and Rochefort, visiting the Grotto of Han, see p. 168.

Fourth day, visit the Grotto at Rochefort if desired, p. 167, railway to Poix, steam tramway to St. Hubert, see p. 169.

Fifth day, lovely carriage drive through the charming forest of St. Hubert, p. 169, about 15 miles, occupying three hours, to Laroche, see pp. 153, 187.

Sixth day, steam tramway to Melreux, p. 187, thence by rail to Marloie, Namur, and back to Brussels.

A longer tour, extending over eleven days, may be taken, either in connection with Cook's Conducted Parties (see p. 225), leaving London at frequent intervals, or by Independent Tourists, as follows :—

First day, railway from Brussels (Gare du Nord or Luxembourg station) to Namur (Hôtel d'Harscamp), see p. 159.

Second day, steamer on the river Meuse from Namur to Dinant (Hôtel Tête d'Or), see p. 161. Train through the valley of the Lesse to Rochefort (Hotel Biron), see p. 167.

Third day, visit the **Grotte de Rochefort**, see p. 167, or carriage drive to visit the more remarkable stalactite and stalagmite grottoes of **Han**, see p. 168. Train to Laroche (Hotel de Luxembourg), see p. 187.

Fourth day, carriage drive from Laroche through the Forest, about 15 miles to St. Hubert, see p. 169. Tram to Poix ; train to Trèves (Hotel de Trèves), see p. 174.

Fifth day, at Trèves, visiting the various Roman ruins and antiquities.

Sixth day, steamer from Trèves down the Moselle to Coblenz (Hotel Reisen).

Seventh day, at Coblenz (if Sunday).

Eighth day, train to Bingen (Hotel Victoria), excursion to Rudesheim and the Niederwald Monument.

Ninth day, steamer on the Rhine from Bingen to Cologne.

Tenth and eleventh days, morning in Cologne, then afternoon train for Brussels or Antwerp.

Arrangements have also been made for the following Circular Tours in the Ardennes. Particulars and tickets may be obtained at Thos. Cook & Son's Office, viz. :—

TOUR No. 1.

Brussels, Namur, Dinant (rail or steamer), Ardennes, Rochefort (Han), Namur, Brussels, or *vice versâ*.

TOUR No. 2.

Brussels, Namur, Dinant (rail or steamer), Ardennes, Rochefort (Han), Jemelle, Poix, St. Hubert, Laroche (carriage), (or Jemelle, Melreux, Laroche), Namur, Brussels.

TOUR No. 3.

Brussels, Namur, Dinant (rail or steamer), Ardennes, Rochefort (Han), Jemelle, Poix, St. Hubert (carriage), Laroche (or Jemelle, Melreux, Laroche), carriage to Houffalize, rail, Bourcy, Stavelot, Spa, Liège, Brussels.

BRUSSELS TO NAMUR, DINANT, ROCHEFORT, AND LUXEMBOURG.

(By Rail 137 miles.)

To take this route the tourist will start from the Luxembourg Station, in the Quartier Leopold. The forest of Soignies is skirted, and the much-frequented village of Boitsfort is soon passed. The second station is *Groenendael*, from which it is an hour's drive to Mont St. Jean, on the field of Waterloo. Horse races are held in the Hippodromes of Boitsfort and Groenendael. At the adjoining village of Hoeylaert, large quantities of grapes are grown in hot-houses. *La Hulpe* comes next, and then *Ottignies*.

From this point there is railway communication with Louvain, Mons, and Fleurus.

Mont St. Guibert Station. The village is very pretty. An old *castle* is seen; the adjacent grounds can be explored on giving half a franc to a fund for the poor of the district.

At Chastre, the province of Brabant is quitted, and that of Namur entered.

Passing, to the left, a tower of great antiquity, the tourist arrives at **Gembloux**, whose inhabitants are chiefly engaged in

the manufacture of cutlery. The Agricultural School, near the station, was formerly a Benedictine convent. The battle-field of Ligny is in the vicinity of this town (p. 154).

The railway crossing at this point runs north to Ramillies and Landen, south to Charleroi.

St. Denis-Bovesse is the next station. Quarries for iron are in the neighbourhood. At *Rhisnes* the country is strikingly beautiful. Some deep cuttings are threaded; then an embankment above the delightful Sambre Valley affords very picturesque and pleasing scenery, and the line intersects the **Forest of Ardennes** at

NAMUR.

(Population 32,800.)

(Hotels.—*See* Appendix.)

The capital of a province of the same name, standing at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, thirty-five miles south-east of Brussels. It is strongly fortified, with a rock-supported citadel at the confluence of the two rivers. Eleven gates in all give ingress and egress to the town, and a three-arched bridge across the Sambre, and a nine-arched bridge across the Meuse—besides the railway bridges—connect the different quarters. Broad, clean streets and some fine squares adorn this well-built and picturesquely situated town. Its ancient buildings have mostly perished in the sieges and bombardments with which Namur has been too familiar.

Namur is the Sheffield of Belgium, cutlery (especially swords and fire-arms) forming its staple trade. Tanning is also an important industry. With steamers on the Meuse and railways running in various directions, the commerce of the place is considerable.

Under the names of *Namucum*, *Navinucum Castrum*, and *Namon*, the town is heard of very early in history. Here was the capital of the *Aduatici*, whom *Cæsar* victoriously routed. In 1692 *Louis XIV* took the town, an event which *Racine* and *Boileau* have commemorated. (*Cf. Relation de ce qui s'est passé au siège de Namur* and *Ode sur la prise de Namur*, respectively.) Namur was captured by *William III* of England, in 1695, and this siege is for ever memorable to Englishmen through the engagement therein of “my *Uncle Toby*” in *Sterne’s* inimitable novel of “*Tristram Shandy*.” The

fortifications were demolished in 1784 by Joseph II of Austria, and restored in 1817, but in 1891 part of them were made over to the Municipality.

Post Office and Telegraph Office, in the Place de la Monnaie, and at the Railway Station (Buffet).

The **Cathedral** (St. Aubin) has a remarkably handsome exterior. The Corinthian façade was erected in 1766. Inside the building are

Mausoleum to Don John of Austria.

Monument to Bishop Pisain.

Pulpit of carved oak. *K. Geerts* (1848).

Several fine paintings.

An old Convent adjoining the Cathedral, built 1464, is now the **Palais de Justice**.

The **Church of St. Loup**, in the Rue du Collège, is very striking from the rich decoration of the interior. The carved work in porphyry, black marble, etc., is very fine. This church was erected by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century. The exquisite carving of the stone roof was executed by a brother of that renowned order.

From the **Citadel** on the *Montagne de Champeau*, the site of a Roman camp and fort (for the inspection of which an order from the Commandant must be procured), a fine view of the town, the valley of the Meuse, and surrounding country is obtained. The English tourist may be interested in remembering that the fortifications of Namur were greatly strengthened by an expenditure of English money when France was the *bête noire* of English foreign politics, and the *entente cordiale* was not dreamt of. In 1896 the citadel was handed over to the municipal authorities, who have laid out an attractive park of 150 acres, with racecourse, cycle-track, restaurant, etc., on the hill behind. **Cable tramway** from La Plante.

From some ancient Roman cemeteries in the vicinity of Namur, a number of interesting specimens of glass and pottery, bronze work, etc., have been obtained. These are shown in the

Archæological Museum, where also may be seen many valuable objects of prehistoric and mediæval times. Small fee for admission. Open daily to strangers, and on Sunday, 10 to 1, to the public. No catalogue. A fine collection of chalices, altar-covers, reliquaries, and other ecclesiastical treasures, is preserved at the **Convent of the Sœurs de Notre-Dame**.

A **Kürsaal** has been built at *La Plante* in a park on the banks of the Meuse, where, during the summer, concerts are given and dances held. In the **Park Louise Marie** concerts take place twice a week, and on Fridays in the **Square Leopold**.

The **Theatre** and the **Strangers' Club** are in the Place du Théâtre, and during the season fêtes, regattas, races, concerts, etc., are organised by the Corporation.

Namur is an interesting centre for excursions, alike to the tourist, the geologist, and the antiquarian. Steam tramway to Malonne, and Bois du Villers; also to Wépian, on the banks of the Meuse.

From Namur, railways diverge in six directions, to Brussels, Charleroi, Liège, Dinant, Givet, Luxembourg. (For continuation of route see p. 163.)

Another but longer route from Brussels to Namur is via Nivelles and Charleroi, fifty-one miles. Starting from the Midi Station the places passed are Waterloo, Braine-l'Alleud, Baulers, Nivelles, Luttre, Gosselies, Roux, Marchienne au Pont, Charleroi, Couillet, Châtelineau, Tamines, Jemeppe-sur-Sambre, Floreffe, Namur.

During the summer, from the month of July, a delightful excursion may be made from Namur by steamer up the Meuse to **Dinant** (see below), returning to Namur by train or steamer, or by coach (two hours), joining the train for Luxembourg at Ciney, or by rail to Jemelle (p. 187). There are portions of the Meuse that on a small scale rival the Rhine, and especially at Namur, Lustin, Godinne, and Dinant. Many châteaux, ruined fortresses, and towers, old towns now reduced to villages, and country houses are seen. The steamer leaves Namur (Port de Grognon) at 8.30 a.m., and passing districts of great beauty and picturesque interest along the verdant valley of the Meuse, arrives about noon at

DINANT

(**Hotels**, see Appendix),

a straggling town, of 7,500 inhabitants, on the banks of the Meuse, overhung by limestone cliffs crowned with a fortress.

The Railway Station is on the left bank, in the suburb of St. Médard, the river being crossed to Dinant by a fine iron bridge.

Philip, Duke of Burgundy, irritated by some act of aggression, besieged Dinant with 30,000 men (1466). The inhabitants, when summoned to surrender, replied by hanging the messengers sent with the proposals. The Duke, enraged at this outrage, was preparing to take the town by assault when it surrendered. He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it; and while the flames were still raging, ordered 800 of the inhabitants, bound two and two, to be thrown into the Meuse. Though weak from illness, he was carried in a litter to a spot whence he could feast his eyes on the conflagration and horrible execution; and he sent workmen to pull down the ruined walls after the fire, that not a vestige of Dinant might remain. His son, Charles the Bold, allowed the town to be rebuilt; but it was again sacked, burnt, and demolished in 1554, by the French under the Duc de Nevers.

The **Church of Notre Dame**, a handsome Gothic edifice of the thirteenth century, has been recently restored. The baptistery, font, and portal are old and worthy of notice. The tower is upwards of 200 feet high.

The **Citadel** is approached from immediately behind the church by a flight of 400 steps cut in the rock. A path descends behind the citadel to the *Fonds de Leffe*, a narrow ravine with numerous water-mills. The citadel was sold in 1879 for 7,000 fr. Fee for admission, 50 c.

The **Hotel de Ville**, on the Meuse, contains some paintings by Wiertz, who was born at Dinant (see p. 112). A monument is erected to him on the right bank of the river.

The **Museum** contains some antiquities, and a collection of chased copper and brass ware, for which Dinant was once celebrated (hence the term *dinanderie*).

The new **Palais de Justice**, a modern building in the Rue En-Rhée, and the **Casino**, Rue Grande, may be visited, as from their gardens, which rise in terraces, good views of the town and country are obtained.

In a park on the hillside overlooking the town and river is a large, well-managed Hydropathic Establishment, under the medical direction of Dr. George Cousot. The charges are very moderate, and visitors are received who do not require medical treatment.

In the Rue En-Rhée, in the Jardin de Montfat (admission 75 c.), is a cavern called the Grotte de Montfat (admission 75 c.), from which a staircase leads to the highest point of the garden, commanding a splendid view.

Dinant abounds in excursions either for the artist, the sportsman, or the antiquarian. Mention may be made of Anseremme, the Valley of the Lesse, the Château of Freyr, the Château of Walzin, the ruins at Poilvache, Montaigle, and Bouvignes. Chub, pike, and trout fishing may be had in the season. Near the Meuse, below Dinant, is a small trout stream, the Lesse, and about two miles above Dinant the lovely Lesse enters the Meuse.

The branch line of railway from Jemelle to Dinant (see p. 167) affords an excellent opportunity for visiting the celebrated Grottoes of Han and Rochefort (pp. 167, 168), returning to Jemelle, to join the main line again to Luxembourg or back to Brussels. Dinant to Tamines, 29 miles by rail, passing Bouvignes, Faleen (near the imposing ruins of the castle of Montaigle, p. 182, the finest ruins in Belgium), Ermeton, Mettet (junction for Acoz), and Tamines. Tamines to Fleurus and Gembloux, 15½ miles (p. 154).

Namur to Givet, p. 182.

Resuming the route to Luxembourg from Namur by rail, the Meuse is crossed by an elegant bridge, constructed of stone and timber. The stations at *Naninne*, *Assesse*, *Natoye*, and **Ciney** (p. 141) are successively passed. The latter occupies the site of the capital of the Condrusi, described in Cæsar's Commentaries. Ciney has a fine Town Hall and is noted for its breed of horses. Ciney is the junction for Huy and Landen. Three small stations are passed and the splendid château of Serinchamps before reaching

Marloie at the junction with a railway from Liège along the Ourthe Valley (see Liège to Marloie, p. 186). The fortress of Marche, the scene of Lafayette's imprisonment by the Austrians, is in the vicinity (p. 187). (*For continuation of route, see p. 167.*)

The tourist now beholds the scenery of the **Forest of Ardennes**, which Shakespeare has filled with memories of Celia and Rosalind, and Touchstone and Audrey, and the melancholy Jacques. In this forest dwelt William de la Marck, Wild Boar of Ardennes, of whose exploits Sir Walter Scott has made such notable use in "Quentin Durward."

The following description of the Ardennes, by C. Beeston, is taken from "All the World Over," Vol. II, p. 427 :—

We have heard much recently, and probably shall hear very much more presently, of the advantages offered the tourist in the Ardennes—more particularly that portion of the country so-called, known as the Belgian Ardennes. Englishmen of moderate means and large responsibilities must certainly hear with satisfaction that there is still a portion of the Continent left, within easy, quick, and inexpensive reach of this country, wherein they may take their autumnal change without risk of finding that the month's or six weeks' relaxation abroad permitted themselves and families has far exceeded their most liberal calculations with regard to expenditure, and, consequently, that a little closer attention to economic principles at home and very considerably closer attention to business matters in town, have for a season been necessitated thereby.

The substantial advantages offered by the Ardennes are, a salubrious atmosphere, cheap living, cheap accommodation, and inexpensive means of locomotion. The living is ample and of excellent quality; lodging cleanly, although of unpretentious nature; and it is worth while to remark here, that the attention and civility everywhere met with on the part of attendants and officials is *not* at present the result of secret calculations with regard to the amount of "gratuities" likely to be forthcoming on the part of the traveller. As yet, the Ardennes have been comparatively untrodden ground by either our American cousins or ourselves. Hotel attendants, guides, and so forth, have not yet, therefore, acquired the faculty of looking "stolid" on receipt of fees of wholly disproportionate amount, measured by the extent of services rendered. It is to be hoped that the Ardennes, in this particular, may long remain unspoiled for the tourist. The natives of the Ardennes evince, as a rule, a singular mixture of simplicity and independence of character.

If we turn from contemplation of the solid advantages offered to the tourist in the Ardennes, to those of another kind presented him, we shall find that it is the ground of the angler, sportsman, artist, archæologist, and lover of "legendary lore." For the angler, its rivers and innumerable tributary streams afford trout, grayling, and various kinds of coarse fish, chub, pike, etc. The Ourthe is said to be one of the finest trout streams in Europe. The "Chemin de Fer de l'Ourthe" (Liège to Marloie) is available for various stations along this river; La Roche and Rochefort are, however, its great stations. Houffalize also (reached from La Roche or from Bovigny by *malle poste*, Spa and Luxembourg line) is a favourite station for fishing in the Ourthe. Huy, between Liège and Namur; Dinant, between Namur and Givet (railway by the Meuse), are excellent stations for fishing in the Meuse and neighbouring tributaries. The Becq, Amblève, Salm, Homme, Hoyoux, amongst many other principal and minor streams, afford fair sport. The Salm (tributary of the Amblève) affords grayling, which are here called *ombres*. Grayling are also caught in the neighbourhood of Houffalize, but are there called white trout. Spring fishing in the Ardennes is more highly esteemed by many than that of a later season. In summer it may be said to be below mediocrity, and should that season prove unusually hot and dry, does not even deserve the term mediocre. The fishing is closed by Government during the months of

April and May; otherwise, it is nearly all free, and, where it is not, permission is easily obtainable. The proprietors of many of the hotels possess rights over contiguous fishing, as they do, likewise, over ranges of shooting.

Bastogne, which may be reached by branch service in connection with Spa and Luxembourg Railway; Mondorf-les-Bains (by steam tramway from Luxembourg); and Vianden (from Diekirch, Spa and Luxembourg line), are favourite haunts with sportsmen in the Ardennes. The sport afforded in the Grand Duchy are partridges, quails, widgeon, penguin, wild ducks, etc., for rough shooting; days in the woods with *chiens-courants*, the sport being goats, hares, and foxes; finally, *chasses* of wild boar, *obligatoires* and otherwise. The *chasses obligatoires* are presided over by a functionary whose costume will at least surprise by reason of its novelty, if it does not exactly delight the English sportsman—a plumed hat and sword figuring therein as adjuncts. He is, in fact, a brigadier of gendarmerie, these *chasses* (organised by Government for the purpose of clearing any districts in which the depredations of the wild boar threaten to become too destructive) being in the hands of the *gendarmerie*. The Luxembourg beater, *traqueur*, of ordinary boar chases, performs his work, on the word of an excellent authority in such matters, in “first-rate English style.” It is *à propos* of the subject of the English sportsman in the Ardennes to observe here, that the “prestige” attached everywhere on the Continent to the name of the Englishman as a sportsman, flourishes in untarnished lustre throughout the length and breadth of the Ardennes. That “he can bring down a bird that nobody else can see,” is very nearly an article of faith in this part of the world, and the speech, “*Monsieur, les Anglais sont toujours adroits,*” uttered in tones of conviction, and accompanied by a deferential bow will greet the ears of the Englishman wherever he may chance to present himself accompanied by a gun.

For the artist, the scenery of the Ardennes offers every variety: richly wooded heights and dells; rugged rocks, crowned by crumbling ruins; fertile valleys, occupied by flourishing villages; mining and manufacturing districts teeming with population; hamlets which look as if no breath of political or other convulsion had ever disturbed the quiet of their sparse inhabitants. River and rock scenery are here presented in every variety of beauty and curiosity of feature. Of the former description, the Meuse affords the most diversified and beautiful; and the neighbourhood of Huy, perhaps, may be pronounced to afford the most attractive of the Meuse scenery. The scenery in parts of the Grand Duchy is imposing, even grand in character. Amateurs of archæology will need only to be told or reminded that the Ardennes have furnished the scientific world with evidences of all ages, from the prehistoric downwards; historians, that this part of the Continent, more than any other, merits the title of “Battlefield of Europe”; Gauls, Belgæ (Nervians, Aduatics), Romans, Franks, Vandals, Huns, Frisons, Normans—the Celts and Teutons of both ancient and modern times, have in turn left tangible evidence of their sometime presence in this portion of the *Gallia Transalpina* of classic history. The rage for destruction which characterised the revolutionists of 1793 has also left its mark here in the blackened ruins of many a castle and monastery. The lovers of romance, as also of fantastic tradition, are presented with inexhaustible stores of interest in the legends attached to its countless

ruins, and the traditions of which its "caverns" are the subject. Nor, and finally, will the searcher after early Christian traces find himself at fault in the Ardennes. In the traditions relating to its caverns we trace that these were one of the strongholds of Christianity in the age of persecution.

There is considerable humour in the dictum pronounced by a modern Belgian writer, that *l'Ardenne n'étant nulle part, doit être un peu partout*. It is, in point of fact, difficult to define (nor is it needful to do so here) what are the precise limits of the Ardennes. The *Silva Arduenna* of classical history stretched all across the country, from the Rhine to the Scheldt. At the present date the Ardennes are understood to be a tract of country stretching only from the Moselle to the Sambre, to form portions of Belgium proper, the Grand Duchy, and France, with a slice of Rhenish Prussia, and to be enclosed within an imaginary (and irregular) circle formed by the towns or cities of Liège, Spa, Trèves, Thionville, Sedan, and Namur. A wide sweep onwards must be given to this imaginary circle between Sedan and Namur, whilst equally it must be depressed between Spa and Trèves. North of the Amblève is properly the country of the Condrusi (Condroz). The Ardennes, however, is generally understood to designate the entire area of country whose limits have been here roughly defined.

Intending tourists will see that the railways available for the Ardennes are the Spa and Luxembourg line, and the railway by the Meuse, for circling that country; the Grand Luxembourg line and the Chemin de Fer de l'Ourthe for the interior. The railway from Arlon to Trèves traverses the Grand Duchy in its greatest breadth. The tourist for the Ardennes cannot, perhaps, do better than transport himself to Liège, *viâ* Antwerp, and thence start on his travels, taking care previously to supply himself with the latest time-table of the Belgian railway (which will cost him six sous only), and the latest edition of the "Guide de l'Excursionniste" (price two francs). The latter is an excellent and in all respects correct guide to the beaten tracks of the Ardennes. The information incidentally given here concerning the lines or means by which certain places may be reached is not arbitrary. Most of the places of any note in the Ardennes may be reached by two or three different routes, and in two or three different ways. The country of the Ardennes is considered to be more particularly the ground of the pedestrian and hardier sex. The perfect communication, however, established throughout that region by means of branch lines, the nearness together and number of railway stations and *malle-poste* service, render it perfectly easy for the gentler sex to accompany the rougher in their pedestrian excursions.

The *pension* throughout the Ardennes is exceedingly moderate. In the larger towns and chief inns it averages (exclusive of beer and wine) from five francs to six francs *per diem*; at smaller places, and in inns of less pretensions, the tariff for board and lodging descends as low as to three francs *per diem*. It must be borne in mind, however, that in the smaller places the traveller is called upon to "rough it," in the full acceptance of the word; and scarcely anywhere will he meet with the conventional luxuriousness of hotel life. This roughing it, however, rarely involves either bad sleeping accommodation or scanty fare; and so well is the obligation to provide *pension* understood that the announcement that you will be absent at the midday meal on an excursion

sion, fishing or otherwise, procures for you the accompaniment, handed to you at the moment of starting, of a basket of convenient shape and carriage, packed with an ample repast of cold meat, poultry or game, bread, etc.

It will be understood from all that has been said that the country of the Ardennes is distinctly the touring-ground of those who seek the reinvigoration of their system in primitive hours and habits, a bracing atmosphere, and healthful pursuits. It cannot, indeed, be too emphatically impressed upon intending tourists—more particularly the fairer portion—that they will look vainly here for the conventional luxuriousness of hotel residence, the conventional amusements which have come to be considered indispensable adjuncts to the attractions of fashionable autumnal resorts. Monster hotels, *établissements*, impromptu dances at night, picnics, with similar accompaniment, in the daytime, have at present no place on the programme.

Places on the borders of the region in question, famous for their waters, it is needless to say, offer an exception. **Mondorf-les-Bains** and **Spa**, for instance, celebrated, apart from their attractions as sportsman's stations, for their waters, which are said to be efficacious in cases of rheumatism and general disorders, boast fine hotels, and regale their frequenters during the season with music, balls, and concerts.

Leaving Marloie (p. 163),

Jemelle, the next station, is situated at the junction of the Homme and Wamme, and has absolutely nothing of interest to be noted. It is, however, the starting-point for a branch railway, to **Dinant** (see p. 161) through the Cavern district, into the very heart of the Ardennes, through the valleys of the Lomme and the Lesse, to that favourite town on the Meuse. The first station on the line to Dinant is at

Rochefort (Hotel—see Appendix), a pleasant and improving summer resort, remarkable for a number of curious Caverns, one of the finest being the **Grotte de Rochefort**, close to the railway station, easily visited. It is the property of a Limited Company, and the entrance fee has been fixed at 5 fr. each person in small parties, reduced to 3 fr. each for parties of twenty or upwards, including electric or magnesium lights, also balloon in the Salle du Sabbat. Tickets of admission can be obtained at any of Thos. Cook & Son's offices. The visit requires between one and two hours to inspect the several stalactite chambers, of which the Salle du Sabbat, said to be 250 feet high, is the most remarkable.

At and near Rochefort is good fishing in the *Lomme*. The town is commanded by an old castle (admission 50 c.), and opposite the Loretto chapel is a fine modern château. In 1871

a handsome Romanesque church was completed. The proprietors of the Grotte de Rochefort have built a Casino, with restaurant, music, and other attractions.

Rochefort is the usual starting-point for visitors to the imposing Grotto or

Trou de Han, generally known as the **Grotte de Han**, in the village of Han-sur-Lesse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rochefort, where conveyances of all kinds may be obtained at reasonable charges. The entrance to the Grotto lies at some distance from the village, but the exit (in a boat) is in the village, close to the Hôtel Bellevue. Here the charge for admission is 8 fr. for a single visitor, including visit to the Gouffre du Belvaux, and pistol shot to awaken the echo before leaving the grotto. For twenty or more visitors, the charge is reduced. The Grotto is a mile in length, consisting of a series of chambers, through which it is necessary to march in single file, and the visit occupies fully two hours. Guides can be obtained at all hours of the day up to 6 p.m., at the ordinary tariff, after which time the entrance fee is 10 fr. each person. The Grotto is the property of the Baron E. de Spandl, and although the charge for admission seems high, the visit is made in a regular, business-like manner, the guides being very reliable and civil. The four chambers with the most beautiful and fanciful stalactites (unfortunately blackened by smoky torches) are the Trône de Pluton, Boudoir de Proserpine, Salle du Dôme, and the Merveilleuses. Of these the Salle du Dôme is said to be 500 feet long, 450 feet wide, and 180 feet high.

The visitor can either return to Rochefort or join the branch line to Dinant at

Eprave, where there is also a stalactite grotto. In the vicinity is a Roman camp, where numerous coins have been found. Other stations are *Villers-sur-Lesse*, near which is a Royal Castle, *Wanlin* (diligence to *Beauraing*, diligence to *Givet*).

Continuing the journey from Jemelle to Luxembourg,

Groupont is the next station (Steam Tramway to Wellin). The railway now enters the valley of the Homme; the castle of Mirwart with its five towers is seen to the left. It was once a stronghold of the De la Marcks.

Poix, the next station is connected by a branch railway with

St. Hubert (Hotel—see Appendix), a small town with an ancient Abbey. The tomb of St. Hubert (*Geefs*), the saint's miraculous stole, and other curiosities, are shown here. St. Hubert abandoned the chase to serve the Church. The forest of St. Hubert is one of the largest in Belgium. St. Hubert is the tutelary saint of sportsmen, and on the Saint's fête (November 3rd) immense numbers of dogs are brought here to be sprinkled.

From Poix a delightful carriage excursion can be recommended to **Laroche** (p. 187), an attractive little town, picturesquely situated at the junction of five valleys, a summer resort for English, Belgian, and Dutch visitors. The rocks of Le Herou, the junction of the two Ourthes, the pilgrimage chapel of St. Thibaut, are within easy reach of the town.

The railway continues to

Libramont, where Napoleon III, accompanied by French and Prussian officers, and a Belgian escort, took the train for Germany on Sept. 4, 1870.

Branch line to **Gouvy**, 36 miles viâ **Bastogne**, with a 15th century church, branch railway to Wiltz, then *Bourcy*, steam tramway to **Houffalize**, the capital of the upper valley of the Ourthe, a pretty little place, with good grayling fishing, *Tavigny* and **Gouvy**. Also branch line from Libramont to *Bertrix*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the railway from Arlon to Godinne.

Longlier (station for **Neufchâteau**, a little town in proximity to the field of Sedan), *Habay*, *Fouches*, and **Arlon** are next passed.

Arlon is the capital of Belgian Luxembourg, a prosperous and rapidly increasing town (Buffet at Station). The Museum contains Roman antiquities and stone carvings. Steam tramway to Ette. *Railway to Godinne and Namur*. *Railway to Longwy*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (*for Longuyon and Nancy*). Longwy is the French frontier station and custom-house. *Railway to Bertrix*, $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Luxembourg line continues east to *Autelbas*, *Sterpenich*, and **Bettingen**, the custom-house where luggage is examined. Junction for the line from Ettelbrück and to Petingen. Several unimportant stations are noticed, and the traveller arrives at

LUXEMBOURG.

(Pop. 22,500.)

(Hotels, see Appendix.)

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is sandwiched between Belgium, Germany, and France, and the language spoken throughout the Duchy is either German or French. The scenery in many parts is quite equal to that of any portion of the Belgian Ardennes. Good fishing can be had at Larochette, Diekirch, Ettelbrück, and Wiltz. The Duchy is intersected in every direction by well-kept roads, excellent for cyclists, and even tricycles can be made to mount the steepest inclines in the Ardennes. For information respecting fishing, shooting, etc., in the Grand Duchy, see pp. 164-167.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has an area of nearly 1,000 square miles, with a Roman Catholic population of 240,000. After many vicissitudes it was from 1839 to 1890 connected with Holland, but after the death of King William of Holland in 1890, it passed to the Grand Duke Adolf of Nassau by the terms of the treaty of succession. The official languages are French and German, and the currency is francs and centimes, but German money is generally met with in circulation. August is the most crowded month for visitors.

Luxembourg, the capital of the Grand Duchy, is picturesquely situated, and its natural position is very strong. Its defences were so much extended and improved by the various powers who successively held it, that Carnot considered it second only to Gibraltar as a fortress. In order to ensure the neutrality of the town, its fortifications were dismantled by the treaty of London, May, 1867, and their site now forms the Public Park. By the Convention of Berlin, June 11th, 1872, the railway and customs were handed over to be administered by Germany until the end of the railway concession in 1912. The **lower town**, along the banks of the Alzette, is walled, and is divided into two quarters, the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The **higher town** is on a steep rock bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices about 200 feet above the lower town, from which it is approached by zigzag streets and steps cut in the rock. The whole was surrounded by walls, ditches, and outworks. The Schlossbrücke conducts to the rocky promontory of Le Bouc, in whose casemates 4,000 men could be accommodated.

Luxembourg is a well-built town. There are three good squares, several churches and chapels, old monasteries, town library, marshalsea, etc. Wax-making, distilling, brewing, tanning, dyeing, and some other branches of trade or manufacture are carried on. The leading families of the duchy reside here during part of the year. The promenades are numerous and good. Taxes are light and living cheap, there being no standing army to maintain.

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Church of Notre Dame (sixteenth century) is of Jesuit origin. It contains an **Image of the Virgin**, asserted to have the power of working miracles. Here is the **Mausoleum of John the Blind**, King of Bohemia, whose motto, "Ich Dien," was adopted by the Black Prince at Crecy. There is some fine carving in the new **Jesuits' Church**.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Place Guillaume, contains a collection of French and Dutch paintings, coins, antiquities, etc., left to the city in 1853 by J. P. Pescatore, and for which a suitable building is being erected. Admission 50 c.

The **Vauban Barracks** in the Pfaffenthal provisionally contain the municipal collection of antiquities, coins, and glass found in the Roman camp at Dahlheim, and in Frankish tombs at Emmeringen.

The **Palais du Roi**, a handsome building erected in 1580, has been rebuilt as a grand-ducal residence.

Tramway from the station through the town to the north side of the park.

Good views of the town and neighbourhood may be obtained from the fine promenade through the park, and from the old powder-towers, Drei Eichen, on the Obergrumvald. The picturesque rocks in the valley of the Alzette may be reached in twenty minutes.

In August and September, the Schobermesse, a large fair, established by the blind King John of Bohemia in the 13th century, is held outside the Neuthor to the north of the town.

Luxembourg to Athus, railway, 27 miles.

Luxembourg to Remich, narrow gauge railway, 17½ miles.

Luxembourg to Echternach, narrow gauge railway, 29 miles.

From **Luxembourg** to **Treves** there is a railway by *Oetringen*, *Rhoadt*, *Wecker*, and *Mertert*, and then along the lovely Moselle valley by *Wasserbillig*, the frontier station. The curious Roman obelisk at **Igel** can be seen in the

vicinity. Hence the railway proceeds to **Treves**, charmingly situated on the Moselle, the oldest city on record this side of the Alps, full of Roman and other antiquities.

Luxembourg to **Spa**, p. 191. **Spa** to **Liège**, p. 187. **Liège** to **Louvain** and **Brussels**, p. 136.

LUXEMBOURG TO MONDORF-LES-BAINS AND REMICH.

(17½ miles.)

Five trains a day, in 1½, 1¾ hours, by *Hesperingen*, prettily situated in the narrow valley of the *Alzette*; ruins of a castle destroyed in 1483. *Weiler-la-Tour*, taking its name from an ancient Roman tower, *Aspelt*. About 2 miles to the north-east, on a hill, lies the most important of the four Roman camps of Luxembourg. Extensive view, reaching to Metz. The train now follows the picturesque valley of the *Altbach* and approaches the frontier of Lorraine. *Altewies*, connected by a promenade with the saline thermal baths of

Mondorf-les-Bains (analogous to those of Kreuznach), now worked by the Government, which are efficacious in scrofulous, rheumatic, and bronchial affections. The country around is pretty and agreeable, and for a health-resort, living is decidedly cheap. Passing Ellingen and Schuerberg, the train arrives at

Remich, where is obtained a splendid panorama of the Moselle Valley. Passengers proceeding to Treves by the Mosel-Bahn, by waiting over a train, will have time to visit the Roman mosaic pavement at Nennig, the most perfect and best preserved that exists. Remich, a small town with 2,300 inhabitants, on the bank of the *Moselle*, is connected by a bridge with the Prussian shore. About 3½ miles farther up the Moselle is *Schengen*, with an interesting old castle; and about 3½ miles further down are *Wormeldingen* (Eichhorn) and *Ahn*, both producing good wine.

LUXEMBOURG TO WASSERBILLIG (AND TREVES) VIA DIEKIRCH AND ECHTERNACH

(or *vice versâ*).

(52 miles.)

Leaving the Central station at Luxembourg, after calling at *Dommeldingen*, *Walferdingen*, *Lorentzweiler*, *Lintgen*, *Mersch*, *Krutchen*, and *Colmar-Berg*, the train reaches the junction of

Ettelbrück, a pleasant picturesque little town situated on the *Warke* and the *Alzette*. Fine views and good road to *Welscheid* and other points in the valley of the *Warke*. Carriages are changed here, and in a few minutes the train arrives at

Diekirch (Hotel—see Appendix), a charming and popular stopping-place, prettily situated on the left bank of the *Sure*, where even during the much-frequented summer months the living at the *Hôtel des Ardennes* is good, plentiful, and cheap, and the fishing over many miles of water is free to visitors at the hotel. Diekirch has two churches, one dating from the 9th century, the other, *St. Laurence*, is an important modern building. Several river valleys meet near Diekirch, and many days may be spent in making long or short interesting excursions. The roads are excellent for walking or for cycling, and carriage hire is very inexpensive. Useful sectional maps may be had in the town, and the proprietor distributes gratis a well-composed and illustrated pamphlet (in English, French, and German), giving full particulars of all the delightful excursions, a few of which need only to be briefly mentioned here, viz. : to

Vianden, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by steam tram or carriage, a picturesque little town on the *Our*, where may be visited (fee optional) one of the most imposing castles in the country, now fallen into ruins. The elegant Chapel was restored in 1849. The remains of the Armoury, Banqueting Hall, and the Hall of the Knights, are interesting. There are many delightful points of view in the neighbourhood, but the upper valley of the *Our* is difficult of access. To **Brandenburg**, with another castle, founded in the 12th century destroyed by the French in 1668. To **Larochette**, by road, or by train or tram, situated in the valley of the *Weisse Erenz*, with important ruins of an old castle. To the **Müllerthal** and **Grundhorf**, by carriage (all day) or train, tram and walk, this being one

of the most beautiful excursions in the Grand Duchy. To **Hallerbach** and **Beaufort**, by train, and walk along the valley. Longer excursions by rail *viâ* Ettelbrück and carriage or walk are to **Bourscheid**, **Esch on the Sure**, **Wiltz**, and **Clervaux**. Of easy walks from the hotel, their name is legion; for these, and for the information of sportsmen, the pamphlet referred to is replete with details.

Leaving Diekirch, the train travels through the valley of the Sure to *Bettendorf* (with a castle), *Reisdorf*, *Wallendorf*, then a narrow rocky valley leads to

Grundhorf at the confluence of the *Black Erenz* with the *Sure*. Many charming excursions in the Erenz valley are available. Soon the train arrives at

Bollendorf (a pleasant little summer resort, with traces of the Roman occupation, and a charming centre for excursions), *Wellerbach*, and

Echternach (Hotel—see Appendix), the oldest town in the Grand Duchy, in which ancient buildings are still to be found. It was an important place under the Romans. Besides its Benedictine Abbey, founded in 698 by the English Saint Willibrod, and the Abbey Church, restored in recent years, the principal curiosity of Echternach is the jumping or dancing procession which takes place annually on Whit Tuesday. Instituted in the 13th century, it still attracts from 10,000 to 15,000 pilgrims and spectators. It starts from the parish church, to which it returns after parading the principal streets of the town. Those who take part in it dance, or jump, three steps forward and two back, to an old and monotonous tune entitled "*Adam hatte sieben Söhne*," which is played on every variety of instrument by musicians mixed up with the dancers. The procession is supposed to propitiate St. Vitus, or Guy, and to be efficacious against the nervous twitchings, or "dance," with which the name of that saint is associated. It is a most extraordinary sight. Beyond Echternach, unimportant stations are *Steinheim*, *Rosport*, *Born*, and *Moersdorf*, then

Wasserbillig, situated on the Sure near its confluence with the Moselle, with an old and narrow bridge. From here the journey may be continued (10 miles) to **Treves** (for description see Cook's *Handbook for the Rhine and the Black Forest*), or Luxembourg, 22 miles.

LUXEMBOURG TO METZ.

Berchem, *Bettemburg* and *Hettingen* are first passed, and then **Diedenhofen** (or Thionville) (pop. 9,000), which is a fortified town on the Moselle. Here Pepin the Great occasionally resided, and Charlemagne also used to visit the place. Its existing defences are mostly the work of *Vauban*.

The town has had a very diversified history. The Duc de Guise seized it from the Spanish in 1558, but it was subsequently restored. In 1743, the great Condé took the place after a long siege. In 1792 and 1815 it was captured by the Prussians. In 1870 it was captured by the German forces.

Diedenhofen contains many interesting old houses, but no other particular objects of interest. A coach runs to *Sierck* in the Moselle valley.

The next stations passed are at *Ueckingen*, *Hagendingen*, *Mézières*, *Devant-les-Ponts* and *Montigny*.

If ordered at Luxembourg station, of the guard, dinners will be supplied in the carriages at Metz for $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks.

METZ.

(Hotels, see Appendix.)

Population 60,750, without the garrison of 22,000. The position of Metz is marked out by nature as one destined to be the site of a strong fortress, and as such it was utilised by a tribe of the Belgæ, the most enterprising of the Gallic tribes. These settlers had, of course, to succumb to the all-conquering Romans, and Metz grew up as the Roman city of Divodurum, and the headquarters of the Sixth Legion. The Romans built a fine amphitheatre here and noble baths, traces of which, with that endurance which marks all the works of that grand race, remain to the present day. They also made six roads converge at this spot, one of which is still visible, and brought water from the neighbouring hills by means of an aqueduct, the arches of which are still standing. So Metz grew and prospered till that sad year 451, when the Huns, under Attila, swept into France. On Easter Eve they burnt down the whole of the wretched city, except one little church, which stood where the cathedral stands now.

From Metz the Huns rushed on, to be checked at Orleans, and finally defeated at Chalons. The fertility of the valley

of the Moselle, however, soon attracted settlers, and Metz was rebuilt, and grew and prospered more than ever. It was made the capital of Austrasia, and had Saxony and Bavaria as dependent provinces—a state of things entirely reversed now. Many famous people have descended from this Royal family of Austrasia, notably Garibaldi, the last of the Knights-errant, who claimed to be descended from Garibaldi, Duke of Bavaria, who married Valdrad, wife of Clotaire, fourth King of Austrasia. From this family also sprang Charlemagne; and Metz was an important place in his heterogeneous kingdom. After his death the city fell to the lot of Lothaire, who gave his name to this part of the world, Lotharingia, now Lorraine. After being for thirty-three years subject to the Germans, the Messins (as the inhabitants of Metz are called) recovered their freedom in 978; and from this time formed a sort of Mediæval Republic. They would have nothing to do with anybody's politics, but they were perfectly ready to take everybody's money. They even had the audacity to refuse to allow the Crusades to be preached within their walls. About this time they established a mint, which lasted till 1662. Enjoying peace whilst their neighbours were at war, of course they grew rich, and the sight of their prosperity acted as a loadstone, attracting other places to them. Two hundred and forty villages enrolled themselves in the Messin Republic. But, as a sure consequence of their riches, their neighbours tried to plunder them, so Metz got involved in war, and taxation followed as a natural result. In 1235 each person—man, woman, or child—paid one penny a week to pay off the debt incurred. Even the clergy were not exempt, for the Messins had a bad way of caring more about worldly than spiritual things. However, the clergy attempted their revenge, inspired, no doubt, by holy zeal and the prospect of good plunder. The Archbishop of Treves, in 1324, made a league with the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Lorraine and Bar to crush these rich republicans. The Messins, however, were prepared. They laid waste the country round the city, and mounted cannon on the walls, for the first time in history. Metz has the distinguished honour of being the first city in Europe to do this. For five months the siege lasted, and finally the antagonists came to terms. Metz continued to be a free city, and as such became a great place of meeting between rival princes. Here, in 1356, was promulgated the

"Golden Bull," which settled the constitution of the German Empire, and which remained in force till Napoleon converted it into waste paper in 1805. On the conclusion of this undertaking a grand banquet was given on Christmas Eve, 1356, on the banks of the Sielle, at which were present the Emperor of Germany, the Dauphin of France, the Counts of Poitou and Anjou, and many other great men of the day. There were great pageants and miracle-plays, for Metz prides herself as being the first town where those took place. Their prosperity seems now to have completely turned the weak heads of the Messins, and they were in perpetual hot water with their neighbours. In three months, in 1429, they received 6059 letters of defiance, and a league was formed against them by the Dukes of Bavaria and Baden and the Archbishop of Cologne. Twenty thousand infantry and 10,000 cavalry do these potentates send against Metz, but as the Messins have cannon, and the allies none, the latter are obliged to take themselves off, and the citizens become more high and mighty than ever. In May, 1444, they stole the baggage of the Duchess of Lorraine; and her husband, in revenge, set King Charles of France on to them. Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty French cavalry scoured the country and blockaded the city. The place was reduced to the greatest extremity. Priest and layman fought and fed alike. At the same time the besieging army suffered from the inclemency of the weather, so peace was patched up between the hostile parties. The Messins paid to King Charles £124,221 12s. 11d., and had also to clear off all the debts of the Duke of Lorraine. France also annexed the town of Epinal. The power of Metz was clearly on the wane. The Messins now got into trouble with the Pope, and between August, 1462, and October, 1465, no less than five bulls of excommunication were launched against them. In return, they kicked all the canons out of the city, and, to spite the clergy, allowed half the cathedral to be burnt down, without lifting a hand to put out the fire. Finally, money settled the question.

The next person to trouble Metz was Louis XI of France. He desired to have the city, and tried stratagem to get it. On April the 9th, 1473, his emissaries sent two carts into the city by the Pont Serpenoise. They were laden with barrels containing arms, and attended by soldiers in the guise of merchants. One cart stopped on the drawbridge

to prevent it being raised ; the men seized their arms, killed the gatekeeper and shouted that the town was gained. They shouted, however, too soon, for a baker named Harel let down the portcullis, and raised an alarm. The inhabitants rushed out with the first weapons that came to hand. The would-be captors were themselves captured to the number of fifty-two, with four standards. The banners hung in a chapel at Metz till 1751. To this day there is an inscription on the Pont Serpenoise, giving an account of the exploit of Harel, the baker. From this time France and Germany were perpetually squabbling for the possession of Metz, whilst it remained neutral, and became a sort of city of refuge. Thither came Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, when he had made a clandestine match with the Princess Mary, sister of our Henry VIII, and here he stopped till his brother-in-law's heart was softened. Charles V now wished to tax Metz, contrary to its privileges as a free city ; and to protect themselves, the Messins claimed the assistance of Henry II of France. Metz became a French town on Easter Monday, 1552. Charles V at once despatched a large army against the city under the infamous Duke of Alva. Metz was defended by the young Duke of Guise, with 4,500 infantry and 444 cavalry. It was October when Alva commenced the famous siege, but he did not do much till the Emperor himself came. He brought a reinforcement of 61,800 men and 114 cannon, making up a force of about 100,000 men—a very large army for those days. Then the work began. The bombardment commenced the next day. Breaches were often made, but they were repaired and bravely defended. Fourteen thousand shots were fired at the garrison, and after an investment of 65 days the siege was raised. The Duke of Guise won the favour of the Messins by his valour and discretion. This was the same Duke of Guise who captured Calais from us ; he was one of the greatest of French captains. The town was saved, but the suburbs were destroyed, and more than 30,000 soldiers lay dead on the surrounding fields unburied. France having thus defended Metz, of course kept it, with the wishes of the inhabitants ; but it was not formally annexed till the Peace of Munster in 1648. Before that peace came, however, Metz had to withstand another attack, when it was defended by Fabert, the son of a printer in the city. Richelieu, with his keen eye for ability, made him a marshal of France, the first instance of that rank being given

to a person of humble birth. It is a strange coincidence that Fabert, after defending Metz, died when governor of Sedan.

After 1648 the history of Metz becomes identical with that of France, and no incident of any especial importance occurred till the tragic events of the war of 1870-1. It is a curious coincidence, however, that the first balloon voyage was made by a native of Metz—Pilastre de Rozier—from Metz, in October, 1783. During the blockade in the war of 1870-1 letters were sent out of Metz by means of balloons, this idea originating with one of our own countrymen, Mr. G. T. Robinson, who has written a very interesting account of the fall of Metz.

After forming part of the French dominions for 318 years, Metz has passed into the possession of the Germans. They had it once before, but only kept it for 33 years. Metz is thoroughly French, as thoroughly French as Liverpool is English, and has never been German.

We have refrained from entering upon the particulars of the various engagements, sieges, disasters, and victories of the war of 1870-1, as the traveller who visits the scenes will be beset with eager guides, who will describe more vividly than the brief notices in a handbook could do circumstances of importance belonging to each place, and for those who merely run through by the train for the purpose of getting rapidly to Strassburg, *en route* for Switzerland or Italy, any detailed account would be unnecessary, as from the rail there are few, if any, vestiges to be seen of the havoc made in the Franco-Prussian War.

The battlefields of the 16th and 18th August, 1870 (Gravelotte and Rezonville), are to the west of Metz on the road to Verdun, and a visit to them occupies the whole day. To the east of Metz lie the battlefields of the 14th and 31st August and 1st September, 1870. To the north of Metz is Woippy, where, on the 7th October, Bazaine's last sortie ended in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours. Two and a half miles to the south of Metz, at the Château of Frescati, on the 26th of October, the capitulation of Metz was signed, whereby the fortress, with 3 field-m Marshals, 50 generals, 6,000 officers, 173,000 men, 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 511 field-pieces, and 800 fortress guns was surrendered to the Germans.

Metz, the fortified capital of German Lorraine, contains a magnificent Gothic

Cathedral dating from the thirteenth century. It displays some fine stained glass of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and old paintings. From the tower, 387 feet in height, a fine view is obtained of the city and neighbourhood.

The **Covered Market**, the **Place d'Armes**, with statue of Marshal Fabert, and the churches of **St. Constance**, **St. Vincent** and **St. Eucharius**, and the **Library** and **Museum**, should be inspected by those who tarry here. There is a statue of Ney (who was born at Saarlouis) in front of the pleasant **esplanade**.

(Metz is the junction of the Saarbrücken Railway to Nancy, Thionville and Luxembourg.)

Leaving Metz, *Peltre*, *Courcelles*, *Remilly*, *Herny*, *Falkenberg*, *St. Avold* and *Homburg an der Russel* are successively passed; all brought into public notice during the course of the Franco-Prussian War.

At *Benningen* the railway to Saarbrück is left, and the route proceeds by *Farschweiler* to

Saargemünd, a busy town of 15,000 inhabitants, which exports immense numbers of papier-mâché boxes. At Saargemünd the railway coming from Treves viâ Saarbrück is joined. There are stations at *Wilblingen*, *Rohrbach* and *Lemberg*. The fortress and small town of

Bitsch (so long encompassed by the Germans in 1870-71) is passed, and then *Banstein* and *Philippsburg*. At **Niederbronn** mineral springs, which were known to the Romans, are beneficial for liver and stomach disorders. Good mountain excursions in the vicinity. Passing *Reichshofen*, *Gundershofen* and *Merzweiler*, and traversing some pleasant forest scenery, the next place of any importance is

Hagenau (pop. 18,000). It was once a free city, and was fortified by the Emperor Frederic I, in the twelfth century.

Here the railway from Weissenburg and Landau is joined, *Marienthal*, with its nunnery, and *Bischweiler*, in the centre of a hop district, are passed. The Black Forest mountains are seen to the left. Then, crossing some level country and passing *Hördt* and *Vendenheim*, the train arrives at Strassburg.

LIÈGE TO NAMUR.

The railway from **Liège to Namur**, 37 miles, on the line Cologne, Liège, Paris, runs through a very picturesque portion of the Meuse coal and manufacturing districts. Passing Jemeppe-sur-Meuse, and several unimportant stations and thriving villages, situated amidst ruined castles and bold cliffs overlooking the river, or skirting picturesque spots of highly-cultivated hop gardens, cornfields, and parks, half-way between Liège and Namur is

Huy, a town of 13,000 inhabitants, with a citadel constructed in 1822 and strengthened in 1892, rising from the river in terraces. A fine Gothic Church is the Church of Notre Dame de la Sarthe, on a hill of the same name, where thousands of pilgrims flock and a fair is held during the nine first days of May, annually. Beyond the Theatre, at the end of an avenue, is a modern mansion in a garden built on the site of the Abbey of **Neumoustier** (Novum Monasterium). It was founded by Peter the Hermit on his return from the first Crusade (d. 1115), and the great preacher was himself buried in it. His remains were removed to Rome in 1634. (Admission to the garden, 50 c.) (*Railway from Huy to Landen*, 22½ miles. *From Huy to Liney*, 25 miles. *Steam tramway to Waremmes*, 16 miles.)

Leaving Huy, the scenery along both banks of the Meuse is very picturesque, the river winding through high hills broken by deep gorges; old castles, abbeys, modern châteaux, and straggling villages add to the charm of the ever-changing views. There is little likely to detain the tourist at the several stations, which are of small importance, with the exception of

Andenne, a busy town of 7,000 inhabitants, with thriving manufactories of faïence and paper. The Church of a very old religious establishment of sisters of noble family (transferred to Namur by the Emperor Joseph II, 1785) contains a wonderful marble tablet of St. Begga, and the Renaissance reliquary of the Saint. (*Steam tramways to Eghezée, to Gives, to Sclayn, Samson, and Grand Moinil.*)

Continuing the journey to *Sclaigneaux*, a pleasant little summer resort, and through the lofty rock and cliff district of *Samson*, *Gives*, and the *Grands Malades*, the train arrives at

Namur, see p. 159.

NAMUR TO DINANT AND GIVET.

(Rail 31 miles.)

Namur to Dinant by water, see p. 161.

Crossing the river Meuse on leaving Namur (p. 159), the train continues on the right bank until nearing Dinant. Much of the picturesque scenery, and the views of villages and country houses along the valley of the Meuse, is lost to the traveller by train, who, if time permits, would do well to make the journey from Namur to Dinant by steamer, as mentioned on p. 161. Pedestrians or cyclists should take the left bank of the river, the road and the village inns being good.

The train passes *Jambes*, and arrives at

Dave, where a Castle, the property of the Duke of Fernan-Nunez, can be visited on application to the gardener. At

Lustin, the river is crossed by an iron bridge, leading to marble quarries. Near Lustin at *Frêne* are two interesting grottoes, said to have been used as places of worship and hiding-places by persecuted Christians. At the next station,

Godinne, the rock scenery and the cavern of Chauveau are noted, and on the opposite bank above Rouillon are the precipices called Chough's Cliff and the Castle of M. de Montpellier. Continuing on the right bank, the train arrives at

Yvoir, to the south-west of which are the ruins of the Castle of Montaigle, the finest relic of the kind in Belgium. At two miles' distance may be seen the finely situated and extensive ruins of the Castle of Poilvache. Branch railway to Ciney (p. 141), along the valley of the *Bocq*, whence aqueduct 50 miles to the suburbs of Brussels. After Yvoir the railway crosses the Meuse to the left bank, and continues to

Bouvignes, a picturesque and venerable old village, formerly the rival of Dinant in the manufacture of articles of brass and copper. Conspicuous is the old ruined tower of Crève-cœur. The next station is **Dinant**, eighteen miles from Namur, for description of which see p. 161.

Continuing the railway journey, the route still lies along the course of the Meuse, in sight of the rocky pinnacles called *La Roche à Bayard*, and marble quarries, to the pretty village of **Anseremme**, a starting-point for pedestrians to visit the valley of the Lesse, then past fine scenery to *Waulsort*, with the Château of *Freyr*, wooded grounds and gardens, and a stalactite cavern in the vicinity.

At **Hastière** (junction for Chimay, thence by Laon and Soissons to Paris) there is an abbey church founded in the seventh century, partially restored. The next station is *Heer-Agimont*, with Belgian Custom House, and soon French territory is entered at

Givet, a picturesque old-fashioned French frontier town, of 8,000 inhabitants, on both sides of the river Meuse, formerly strongly fortified, and possessing large barracks. Permission can be obtained to visit the site of the former Citadel of Charlemont, from the terrace of which, near the powder magazine, a splendid panoramic view extends over the surrounding country. Givet St. Hilaire, at the base of the hill on which the Citadel was constructed, contains the church of St. Hilaire, built by Vauban.

At Fromelennes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Givet, is an interesting stalactite cavern, named the *Trou de Nîchet*. Admission 2 fr.

From Givet train to Charleroi, choice of two routes—the Vireux-Mariembourg-Charleroi line, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours; or the Givet-Châtelineau line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

From Givet train to Sedan, 48 miles, *viâ Mézières*. Carriages and guides can be obtained to visit the famous battlefield where, on September 1st, 1870, the Germans totally defeated the French, capturing the Emperor and 83,000 men, including 1 field-marshal, 39 generals, 230 staff-officers, and about 3,000 other officers. King William of Prussia and Napoleon III met on September 2nd, and the capitulation was signed.

GIVET TO MONTHERMÉ, BOUILLON AND LIBRAMONT

(for the Semois Valley).

Between Givet and Monthermé, in the French Ardennes, some portions of the French Meuse are finer than the Belgian, and on reaching Monthermé, after passing *Fumay*, with important iron works and slate quarries, and *Revin*, an industrial town, situated on two peninsulas formed by the river, the winding valley of the Semois, at the junction of the Meuse and the Semois, gives the pedestrian a choice of charming excursions, and he will understand why the Ardennes are sometimes called the Belgian Switzerland. A carriage road traverses the French part of the valley.

Monthermé is an industrial village of 4,000 inhabitants, about 2 miles from the railway station, but is served by a tramway from the station to the suburb of *Laval Dieu*.

MONTHERMÉ TO BOUILLON (on foot).

Beyond the fine views from the heights there is nothing to detain the visitor at Monthermé, and a pedestrian tour as far as **Bouillon** (p. 185), occupying three or four days, may be recommended. From Monthermé the left side of the Semois valley is taken as far as the village of **Thilay**, where the river is crossed, and the road continued to **Noux**. A little further on the river is again crossed by the bridge to the village of **Nohan**. Thence the route winds under cliffs to the picturesque village of **Haute Rivière**, enclosed in high, tree-clad hills, the houses rising from the meadows on the river bank, opposite the rocky bank on the right. The Hotel St. Hubert, with its old oak cupboards, staircase, and brass utensils, will be found clean and comfortable, the cooking rough but good, and the red wine good. In these parts coffee is served in pudding basins, and drunk with soup spoons!

From Haute Rivière to *Bohan* and *Alle* is an agreeable day's journey of 15 miles. Soon after leaving Haute Rivière the French frontier is crossed, and Belgium is entered again. The road ascends to a forest-covered height *La Dame de Semois*, which shuts in the valley. Below lies the village of

Bohan, with its Alpine-looking houses on the slope of a gorge. Near the bridge is a small inn, where lunch can be had. To the next village,

Membre, the road leads by the winding river, or a short cut can be taken over the hills, from which the views are very lovely. Descending through wooded cliffs to the river, there is a delightful walk of two miles to **Vresse**, where the night can be spent at the Hotel Grandjean.

From Vresse to Alle, 5 miles, the road mounts in terraces to wooded heights, then descends to **Charières**, where the river Semois is again met, to **Mouzan**, where it is crossed by a stone bridge leading to the village of

Alle, a lovely spot much frequented by Belgian and French tourists in the months of July and August, who find comfortable quarters at the Hotel Hoffman.

From Alle to Bouillon there is a choice of routes, but the most direct (11 miles) is by *Corbion*, on the Alle side of the Semois, mostly away from the river ; but the most picturesque route is on the other side of the river by *Rochehaut* and *Bottissart*. This is one of the finest walks in the Semois, to which a whole day can be profitably devoted. At

Rochehaut, on an elevated plateau, by the curious formation of the Semois Valley, the river below appears like a large circular moat, enclosing a green island, dotted with white houses, and shut in by rocks. Through the forest valley and by narrow intricate paths the river is reached, and again another climb up a small valley, and an easier walk through meadows, leads to the tiny village of

Bottissart, where refreshment may be obtained. A road on the right by the church descends to a charming little valley with a stream, where at the Mill a signpost indicates the way to

Bouillon ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), a small town of 3,000 inhabitants, formerly belonging to France, then to Luxembourg ; but since 1839 it has been united with Belgium. Good quarters at the Hotel de la Poste. The most conspicuous and interesting feature of Bouillon is the well-preserved

Castle, founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, the crusader, and pledged by him to the Bishop of Liège to defray the expenses of the first Crusade. The castle, a huge fortress, is built on a rock high above the Semois, surrounded by steep wooded banks, and with its dungeons, staircases, and secret passages hewn out of the rock, is a perfect specimen of a mediæval castle, well worth a visit.

From Bouillon the tourist can proceed in a variety of directions, according to the time and circumstances at his disposal. He can continue along the Semois valley to Herbumont or Florenville on the railway near Ciney, or he can go by diligence to Sedan, 12 miles, or to Poix on the Arlon line, or across the Ardennes to the German side at Diekirch, and thence viâ Spa and Liège to Brussels or Antwerp.

Leaving Bouillon by the narrow gauge railway, a good view of the stately castle is obtained, and rising over the town the line makes many curves to **Noirfontaine** and **Sensen**, then runs through a wood to **Mogimont**. Rejoining the main road as far as **Maison-Blanche** and

Paliseul, where the journey is continued by the Belgian State Railway to **Bertrix** (branch line to Arlon), and eight miles further to **Libramont**, see p. 169.

LIÈGE TO MARLOIE AND JEMELLE.

(Rail 45 miles.)

Traversing the valley of the Ourthe, the train passes through beautiful scenery, much of which is, however, lost to the traveller owing to the numerous cuttings and tunnels. It is the direct route to **Laroche**, one of the best fishing quarters in the Ardennes, and the centre for charming excursions (p. 187). The ruined Laroche Castle dates from the 11th century.

Turning south from *Angleur* the line reaches

Tilff, on the banks of the Ourthe, a village much frequented by the people of Liège. Near by is a grotto, entrance 2 fr., and several castles may be visited. Passing the chateau of *Monceau*, the train traverses some rocky scenery to the picturesque town of

Esneux, situated on a lofty rocky promontory, round which flows, in an abrupt curve, the river Ourthe. The upper part of the village is reached by a winding road, or by a long flight of steps from the lower part. A fine view is obtained from the church in the upper part of the town. Esneux is one of the most attractive and popular resorts for excursions from Liège. After the village of *Poulseur* and its ivy-clad ruins (tramway to Sprimont), the train stops at

Rivage, junction for the lovely **Valley** of the **Amblève**, to *Aywaille*, *Remouchamps* (see p. 190), *Stoumont*, *Trois Ponts*, junction of the line Pepinster-Spa-Luxembourg.

Continuing from Rivage, the train passes through interesting scenery to *Comblain* (steam tramway) to Clavier, on to

Hamoir, a considerable village surrounded by delightful scenery. On the right bank of the Ourthe is the château of Hamoir-Lassus, with a large park, then crossing the river several times to the handsome village of

Bomal, at the mouth of the Aisne, near which is **Manhay**, a health resort with the natural Mineral Water Springs "Adonis," 1,700 feet above the sea, the district abounding in fishing and shooting. A very attractive excursion from Bomal is to the rocky valley of *Roche-à-Frêne*. Again crossing the Ourthe the next station is *Barvaux*, a good fishing neighbourhood, near which, at **Durbuy**, are a mediæval bridge, ruined towers, and an old chapel. Arriving at

Melreux, the tourist can make a charming excursion by tramway, 13 miles, to **Laroche** (Hotel—see Appendix), 12½ miles narrow gauge railway, commanded by a ruined castle, and delightfully situated at the junction of several valleys; one of the best fishing districts in the Ardennes. The neighbourhood abounds in charming districts for excursions, such as to the rocks of Le Herou, the Valley of the Brouze, and the Valley of the Tombs (see p. 169). The country between *Marche*, the next station (good fishing in the river of the same name to Orval) and **St. Hubert**, p. 169, is known as Shakespeare's Forest of Arden.

Marche, formerly a fortress, where Lafayette was made prisoner by the Austrians in 1792, is now a flourishing agricultural district, with 3,000 inhabitants. Steam tramway to Marloie, 2 miles, which is also the next station on the line under description.

Marloie, where the train runs on the Namur to Arlon line, which it follows as far as

Jemelle, where the line unites with the Brussels and Luxembourg railway, p. 167.

Marloie, p. 163, junction station; and descending through the beautiful valley of the Wamme, the traveller arrives at **Jemelle**, see p. 167, the starting-point for visiting the Cavern district of Rochefort, Han, etc., or for continuing the journey to Luxembourg, p. 170.

LIÈGE TO PEPINSTER, SPA, AND LUXEMBOURG.

Thirteen miles from Liège on the main line Brussels-Cologne, p. 136, is

Pepinster, the junction (buffet) for Spa (see p. 188), whence the main line continues to Verviers, Herbesthal, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, in one direction, and to Liège, Louvain and Brussels, or Antwerp in the other.

The journey from Pepinster to Spa occupies about twenty minutes; the train passes through the picturesque valley of the *Hoegne*, beautifully wooded, and adorned with the villas of wealthy manufacturers. The train first stops at

Theux, where, rising above the village, are the ruined Towers of Franchimont, on an isolated rock, destroyed in 1145. These historical ruins can be easily visited from Spa. The next villages and stations are

La Reid and **Marteau**, quaint little towns with cloth manufactories and iron works, in the valley of the *Wayai*, where Ardennes scenery commences, and the train arrives at

SPA.

(Hotels, see Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Office—Rue Louise.**British Vice-Consul**—H. Hayemal.**English Church Service**—At the English Church (S.P.G.) in the Boulevard des Anglais. Sundays and Holy days, 11, and 7.30 Daily prayer, 8.30 a.m.**Presbyterian Service** (Free Church of Scotland).—Sundays in July and August, Chapelle Évangélique, 11 a.m., 3.30 p.m.**English Physicians**—Dr. A. M. Cafferata, 5, Avenue du Marteau. Dr. E. Guilleaume, Rue Servais.

Spa, sometimes called the pearl of mineral watering resorts, is a small but charmingly situated town at the confluence of three streams, the *Wayai*, the *Picherotte*, and the *Spa*, under the *Ardenne*s, 79 miles from *Brussels*, 17 miles from *Liège*, and 17 from *Aix-la-Chapelle*. The climate is very healthy, the town being sheltered from the north, open at the south. It is surrounded by cool, shady forests, wooded hills, and green valleys, and the promenades and suburbs are very attractive. The season extends from May to October, during which time **Spa** is frequented by 20,000 visitors annually, a large proportion being English and American. The mineral springs are numerous, the waters being cold, acidulated, and ferruginous. They are sparkling, easily digested, cheering, and contain carbonate of iron, soda, lime, and magnesia; they act on the bile, liver, stomach, and are efficacious in hysteria, anæmia, female disorders, etc.

Spa, the oldest European watering-place of any importance, has given a generic name to all sites for mineral waters. It has flourished (with some variations) since the sixteenth century, and has been patronised by great personages, especially in the eighteenth century, when it was visited by Peter the Great (see next page), the Emperor Joseph II, Gustavus III, and the Emperor Paul. Its prosperity was injured by the French Revolution, and a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1807; but in recent years *Spa* has recovered its former popularity.

The most important of the mineral springs is

Le Pouhon Pierre le Grand, in the centre of the town, and nearly opposite the Kursaal, used by Peter the Great in 1717. The **Bath House** and **Pump Room**, erected 1880, is a handsome building, with covered promenades, conversation rooms, and a winter garden. The water is exported largely to England, the Continent, and India.

Le Pouhon Prince de Condé is in the Rue Dundas. These waters, impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, are also exported.

Le Tonnelet, **La Source Marie Henriette**, visited by the Queen of Belgium in 1868, **La Sauvenière**, **La Geronstère**, **Le Barisart**, are all situated in the suburbs of Spa, and may be visited in the above order, a pleasant carriage drive occupying about two hours—fare for one-horse carriage six shillings. The springs are situated in charming plantations or gardens, and are provided with restaurants and pensions. The waters may be drunk or bathed in; peat and medicated baths are also administered with good effect.

Of the many delightful promenades the favourite resort of visitors is the "Park," *Promenade de Sept Heures*, shaded by venerable elms, where a band plays daily at 12.30 p.m. and 7 or 8 p.m. Classical concerts on Wednesday and Friday evenings. During the concerts a charge of 50 c. is made for admission to the Park. The *Place Royale*, the *Place d'Orleans*, the *Allée du Marteau*, the *Boulevard des Anglais*, the *Promenade des Artistes*, and other public walks are all much frequented.

The **Casino** in the Winter Garden contains decorated saloons, a large hall for balls and concerts, two reading-rooms, and a pretty theatre.

The **Kursaal**, in the centre of the town, contains a theatre for operas and comedies, ball-room, reading and music-rooms, concert-hall and picture gallery. The gaming-rooms of the Cercle des Etrangers in the Kursaal are open to members only.

Day tickets for the concerts in the Park or Pavilion, 50 c.

Visitors' Tax.—The following charges are made: Kursaal (except the gaming rooms), Winter Garden, and Park, the Museum, the Pouhon and the Lawn Tennis Courts, daily ticket, 2 fr.; fortnightly, 20 fr.; monthly, 30 fr. Season tickets: one person, 60 fr.; two persons, 96 fr.; three persons,

108 fr.; four persons, 120 fr. Season ticket holders are entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the charges at the baths, theatre, and fêtes.

Clubs. — **Cercle des Etrangers**, at the Kursaal; subscription 20 francs, including right of admission to the concert rooms, balls, etc. **Union Club, Lawn Tennis Club.**

The hills in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are easily reached by pleasant paths and woods, and directly opposite the music pavilion of the *Place Royale* is an entrance to the **Montagne d'Annette et Lubin**, from the summit of which an extensive and charming view of the town and country is obtained.

During the season the

Theatre is open Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Races and **Steeplechases** are held in June and September. Pigeon-shooting contests take place from 24 July to 4 August, with prizes to the value of £4,000. A **Velodrome** and two **Race Courses, Golf Links, and Lawn Tennis Grounds, Regattas** on the **Lac de Warfaaz**, add to the attractions of a residence at Spa. Fishing and shooting may be easily obtained.

Buffet at railway station.

International Exhibition of Therapeutics, July to August, 1907.

Excursions from Spa.

Many enjoyable excursions can be made from **Spa** by carriage or railway. Brief mention may be made of some of these as follows:—

The **Baraque Michel**, 2,200 feet, the highest point in Belgium, by train or on foot. By carriage to the

Waterfall of Coö is a charming and picturesque drive, among the ravines of the neighbouring hills on the *Amblève*, 2,000 feet high.

By railway the **Remouchamps** and **Hoy Grottoes** should be visited. These Grottoes are not to be compared with the finer caverns of **Han**, or of **Rochefort**, but the stalactite **Grotto of Remouchamps** is curious, and is traversed by a brook; entrance 3 fr., torches included. Costumes for ladies, 1½ fr.

Longer and very interesting excursions include the magnificent **Barrage de La Gileppe**, the ancient city of **Stavelot** (see below), the pretty German town of **Malmédy**, on the banks of the Warche. The Barrage is an enormous dam or wall forming a reservoir, about 120 acres in area, for supplying the town of Verviers (see p. 147) with water obtained from the river Gileppe. The wall is surmounted by a colossal stone lion 45ft. high.

The railway journey from **Spa** to **Luxembourg** occupies four hours. Leaving **Spa**, the train passes through a hilly and wooded district to *Hockai, Francorchamps*, to **Stavelot** on the *Amblève*, a thriving manufacturing town of 5,000 inhabitants, with a Benedictine Abbey, and a Parish Church containing a valuable reliquary and silver statuettes of the Twelve Apostles. Omnibus twice daily to Malmédy, a town famous for its tanneries and the manufacture of sole leather for shoes. Following the valley of the *Amblève*, next come *Trois Ponts* (junction of the line Rivage-Liège, or Rivage-Jemelle), *Grand-Halleux*, and

Vielsalm, one of the most charming villages in the Belgian Ardennes, in the deep rocky valley of the Salm, where there is an excellent hotel, mineral baths and waters, fishing, shooting, music during the season and a choice of delightful drives.

Continuing the journey, the line leaves the valley of the Salm, passes *Bovigny*, **Gouvy** (Belgian Custom House) (diligence to Houffalize) and **Trois Vierges**, the last-named being the frontier station of *Luxembourg*. The railway is now under German direction. Along the valley of the *Wolz* is

Clervaux, a flourishing and picturesque village with sixteenth century castle and chapel of Loretto. Numerous tunnels and bridges lead to

Drauffelt, **Wilwerwiltz** (diligence to Dagsburg), **Kautenbach**, at the confluence of the Wiltz and the Wolz, with houses built on the rocks (branch line *viâ* Wiltz to **Bastogne**, 17 miles), then through the narrow valley of the Wiltz to **Göbelsmühle**, at the confluence of the Wiltz and the **Sauer**, in view of the ancient castle of **Bourscheid** (see p. 174), to **Michelau**, and through much rocky scenery (to the wide expanding valley of the **Alzette**, and **Ettelbrück**, (see p. 173), branch line to Diekirch and Wasserbillig (see p. 174),

also to Petingen. The train passes the castle of Bertringen to **Colmar-Berg**, with an old castle, rebuilt and worth visiting, then **Crutchten** (steam tramway to **Larochette**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles), splendidly situated in the valley of the **Weisse Erenz**, with magnificent ruins of an old castle on a rock overlooking the town (see p. 173). Excursion to **Echter-nach** (see p. 174). The next station is

Mersch, at the confluence of the *Eisch*, *Mamer*, and *Alzette*, with fine seventeenth-century castle, and from which many charming excursions can be recommended in the valleys of the *Eisch* and the *Mamer*. Several small stations are passed in quick succession, and the train, crossing the suburb of Pfaffenthal, then over the *Alzette* on a lofty viaduct, enters the central station of

Luxembourg, p. 170.

GAMING TABLES IN BELGIUM.

There is no longer any *public* gambling in Belgium. Private gambling in clubs is allowed, but only when it is proved that the club does not exist specially for gambling, and it is now very difficult to obtain membership of any club where gambling is permitted unless one is living regularly in the country.

**BRUSSELS TO PARIS,
Via Mons, Maubeuge, St. Quentin, Tergnier,
etc.**

(Rail 194 miles.)

Travellers to Paris leave Brussels by the Midi Station, and after passing *Forest, Ruysbroek, Buysingen* Station arrive at **Hal**, a town of 10,000 inhabitants on the Senne and the Canal de Charleroi. The **Church of Notre Dame** is a fine fourteenth-century Gothic edifice, with a pilgrim chapel containing a black miracle-working image of the Virgin, to which formerly costly offerings were made. The High Altar has an alabaster reredos, carved by a native artist; in the Baptistry is a handsome brass font, and the portal has a double door of wood and embossed wrought iron. The **Hôtel de Ville**, built in 1616, has lately been restored.

Stopping next at **Lembecq les Hal** (branch line to Chimay, $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and at Tubize (branch line to Rognon and **Braine-l'Alleud**), the more important junction and town of

Braine-le-Comte (population 7,500) is reached. The district around grows the finest flax, much of which is employed in the manufacture of Brussels lace. The Parish Church of St. Gery contains a richly-carved altar. Here is the junction of the Ghent-Enghien-Charleroi line.

Soignies (branch line to Houdeng) is celebrated for its venerable Abbey-Church of St. Vincent, in the Romanesque style, probably the most ancient building in the kingdom, having been founded in 650. The Forest of Soignies reaches to Waterloo.

The line describes a wide curve past several stations to

Jurbise (the junction for branch lines to Ath-Tournai and St. Ghislain), and in a few miles is seen the important town of

Mons.

(The Capital of Hainault. Pop. 27,900.)

British Vice-Consul.—H. Le Fanu.

Originally a fortress erected by Julius Cæsar, **Mons** has been a fortified town since the fourteenth century, and in turn has been in the possession of the Spanish, Austrian, and French. The fortifications were removed in 1862, and their room turned into a promenade.

The **Gothic Cathedral** of St. Waltrudis is a fine model of elegance, containing some good pictures, monumental reliefs, and handsome altars; commenced in 1450, it was not completed until 1590. It has been recently restored and freed from surrounding houses. In the centre of the town is the

Hôtel de Ville, a Gothic edifice of the fifteenth century, adorned with a collection of portraits of eminent men. The Gothic room contains large paintings describing the history of the town. Another room is hung with tapestry.

The **Library**, in the Rue des Gardes, contains 40,000 printed works, small collections of paintings, antiquities, and manuscripts.

The **Archæological Museum** and **Picture Gallery** is situated at the corner of the Rue du Rossignol. Paintings by modern masters. Admission 50 c.

The boulevards and promenades, about three miles in length, have several statues and monuments of celebrated men, and from the highest part of the town, where there is a Renaissance Belfry, 275 feet high, fine panoramic views of the country are obtained. Passing the Post Office and Palais de Justice is a spacious park, near which are the Wauxhall Gardens.

Mons is surrounded by numerous coal mines, the coal being exported in large quantities to Paris. One mine (over 4,000 feet) is said to be the deepest in the world. (Branch lines to Manaye, Charleroi, Ottignies, etc.)

From Mons there is an alternative route to Paris, viâ Valenciennes, Douai, Amiens, etc., but it is 20 miles longer than the route under description (see p. 196).

Leaving Mons, the railway proceeds to **Quarignon**, junction station, and on to **Frameries**, where are branch lines to *Warquinies* and *St. Ghislain*.

At **Quévy** station (Buffet) is the Custom House, where luggage is examined on *entering* Belgium, and four miles farther south is **Feignies**, junction and French Custom House, where luggage is examined on entering France.

The next station is

Maubeuge (junction), a first-class fortress, near which, in 1710, the historical battle of Malplaquet was fought, when the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French, at a loss, however, to the allies of 20,000 men.

Proceeding to *Hautmont* (junction station), *Aulnoye* (junction station), the next important stopping-place is

Le Câteau Cambrésis, a thriving manufacturing town of 11,000 inhabitants, with many merino and woollen spinning mills. It derives its name from an ancient château. In 1559 the treaty of peace between England, France and Spain was signed at Le Câteau. Railway to Cambrai, 16 miles; to Valenciennes, 24 miles.

Passing *Busigny* and *Estignyle Petit* the train arrives at the old town of

St. Quentin (pop. 48,000), the centre of an important industrial district, with extensive woollen and cotton manufactories, situated on the right bank of the Somme.

The **Church of St. Quentin**, much hidden by other buildings, is a good example of twelfth to fifteenth century French Gothic, with fine stained glass; the Crypt contains the sarcophagi of St. Quentin and his fellow martyrs, St. Victorius and St. Gentianus.

The **Hôtel de Ville** is a fine Gothic fourteenth century edifice, with handsome Council Chamber and façade, altogether bearing much resemblance to Belgian town halls of the same period.

The **Museum**, in the Rue du Petit-Origny, has a small collection of some 80 crayons and drawings by the celebrated master in crayon, Langlet, of Quentin Delatour. Open 2 to 4, Sunday and Thursday.

Railway from St. Quentin to Guise, a small garrison and industrial town of 9,000 inhabitants. It is overlooked by a castle, which the English were unable to take when they burnt the town in 1339. Adjoining Guise is a remarkable communistic workmen's Colony founded in 1850.

Proceeding 15 miles the railway continues to

Tergnier, famous for its large railway works and workshops.

The following stations are passed in quick succession, viz., *Chauny, Apilly, Noyon, Thourotte, Compiègne, Creil* (an important junction), *Chantilly* and *Pierrefitte*, the fortifications are crossed and the traveller enters the Gare du Nord at Paris.

BRUSSELS TO PARIS, Via Mons, Valenciennes and Douai.

(Rail 214 miles.)

This is an alternative route to the one described on pp. 193-196, and is 20 miles longer. Both routes cover the same ground as far as Mons (see p. 194).

Leaving Mons, the traveller has a good view of the coal district, and the train soon arrives at

Jemappes (pop. 5,000), celebrated for the victory gained by General Dumouriez with an army of 50,000 men, 6th November, 1792, over the Austrian Duke of Saxe Teschen with 20,000; the French were thus for some time masters of Belgium.

Roman remains were found at Givry in 1896.

The next station is *Quarignon*, then

St. Ghislain, a busy centre of the coal trade, once the seat of a celebrated and wealthy Bernardine Abbey. Close by, at Hornu, is a model mining village of 6,000 inhabitants, occupied by ironworkers, miners, and their families. The village is built with straight streets on a uniform plan, the houses being of the same height around two squares, in the centre of one of which is the steam-engine which drains the mine and supplies the houses with hot and cold water. At this junction seven lines of railway converge.

Passing *Boussu*, the train stops at

Quieverain junction, where the Belgian Customs' examination takes place; then at

Blanc Misseron station and French Custom House.

A few miles farther is

Valenciennes, a large but badly-built town of 26,000 inhabitants, and a first-class fortress constructed by Vauban. Taken by Louis XIV in 1677, it was definitely ceded to France by the treaty of Nymegen in the following year. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, 75,000 strong, under the

Duke of York and Marshal Ferrais, after a siege of eighty-four days and a severe bombardment which destroyed a part of the town; it was retaken next year. The **Hôtel de Ville**, situated in the Place d'Armes, is a handsome building, half Gothic, half Italian, containing three pictures by Rubens. Watteau, the painter, and Froissart, were born in Valenciennes, and the town is noted for its manufacture of fine cambric and of the beautiful Valenciennes lace.

Twenty miles beyond is the large town of

Douai.

(Pop. 34,000.)

Situated on both banks of the Scarpe and defended by forts, Douai is well known for its scholastic and military institutions. The Cavalry Barracks were formerly an English College for the Education of Priests for England. The **Church of Notre Dame** has a few paintings and a beautiful altar-piece by Bailegambe, a native artist (1520). The work consists of nine oaken panels, the five interior panels contain 250 figures, representing the Trinity surrounded by members of the Church triumphant.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Place d'Armes, is a handsome Gothic structure of the fifteenth century, with some handsome reception rooms which may be visited. Above this fine building is a Belfry of five storeys, 130 feet high, the top flanked with turrets. In the Rue de la Mairie, close by, the best shops are situated.

The **Museum**, in the Rue Fortier, includes a valuable picture gallery, sculptures, a museum of natural history containing an extensive collection, said to be the largest in France, an excellent ethnographical collection (the gift of M. Berthond) and the public library.

On the ground floor are Roman antiquities and sculptures with explanatory labels. On the first floor, Room 1, are paintings by Schopin, Corot, Breton, De Coninck, Gosse, Courbet, Bucquet and Benner.

Room 2. — Mignard, Sassoferrato, Vasari, Giorgione, Bassano, Domenichino, Bordone, Caravaggio, L. da Vinci, Bronzino, Botticelli, Guercino and others.

Room 3. — Bosch, Bellegambe, Vinckboons, copies of Rubens, Bruegel, Huysmans, Everdingen, De Vos, Jordaens.

Janssens, Van Dyck, Rubens, Van der Meulen, Verbuck and many others. All the pictures are numbered and provided with explanatory labels.

The Ethnographical Collection is also on the ground floor in Rooms 1, 2 and 3, at the farther end of the sculpture gallery. Room 4 contains some antiquities, drawings and unimportant paintings. Room 5, paintings. Room 6, Roman antiquities, pottery, faïence, tombstones, bronzes, church plate and furniture, fans, lace, wood carvings and weapons.

The Public Library is on the first floor, containing 80,000 books and about 2,000 manuscripts. Here also is the collection of coins. Admission, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

The Natural History Collection, one of the most complete and important in France, is on the second floor.

The Picture Galleries are open to visitors from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Sunday and Thursday for a small fee.

Other public buildings in Douai are the **Palais de Justice** (formerly an Abbey) on the bank of the Scarpe.

The **Hall of the Parlement de Flandre**, now used as a Court of Appeal, contains a number of good paintings. In the **Jardin des Plantes** is a **Commercial Museum**, open Sunday and Thursday, 12 to 4.

John of Bologna, the celebrated sculptor, was born at Douai, 1524, and here also was published in 1610 an English version of the Old Testament for Roman Catholics. This version (including the New Testament translated in 1582 at Rheims) is generally known as the Douai Bible.

There are many coal pits in the district, and a large trade is done in flax. On the river is situated an important cannon foundry.

Continuing the journey through France, the railway proceeds *via* Arras, Amiens and Creil, and lands the traveller at the Gare du Nord, Paris.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

[SOME time since, a good article in *Macmillan's Magazine* called attention to the want of a **Traveller's Calendar**, which should indicate the principal Festivals, etc., on the Continent of Europe. The present list is founded upon the data given in that article, and it is hoped it will be found useful. The Editor will feel much indebted to travellers who will kindly favour him with information of other events to add to the list.

Visitors to Brittany are recommended to arrive at the place, to secure accommodation, a day or two before the date of the Pardon, or Festival, as the pilgrims arrive the day before, and the ceremonies commence at daybreak.]

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Adelsberg ...	Whit - Monday	Peasants' Ball in the Caverns. Illuminated.
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 10-24 ...	Exhibition of Relics in Cathedral every 7 years. Next Exhibition, 1909.
Alençon ...	Feb. 2... ..	Great Horse Fair.
	Whitsun-week	The "Niederrheinische Musikfest."
Amsterdam ...	2nd Monday in Sept.	Festivities of the Kermesse commence, and continue for a fortnight.
Annecy (Savoy)	Jan. 29 ...	Festival of St. Francis de Sales.
Antwerp ...	Sunday following Aug. 15	Kermesse, Procession of Giant in Rubens' Car.
		Carnival for three days preceding Ash-Wednesday.
Assisi ...	Aug. 1 and 2... ..	Grand Festivals.
	Oct. 14 ...	Festival of St. Francis.
Audierne ...	3rd Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Augsburg ...	April 10.....	Commencement of Fair, which continues for a fortnight.
Auray ...	Whitsuntide ...	Pardon.
	July 26 ...	Pardon of Ste. Anne.
Avellino ...	Whit - Sunday and Sept. 7	Pilgrimage to Monte Vergine. Popular <i>Fêtes</i> . At Mercogliano, dances of peasants (5 days).
Ste. - Anne - d'Auray	July 26 ..	Pardon of Ste. Anne.
Bari (S. Italy) ...	May	<i>S. Nicholas</i> . Pilgrimage to shrine. Miraculous manna exuded.
Basle ...	Aug. 25 ...	Commemoration of battle of St. Jacques

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Batersalp (Switzerland)	July 25th, or Sunday following	Wrestling Matches.
Beaucaire ...	July ...	Great Fair. Is near Tarascon.
Belon (Pont Aven)	Sept. 3 ...	Procession.
Bénodet ...	Trinity Sunday	Pardon.
Bergamo ...	Middle Aug. to middle Sept.	Fair.
Berhet ...	Last Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Bernay ...	Passion Week	Horse Fair.
	July 8... ..	Wool Fair.
Beuzec - Cap - Sizun	5th Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Beuzec Conq ...	Last Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Binic ...	August 15 ...	<i>Fête</i> , Notre Dame de la Cour. Great Fair follows.
Black Forest ...	End Aug., beginning Sept.	"Raft Parties" at Wildbad and elsewhere.
Bodilis ...	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Bologna ...	Dec. 3 ...	<i>St. Francis Xavier. Fête.</i>
	Sat. before Ascension Day	Picture of the Madonna di San Luca. Procession to the Cathedral.
	2nd, 3rd, 4th Sunday of June	Festa dell' Addobbo. Procession of children.
Bordeaux ..	March and October	Fairs, lasting 15 days.
Bra ...	Sept. 8 ...	Pilgrimage to Sanctuary of Madonna dei Fiore.
Brasparts ...	1st Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Bremen ...	Nov. 6 ...	Festival.
Bruges ...	1st Sunday in Lent	Great day of the Carnival.
	1st Sunday in May	Festival.
Brussels ...	Jan. 8... ..	<i>Ste. Gudule.</i> Festival at Ste. Gudule.
	July 13, or Sunday following	Procession of miraculous wafers in Ste. Gudule.
	Sept. 23 ...	Requiem Mass in Ste. Gudule. <i>Fêtes</i> de Septembre from 23-26.
Bulat=Pestivien (near Guingamp)	Sept. 8 ...	Pardon.
Caen ...	2nd Sunday after Easter	Great Fair, lasting a fortnight.
	Aug. 5-9 ...	Historical Procession and fêtes.
Camaret ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Benediction of the Sea.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Cancello (S. Italy)	July 26 ...	Annual Festival in honour of S. Paulinus, who invented church bells. Games, processions, etc.
Capri	May 14 ...	Festival San Costanzo.
	Sept. 7 and 8...	Festival Virgin Mary.
	Sept. 15 ...	Festival Madonna della Libera.
Carantec ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Carhaix ...	Nov. 2 ...	Fair and Cattle Market.
Carnac ...	Sept. 13 ...	<i>Fête</i> and Benediction of Cattle.
	2nd Sunday in September	Pardon of St. Cornély.
Carnoet (near Quimperlé)	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Oiseaux.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Catania (Sicily)...	Feb. 3-5 ..	Festival of Sta. Agata.
	Aug. 18-21 ...	Festival of Sta. Agata.
Châteauneuf ...	Last Sunday in July	Pardon.
Clohars	The Assumption, Aug. 15, and following Sunday	Pardon.
Coadry	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Coadut ..	1st Sunday in Advent	"Pardon des Coqs."
Coat-e=Mal ...	3rd Sunday in August	Pardon.
Coire (Chur) ...	Ascension Day	Popular <i>Fêtes</i> .
Cologne		Carnival for three days before Ash-Wednesday.
	Whitsun-week	The "Niederrheinische Musikfest."
Combrit	2nd Sunday in September	Pardon.
Concarneau ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon of St. Anne and Procession of Boats.
Coray	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Courtrai (Belgium)		Carnival for three days before Ash-Wednesday.
Dinan	2nd Thursday in Lent	Great Fair, lasting 15 days.
Dirinon	2nd Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
	Last Sun. in July	Pardon.
Douarnenez ...	June 20 ...	Procession. Fishing Fleets and Sea blessed by the Clergy.
Echternach ...	Whit-Tuesday	Dancing and Jumping Procession to propitiate St. Vitus.
Einsiedeln (Switzerland)	Jan. 21 ...	Festival of St. Meinrad.
	Sept. 14 ...	Festival of the Engel-Weihe. Mass out of doors. Illuminations.
Engstlenalp (nr. Meiringen)	July 26, or Sunday following	Wrestling Matches.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Ennetegg (in the Entlebuch)	Last Sunday in Aug., 1st Sunday in Sept.	Wrestling Match.
Étretat	Ascension Day	After High Mass, procession, and Priests bless the Sea.
Falaise	Aug. 15-25 ...	Horse Fair.
Florence	Easter Eve ...	Fireworks in Piazza del Duomo. "Lo scoppio del Carro."
	March 25 ...	<i>Annunciation.</i> Festival at Annunziata Church.
	June 23 ...	<i>Eve of St. John.</i> Races and Fireworks.
	June 24 ...	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> High Mass in Duomo. Races. Illuminations.
	Aug. 10 ...	<i>St. Lorenzo.</i> Festival in all Churches in Italy bearing his name.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Musical Services. Decorations.
	Sept. 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> "Rificolone," and decoration of street altars. Carnival preceding Lent.
Folgoët, Le	The Assumption	Pardons, August 15 and 1st Sunday in September.
Furnes	Last Sunday in July	Procession, and Stations of the Cross.
Gaberic	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Genazzano (Sabine Hills)	April 26 ...	Pilgrimages.
Genoa	June 24 ...	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Relics carried in procession in Cathedral.
Genzano (near Albano)	Corpus Christi	Floral Festival—very picturesque.
Ghent	2nd Sunday in July	Festival. Kermesse.
Gouesnach	Sept. 25 ...	Pardon of St. Cadou.
Gouezec	Whit-Thursday	Pardon.
Goulien	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Gourin	Last Sunday in Sept.	Pardon of St. Hervé. Offerings of Sheep.
Gratz	Aug. 12 ...	Pilgrimage to Mariazell.
Gravina (S. Italy)	April 20 ...	Great Fair.
Guerlescin	4th Sunday in July	Pardon.
Guern	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Guidel	1st Sunday in Oct.	Pardon.
Guilers	2nd Sunday in Aug.	Pardon
Guingamp	Sat. before and 1st Sunday in July	Procession at night. Pardon of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Guipavas ...	1st Sun. in May	Pardon.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Guisseny ...	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Haarlem ...	1st Sun. Aug. to 2nd Mon. following	Kermesse.
Hal (Belgium) ...	Whit-Monday	Pilgrimages.
Hasselt ...	Aug., 1898, and every 7 years	Remarkable <i>Fête</i> . "Virga Jesse."
Irvillac (Finistère) ...	3rd Sunday in Oct.	Pardon.
Kallbad ...	Aug. 10 ...	Festival.
La Forêt ...	The two Sundays following the <i>Fête</i> of Ste. Anne	Pardon.
Lagonna ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
La Martyre (between Landivisiau and Landerneau)	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon. Horse Fair.
Lanbellec ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Landeleau ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Landerneau ...	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon. (<i>See</i> St. Eloi.)
Landearzec ...	Easter Tuesday	Pardon.
Landévennec ...	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Landrilec ...	1st Sun. in July	Pardon.
Laneufret ...	4th Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Langolen ...	2nd Sun. in Aug.	Pardon.
Lanhouarneau ...	Sunday after June 17	Pardon.
Lanriec ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Lanrivoaré ...	4th Sunday in Sept.	Pardon : Pilgrims visit Cemetery on their knees.
Larmor ...	June 24, and following Sun.	Pardon, and Horse Races.
La Roche ...	4th Sunday in July	Pardon.
La Roche Meurice (near Landerneau)	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Le Cloître ...	4th Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Le Conquet (near Brest)	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Festival and Procession of Fishing Boats.
Le Faouët ...	Last Sunday in June	Pardon of Ste. Barbe.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Le Folgoët ...	Aug. 29 ...	Horse Fair. Frequent pilgrimages and Horse Fairs.
Leipsic ...	Jan. 1 ...	Fair commences.
	Sept. 29 ...	Fair.
	2nd Sunday after Easter	Great Fair begins. Lasts three weeks.
Le Lugué ...	1st Sunday in Feb.	Fishing Fleet blessed by Bishop.
Lesneven ...		Pilgrim resort of Le Folgoët.
Liège ...	Feb. 10 ...	Musical Festival commemorating birth of Grétry.
Locarno ...	Sept. 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Fair.
Locmaria en Plougoumelen	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Locronan ...	2nd Sunday in July, 1911, and every 6th year	Pardon of St. Ronan.
	Last Sunday in Sept.	Petit Pardon of St. Ronan.
Loctudy ...	Sunday after May 11	Pardon.
	2nd Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Longuidec ...	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon.
Loreto ...	Dec. 10 ...	Great Festival at the "Holy House."
Lorient (Ile de Groix)	June 29 ...	<i>St. Peter.</i> Blessing the Sardine Fishermen's Fleet.
Louvain ...	Feb. 9 ...	<i>St. Apollonia.</i> Festival.
	May 26 ...	Pilgrimages.
	2nd Sunday in July	Festival.
Lucerne ...	Sunday after Ascension	Festival at Tell's Chapel. Crowds in boats.
	Thursday before Ash-Wed.	Quaint and curious procession.
Lugano ...	June and Sept.	Fair.
Lugo (Ravenna)	Sept. 1-19 ...	Fair.
Luxembourg ...	Aug. and Sept	Fair in the Neuthor.
Malines ...	July ...	Festival of the Guilds every 5 years. Next in 1909.
	1st Sunday in July	<i>St. Rombauld.</i> Festival.
Manfredonia (nr. Foggia)	May 8 ...	Pilgrimage to Church of St. Michael.
Mantua ...	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to Sta. Maria delle Grazie.
Marsala ...	Monday Thursday	Procession.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Marseilles ...	June 16 ...	Festival of Sacred Heart, commemorating the staying of the plague, 1720.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i> Procession of the silver statue.
Meilars ...	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Meiringen ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Matches at the Stadthalp, and on Aug. 10 at the Tannalp.
Mellili (Sicily) ...	1st and 2nd May	Processions. Festival of St. Sebastian.
Mespaul ...	June 24, and following Sunday	Pardon
Messina ...	June 3 ...	Festival of the Madonna della Lettera.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival of "La Vara."
Milan ...	May 3 ...	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i> Procession through the city.
	Nov. 4 ...	<i>San Carlo Borromeo.</i> Grand Fête. Carnival. Preceding Lent.
Moncalieri (near Turin)	Oct. 29 and Nov. 14	Cattle Fair.
Moncontour ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon and Pilgrimage of St. Mathurin. Cattle touched by the reliquary of the Saint. Dancing during four days.
Monte Santangelo (near Manfredonia)	May 18 ...	Festival of St. Michael.
Morlaix ...	June. Oct. ...	Races. Horse Fairs.
Munich ...	Monday before Ash-Wed.	The "Metzersprung"—a curious performance.
	Good Friday ...	Pergolesi's Stabat Mater at Jesuits' Church.
	Corpus Christi	Procession of Guilds. Open-air services.
Naples ...	1st Sunday in May	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius.
	Sept. 19-26 ...	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius. Great Festival.
	Dec. 16 ...	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius. Feast of his "Patrocinio."
	1st Sunday in June	Festival of the Constitution. Fireworks at Villa Nazionale.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival at Capodimonte.
		<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to Massa Lubrense, near Sorrento.
	Ascension Day	Fêtes at Scarfati and Carditello.
	Corpus Christi	Festival at Sta. Chiara. Parade of troops.

206 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.		DATE.		DESCRIPTION.
Naples ...	...	Jan. 17	...	Feste di St. Antonio Abate. Blessing of domestic animals.
		Sept. 7, 8	...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Festival of the Vergine de Piedegrotta. A variety of curious entertainments, including the Tarantella dance.
		Dec. 24	...	"Presepe" (<i>i.e.</i> , manger) in all churches and houses.
		Whit-Sunday		Festival of the Madonna on Monte Virgine, near Avellino. Return of the Pilgrims on Whit-Monday.
		Whit-Monday		Festival at Shrine of Madonna dell' Arco.
		Easter Sunday		Pilgrimage to Antignano and Poggio Reale.
Nepomuk ...	...	May 16	...	Pilgrimage to birthplace of St. John Nepomuk (between Prague and Nuremberg).
Nivelles (Belgium)		Whit-Monday		Procession.
Nola ...	...	July 26	...	Festival St. Paulinus. Procession.
Ober Ammergau	=	1st Sunday in June		And each succeeding Sunday till end of September. Passion Play. Every 10 years. Representation in 1910.
Ostend ...	...	Corpus Christi		Blessing the Sea.
Padua ...	...	Jan. 17	...	<i>St. Anthony.</i> Festival.
Palermo ...	...	July 11-15	...	Festival of Sta. Rosalia. Cathedral illuminated on last day of Festival.
		Sept. 4	...	Pilgrimage to Monte Pellegrino.
		Jan. 1...	...	<i>Circumcision.</i> General holiday. Display of étrennes.
Paris ...	...	July 14	...	National <i>Fête</i> .
		Nov. 2	...	<i>All Souls.</i> Crowds visit Père la Chaise.
Penhars ...	...	Ascension Day		Pardon.
Penmarch ...	...	1st Sun. in July		Pardon of Ste. Nonna.
Penzé (near St. Pol de Léon)		Michaelmas	...	Marriage Fair.
Pesth ...	...	Aug. 20	...	Festival of St. Stephen of Hungary.
Pisa ...	...	June 16	...	Festival of "La Luminara." Once in three years.
Plébannalec ...	...	1st Sunday in Aug.		Pardon.
Pleyben ...	...	Trinity Sunday		Pardon.
		1st Sunday in Aug.		Horse Races.
Ploërmel ...	...	Whit-Tuesday, 1st Sunday after Trinity, and Sept. 8		Pardon and Pilgrimage of Notre Dame and of St. Armel.
Plomodiern ...	...	Last Sunday in July		Pardon.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Plonéis ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Plonéour ...	1st Sun. in July	Pardon.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Plonévez = Porzay	2nd Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
	Last Sunday in July	Pardon.
Ploudalmézeau	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Plouédern ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Plouescat ...	2nd Sunday in Sept	Pardon.
Plougasnou ... (See St. Jean du Doigt)		
Plougastel ...	June 24, Aug. 15	Pardon of St. John. Fair of Singing Birds.
Plougastel = Daoulas	Easter Monday	Pardon.
Plougastel St. Germain	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Plougonnec ...	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Plougoumelen	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Plougrescant (near Tréguier)	July 28 ...	Tomb of St. Gonery, Pardon and Procession.
Plouider ...	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Ploujean ...	1st Sunday in June	Pardon.
Ploumelin ...	Sunday after Sept. 16	Pardon.
Ploumodiern ...	Last Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Plounévez = Lochrist	Sept. 14 and following Sunday	Pardon.
Plourhan ...	Monday of Pentecost	Pardon of St. Barnabé and Fair of Birds.
Plouzané ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Plozévet ...	Trinity Sunday, 3rd Sun. in June and 2nd Sun. in Aug.	Pardons.
Pluméliau ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon. Cattle blessed. Horse Fair.
Pointe du Van (near Troguet)	1st Sunday in July	Pardon of St. They.
Pont-l'Abbé ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Enfants.
Porzay ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.

208 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Pouldergat ...	4th Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Pouldreuzic ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Prague ...	May 16-24 ...	<i>St. John Nepomuk</i> . Grand Festival. Pilgrimages. Mass on great bridge
Primelin ...	Sept. 28 ... Sunday before Midsummer day	Festival of St. Wenceslaus. Pardon of St. Eugène.
Quéménéven ...	1st Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Quimperlé (see Toulfouen)	Aug. 15 ... Whit-Monday	Pardon. Pardon des Oiseaux.
Rapallo ...	July 2-4 ...	Festival of Madonna dell' Orto. Illumination of the coast.
Rigi ...	July 22 ...	Pilgrimage to church on Rigi. Wrestling matches.
	Aug. 5 ...	Pilgrimage to Chapel Maria zum Schnee, Klösterli.
	Sept. 6 ...	Pilgrimage to Chapel Maria zum Schnee, Klösterli.
Rome ...	Aug. 10 ...	Wrestling matches at Kaltbad.
	[NOTE.—Many of the festivals have been altered, abandoned, or become irregular, since Rome has become the capital of Italy. Those marked with an asterisk are still observed with great pomp.]	
	Jan. 1... ..	<i>Circumcision</i> . "Papal Chapel" (i.e., service at which the Pope is present) at the Sistine. Curious ceremony at Sta. Maria in Campitelli — drawing for patron saints.
	Jan. 5... ..	Fair of the Befano. St. Eustachio.
	Jan. 6... ..	<i>Epiphany</i> . Ara Coeli Church; procession. Benediction with the Sante Bambino from top of steps. Services in various churches throughout octave.
	Jan. 17 ...	<i>St. Anthony's Day</i> . Blessing the beasts.
	Jan. 18 ...	Chair of St. Peter. Procession with Pope, in St. Peter's.
	Jan. 20 ...	<i>St. Sebastian</i> . Festival at Sant' Andrea della Valle.
	Jan. 21 ...	* <i>St. Agnes</i> . Blessing the lambs, a Sta. Agnese fuori Mura.
	Jan. 25 ...	* <i>Conversion of St. Paul</i> . Exhibition of his chains at San Paolo,

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome	Feb. 1 ...	* <i>St. Ignatius</i> . The interesting subterranean Church of San Clemente illuminated.
	Feb. 2 ...	<i>Purification</i> . Procession with candles in St. Peter's.
	March 9 ...	<i>Sta. Francesca Romana</i> . Fête at the Tor de' Specchi.
	March 12 ...	<i>St. Gregory</i> . Festival at S. Gregorio.
	March 19 ...	<i>St. Joseph</i> . Festival of S. Giuseppe.
	March 25 ...	* <i>Annunciation</i> . Papal Chapel. Procession of white mule. Sta. Maria sopra Minerva.
	April 23 ...	<i>St. George</i> . Exhibition of relics. S. Giorgio in Velabro.
	April 25 ...	* <i>St. Mark</i> . Procession from St. Mark's to St. Paul's.
	April 30 ...	<i>St. Catherine</i> . Festival at the Minerva.
	May 3 ...	* <i>Invention of the Cross</i> . Exhibition of relics at Sante Croce.
	May 26 ...	* <i>St. Filippo Neri</i> . Papal Chapel, Chiesa Nuova. (The rooms occupied by the saint are open on this day.)
	June 24 ...	* <i>St. John Baptist</i> . Papal Chapel at the Lateran. Fine musical service, and on previous evening.
	June 28 ...	<i>Eve of St. Peter</i> . Papal Chapel, St. Peter's. Dome illuminated.
	June 29 ...	* <i>St. Peter</i> . The Pope performs High Mass in St. Peter's. At Lateran exhibition of relics. Fireworks on Monte Pincio, etc.
		Throughout the octave the Mamertine Prisons are illuminated.
	June 30 ...	<i>St. Ignatius Loyola</i> . Festival at the Gesù.
	Aug. 1 ...	* <i>St. Peter's Chains</i> . Festival at S. Pietro in Vinculi.
	Aug. 4 ...	<i>St. Dominic</i> . Fête at the Minerva.
	Aug. 5 ...	<i>Sta. Maria ad Nives</i> . Cardinal's Chapel (<i>i.e.</i> , service at which the Cardinal is present) at Sta. Maria Maggiore. During the function white flowers are showered from the roof of the Borghese Chapel.
	Aug. 15 ...	* <i>Assumption of the Virgin</i> . Sta. Maria Maggiore. High Mass in presence of the Pope. Benediction from balcony.

210 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome ...	Sept. 8 ...	* <i>Nativity of Virgin</i> . Papal Chapel at Sta. Maria del Popolo.
	1st Sunday in October	<i>Rosary Sunday</i> . Procession from the Minerva. <i>Fêtes</i> , etc., throughout the month on Sundays and Thursdays on Monte Testaccio.
	Nov. 1 ...	* <i>All Saints</i> . Feast at S. Lorenzo. Curious scenes in the cemeteries throughout the octave.
	Nov. 4 ...	* <i>San Carlo Borromeo</i> . Papal Chapel at San Carlo in Corso.
	Nov. 22 ...	<i>Sta. Cecilia</i> . Festival at Sta. Cecilia. Illumination of Catacomb of St. Calixtus, where St. Cecilia was buried.
	Nov. 23 ...	* <i>St. Clemente</i> . Festival and illuminations, Subterranean Church of S. Clemente.
	Dec. 3 ...	<i>St. Francis Xavier</i> . <i>Fête</i> at the Gesù.
	Dec. 4 ...	Military Mass at Sta. Maria Traspontina. <i>Fête</i> of artillerymen.
	Dec. 8 ...	<i>Immaculate Conception</i> . Papal Chapel in the Sistine.
	Dec. 24 ...	<i>Christmas Eve</i> . Procession of Holy crib in Sta. Maria Maggiore. Night services at Sistine, Vatican, etc.
	Dec. 25 ...	<i>Christmas Day</i> . Pope performs High Mass at St. Peter's. Festival of the "Presepe" at the Ara Coeli. Sermons by boys for ten subsequent days.
	Dec. 26 ...	<i>St. Stephen</i> . <i>Fête</i> , San Stefano Rotondo. "Te Deum" at the Gesù. Pope and Cardinals present.
	Dec. 27 ...	<i>St. John the Evangelist</i> . St. John Lateran.
	Dec. 31 ...	<i>St. Sylvester</i> . At his church, and "Te Deum" at the Gesù.
	Holy Week ...	Noble ladies wash the feet of pilgrims each evening at the Trinità dei Pellegrini. <i>Wednesday</i> . The "Tenebræ"—an interesting service, at which the lights are gradually extinguished while the story of the Passion is rehearsed. "Miserere" sung in the Sistine Chapel. Pope present,

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome	... Holy Week	<i>Thursday.</i> Sistine Chapel, High Mass. Procession of the Pope to the Pauline Chapel, which is illuminated. St. Peter's — the Pope blesses the people from the balcony; washes the feet of thirteen priests; serves thirteen priests at table. "Tenebræ" and "Miserere" in Sistine. Illumination of the various chapels <i>Good Friday.</i> "Tenebræ" and "Miserere." Adoration of relics in St. Peter's by the Pope. <i>Saturday.</i> Jews baptised in baptistery of Constantine. In the evening, service at St. Peter's.
	Easter Sunday	Pope borne to St. Peter's, where he celebrates Mass. Blowing of the silver trumpets. Benediction from balcony. Illumination of dome.
	Easter Monday	<i>Fêtes</i> , fireworks, etc.
	Carnival ...	Begins Saturday week before Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Shrove Tuesday. Masquerades and horse-racing daily. On the last evening, lighting and blowing out tapers.
	Ash-Wednesday	Ashes are sprinkled on the heads of the Cardinals in St. Peter's. High Mass.
	3rd Sunday in Lent	Exhibition of relics at San Lorenzo.
	4th Monday in Lent	Feast of the Santa Quattro Inconornati at their Basilica.
	Palm Sunday...	The Pope carried round St. Peter's. Consecration of Palms.
	Rogation Days	Processions.
	Ascension Day	Papal Chapel at Lateran. Benediction by the Pope from the balcony.
	The GREAT NATIONAL FESTAS,	celebrated with music, illuminations, etc., etc., are—
	1st Sunday in June	Celebration of the Constitution.
	Sept. 20 ...	Anniversary of the Liberation of Rome. Processions, etc.
	Oct. 2... ..	Anniversary of the Plebiscite.
		Etc., etc., etc.

[Every visitor should consult the Calendar, and also local authorities, as there is scarcely a day when there is not some ecclesiastical celebration of interest going forward somewhere in Rome.]

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Roscoff ...	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Rosporden ...	2nd Sun. in July and last Sun. in Sept.	Pardon.
Rotterdam ...	2nd Monday in Aug. and 11 following days	Kermesse.
Rumengol ...	Mar. 25, Trinity Sunday, Aug. 15, Sept. 8	Women and girls do penance for safety of their sailor husbands and fathers.
Runvarec en Pabu (near Guingamp)	1st Sunday in Sept.	Pardon. Country Dances. <i>Fête</i> of St. Loup.
Sachseln ...	July 26 ...	Wrestling Matches. (Sachseln is near Sanden, on the Brûnig, Switzerland.)
St. Barbe (near Quimperlé)	Sundays ...	Various Pardons—that of the last Sunday in June, or the first Sunday after, or the Trinity, the most important.
St. Briec ...	May 31 ...	Procession of Our Lady of Good Hope (Midnight).
	The day before the Races in July	Fair.
	Sept. 7 and 30	Fairs.
St. Carré (near Plouaret)	Middle June ...	Pardon, lasting three days.
St. Divy ...	1st Sunday after the Ascension	Pardon.
St. Eloi (near Landerneau)	Ascension Day	Pardon of St. Eloi; horses led to mass.
St. Herbot (near Huelgoat)	June 7 ...	Pardon and Fair.
St. Jean du Doigt (near Morlaix)	June 23 and 24	Pardon of St. John.
St. Jean Tro- limon	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
St. Molvan ...	1st Sunday in Oct.	Pardon.
St. Moritz (Swit- zerland)	Sept. 21 ...	Illuminations.
	Sept. 22 ...	Festival and High Mass at Abbey of St. Moritz.
St. Nicodème in Pluméliau	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon. Cattle blessed. Horse Fair.
St. Nicolas des Eaux	1st Saturday in Aug.	Pardon of St. Nicodemus. Curious ceremony with cattle.
St. e. Anne d'Auray	July 26 ...	Pardon of Ste. Anne.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Ste. Anne la Palue (7 miles from Douarnenez)	Last Sunday in August, and the preceding Saturday	Pardon.
Salerno ...	Sept. 20-21 ...	Festival of St. Matthew—fireworks and illuminations.
Scafati (near Pompeii)	Aug. 15 ...	Festival. Madonna of the Bath.
Schopfheim (Switzerland)	June 29 ... Sept. 29 ... 1st Sunday in Oct.	Wrestling Matches. Wrestling Matches. Wrestling Matches.
Seealp (near Appenzell)	July 6 ...	Or Sunday following that date. Wrestling Matches.
Sempach (near Lucerne)	July 8 ..	Commemoration of victory on battle-field.
Siena ...	April 30 ... July 2 and Aug. 16	<i>St. Catherine.</i> Festival. Processions and Horse Races (Il Palio).
Sinigaglia (S. Italy)	July ...	Great Fair.
Sizun (near Landerneau)	Last Sunday in July	Pardon of St. They.
Sorrento ...	Good Friday ... Aug. 15 ...	Procession. <i>Fête</i> at S. Maria a Castello. Illumination of Positano. <i>Fête</i> at Massa Lubrense.
Spezet ...	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Spezia ...	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival at the Church of the Madonna di Soviore.
Stadtalp (near Meiringen)	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Match.
Stuttgart ...	Sept. 28 ...	Volksfest at Cannstadt
Tannalp (near Meiringen)	Aug. 10 ...	Wrestling Match.
Taulé ...	Sept. 3 ...	Pardon.
Tivoli ...	May 8 ...	<i>S. Michele.</i> Festival.
Torre del Greco	June ... Corpus Christi Day	Festival Dei Quattro Altari. Festival.
Toulfouen (near Quimperlé)	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Oiseaux. Dances in the forest.
Trébabu ...	2nd Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Tréglonon ...	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon.
Trégoat ...	Sunday after Ascension Day	Pardon.
Tréguennec ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.

214 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Tréguier (<i>see</i> Plougrescant).		
Trégunc ...	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Tréméoc ...	1st Sunday after Easter	Pardon of Notre Dame de Ker- goat.
Tremorvézen in Nevez	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Trent (Trento) ...	June 26 ...	Festival of S. Vigilius.
Trieste ...	Corpus Christi	Processions. Festivals.
Troguer (<i>see</i> Pointe du Van).		
Turin ...	Sept. 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Festival on the Superga.
Uetliberg (Zürich)	Ascension Day	Children's <i>Fête</i> .
Vannes ...	1st Sun. in Sept.	Pardon of St. Vincent Ferrier.
Varallo (Lake of Orta)	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to the Sacro Monte.
Venice ...	April 25 ...	<i>St. Mark's.</i> Grand Festival. (Festivals on all the Saints' Days, and a variety of <i>Fêtes</i> of local interest.)
Vernon ...	Sept. 8 ...	Fair.
Vevey ...	August ...	<i>Fête des Vignerons</i> occasionally.
Vienna ...	May 1 ...	Popular <i>Fête</i> in the Augarten.
	June 28 ...	Pilgrims leave for Mariazell (reached from Brück, on the Semmering Railway).
	July 6 ...	Pilgrims return from Mariazell.
	Sept. 4 ...	<i>Sta. Rosalia.</i> Pilgrimage to Rosalien Chapel.
	Sept. 8 ...	Public holiday at Mariabrunn, a short distance from Vienna.
	Good Friday ...	Holy Sepulchre in all the Churches.
	Easter Eve ...	Great procession of the Court in Imperial Palace.
	Easter Monday	Pilgrimage to Antignano.
	Corpus Christi	Processions, Festivals, etc.
Vire (Normandy)	Aug. 10 ...	<i>Fêtes des Drapiers.</i>
Vlaardingen (Holland)	June 14 ...	Prayers for success of the herring fishery.
	June 15 ...	General holiday. Fleet of herring boats sets sail.
Wengern Alp ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Match.
Ypres (Belgium)	1st Sunday in Aug.	Festival.

VOCABULARY

OF

Simple Words and Phrases,

WITH THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN FRENCH.

Great care has been taken to exclude all useless matter. Such phrases only have been selected as are likely to be of real use to the Tourist.

As far as possible they are arranged in the order in which they are likely to be required.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
On Board.	À Bord.
Steward-ess,	Steward-ess,
Where is my cabin ?	Où est ma cabine ?
„ „ the ladies' cabin ?	„ „ la cabine des dames ?
Give me some water.	Donnez-moi de l'eau.
„ „ a basin.	„ „ une cuvette.
„ „ a towel.	„ „ une serviette.
„ „ some soap.	„ „ du savon.
„ „ „ hot water.	„ „ de l'eau chaude.
„ „ „ cold water.	„ „ de l'eau froide.
„ „ „ brandy.	„ „ un petit verre.
„ „ brandy and water,	„ „ du cognac avec
cold, hot.	de l'eau froide,
	chaude.
Give me some tea, some coffee.	„ „ du thé, du café.
On Landing.	Au Débarcadère.
Where is the train for . . . ?	Où est le train pour . . . ?
I am English, Scotch, Irish,	Je suis Anglais, Écossais,
American.	Irlandais, Américain.
Where is the waiting-room ?	Où est la salle d'attente ?
„ „ „ booking-office ?	„ „ le guichet ?
„ „ „ refreshment-	„ „ le buffet ?
room ?	

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
What time does the train start ? Open the door, if you please ! How long does the train stop ?	À quelle heure part le train ? Ouvrez la porte, s'il vous plaît ! Combien d'arrêt ?
In the Refreshment Room. Waiter. Give me some soup. „ „ „ bread and butter. Give me a steak and potatoes. „ „ „ a mutton chop. „ „ „ some cold beef. „ „ „ butter, cheese. „ „ „ apples, grapes. „ „ „ wine. „ „ „ Bordeaux. „ „ „ Burgundy. „ „ „ the bill.	Au Buffet. Garçon. Donnez-moi du bouillon. „ „ „ du pain et du beurre. Donnez-moi un biftek aux pommes. Donnez-moi une côtelette. „ „ „ du rosbif froid. „ „ „ du beurre, du fromage. Donnez-moi des pommes, du raisin. Donnez-moi une demie ordinaire. Donnez-moi une demie Médoc. „ „ „ une Mâcon. „ „ „ l'addition.
Arrival. Porter ! Call a cab. „ „ an omnibus. Carry my portmanteau to the Hotel — ! I have nothing liable to duty. Here are my keys. I have one, two, three, four, five trunks. Cabman. Drive me to the Hotel — Have you a bedroom ? Have you a single-bedded room ?	Arrivée. Facteur ! Appelez-moi une voiture. „ „ „ l'omnibus. Portez ma valise à l'Hôtel — ! Il n'y rien à déclarer. Voici les clefs. J'ai un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq pièces (colis). Cocher. Conduisez moi à l'Hôtel — Avez-vous une chambre ? Avez-vous une chambre à un lit ?

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Have you a double-bedded room? Light a fire in my room. Give me some soap, towels, water. Call me at six, seven, eight, nine. Bring up my coffee. Bring me some tea and toast. Bring me some coffee, rolls and butter, boiled eggs. Are my boots cleaned?	Avez-vous une chambre à deux lits? Faites du feu dans ma chambre. Donnez-moi du savon, des serviettes, de l'eau. Réveillez-moi à six heures, sept heures, huit heures, neuf heures. Montez mon café. Apportez-moi du thé, du pain rôti. Apportez-moi du café, des petits pains, du beurre, des œufs à la coque. Mes chaussures sont elles faites?
Breakfast. Give me some ham and eggs, fried sole, kidneys, steak, chop, boiled, fried, poached eggs. Pass me the pepper, salt, mustard, a knife, a fork, a spoon, a cup.	Petit Déjeuner. Donnez-moi des œufs et du jambon, une sole frite, des rognons, un biftek, une côtelette, des œufs à la coque, sur le plat, pochés. Donnez-moi, s'il vous plaît, le poivre, le sel, la moutarde, un couteau, une fourchette, une cuiller, une tasse.
Luncheon. What have you for luncheon? Give me some sardines and butter, radishes and butter, watercresses, oysters. After that some fish, fried sole, sole "au gratin," "aux moules," turbot, skate, salmon steaks.	Déjeuner à la Fourchette. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a pour déjeuner? Donnez-moi des sardines avec du beurre, du beurre et des radis, du cresson, des huîtres. Et puis du poisson, une sole frite, sole au gratin, sole aux moules, du turbot, de la raie, du saumon mayonnaise.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
After that, a steak, chop, stewed kidneys, stewed veal, veal cutlet, pork chop, cold beef, cold mutton.	Et puis un biftek, une côtelette, des rognons sautés, du veau sauté, une côtelette de veau, une côtelette de porc, du bœuf froid, du gigot froid.
Red wine, common. Red wine, better. White wine, common. White wine, better.	Du vin rouge, ordinaire. Du vin rouge, supérieur. Du vin blanc, ordinaire. Du vin blanc, Chablis, Graves, Sauterne.
Some Fruit.	Du Fruit.
Apples, pears, grapes, figs, almonds and raisins, oranges, nuts, walnuts, strawberries, chestnuts.	Des pommes, des poires, du raisin, des figues, des mendiants, des oranges, des noisettes, des noix, des fraises, des marrons.
Black coffee. Lemonade, soda water, seltzer, some currant syrup, black currant ratafia, pomegranate syrup.	Café noir et petit verre. Un demi siphon de limonade, soda, eau de seltz, groseille, un cassis, une grenadine.
A vanilla ice, coffee, strawberry, raspberry, chocolate.	Une glace vanille, café, fraise, framboise, chocolat.
Dinner.	Dîner.
Soup—Macaroni, vermicelli, pea soup, soup with vegetables, potato soup.	Du potage—Macaroni, vermicelle, purée, Julienne parmentier.
Fish.	Poisson.
Turbot, skate, sprats, salmon, whiting, carp, trout, eels, mackerel, oysters.	Du turbot, de la raie, des éperlans, du saumon, du merlan, de la carpe, de la truite, des anguilles, du maquereau, des huitres.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Meat. Beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork (roasted).	De la Viande. Du bœuf, du mouton, du veau, de l'agneau, du porc, rôti.
Poultry and Game. Chicken, goose, duck, turkey, partridge (old), partridge (young), pheasant, pigeon, hare, rabbit, venison.	Volaille et Gibier. Du poulet, de l'oie, du canard, du dindon, de la perdrix, du perdreau, du faisan, du pigeon, du lièvre, du lapin, du chevreuil.
Vegetables. Asparagus, artichokes, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cucumbers, celery, carrots, endive, French beans, green peas, spinach, turnips, sorrel.	Des Légumes. Des asperges, des artichauts, du chou-fleur, des choux Bruxelles, du chou, du concombre, du céleri, des carottes, de la chicorée, des haricots verts, des petits pois, des épinards, des navets, de l'oseille.
Dessert. Apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, figs, melon, pineapple, strawberries, raspberries.	Dessert. Des abricots, des pêches, des prunes, des cerises, du raisin, des figues, du melon, de l'ananas, des fraises, des framboises.
Bedroom. The bed. The mattress. The pillow. The bolster. The sheets. A looking-glass. Some soap. Some towels. Some candles.	Chambre à Coucher. Le lit. Le matelas. L'oreiller. Le traversin. Les draps. Un miroir. Du savon. Des serviettes. Des bougies.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
A chair.	Une chaise.
Matches.	Des allumettes.
W.C.	Le cabinet.
Brush my coat.	Brossez mon habit.
What is my number?	Quel est mon numéro?

WRITING, &c.

Give me pens, paper, ink, blotting-paper, envelopes, postage stamps for England.	Donnez-moi des plumes, du papier, de l'encre, du papier- buvard, des timbres-poste pour l'étranger.
Is the post in?	La poste est-elle arrivée?
Are there any letters for me?	Y a-t-il des lettres pour moi?

NOTE.—Letters to any part of Paris, France or Algeria require a 10 c. stamp; to England, or other country out of France, a 25 c. stamp for every $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. or fraction. (Limit increased to 1 oz., Oct. 1, 1907).

In the Streets.

Cabman!
Conductor (omnibus or tram-
way) !
Give me your number.
By the hour.
By the journey, to ——.
Give me a ticket (omnibus
office).
A correspondence (ticket).
A street, square, road, quarter,
house, market, bridge,
church, museum, garden,
library.

Which is the way to ——?
Straight on, to the right, to
the left, opposite.

Dans la Rue.

Cocher!
Conducteur !

Donnez-moi votre numéro.
À l'heure.
A la course, a ——.
Un numéro.

Une correspondance.
Une rue, une place, un chemin,
un faubourg, une maison,
un marché, un pont, une
église, un musée, un jardin,
une bibliothèque.
Par où est —? Pour aller à —?
Tout droit, à droite, à gauche,
en face.

NOTE.—The best way, if not the only way, to attract the attention of an omnibus or cab driver is to make a loud hissing sound.

ENGLISH.

FRENCH.

SHOPPING.

A shop.
 Have you.
 What is the price of that?
 It is too dear.
 Have you any cheaper?
 I will take that.
 Send it to the Hotel —
 I will carry it myself.

Un magasin.
 Avez-vous?
 Combien coûte cela?
 C'est trop cher.
 En avez-vous moins cher?
 Donnez-moi cela.
 Envoyez-le à l'Hôtel —
 Je le porterai moi-même.

COMMON WORDS AND SENTENCES.

Who is there?
 Come in!
 Is he at home?
 Is Mr. — at home?
 Is he out?
 Shut the door.
 Open the window.
 Bring me.
 I have been.
 I am going out.
 I shall be home at — o'clock.

Take care!
 What is that?
 What do you say?
 Thank you.
 What will you take?

Qui est là?
 Entrez!
 Est-il chez lui?
 Monsieur —, est-il chez lui.
 Est-il sorti?
 Fermez la porte.
 Ouvrez la fenêtre.
 Apportez-moi.
 J'ai été.
 Je vais sortir.
 Je rentrerai à — heures.
 Je serai chez moi à — heures.
 Faites attention!
 Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?
 Comment? *or* plaît-il?
 Merci.
 Que voulez-vous prendre?

TIME, ETC.

What time is it?
 It is twelve o'clock (noon),
 (midnight), one o'clock,
 two o'clock.
 It is half-past three, a quarter
 past six, a quarter to four.

Quelle heure est-il?
 Il est midi, minuit, une heure,
 deux heures.
 Il est trois heures et demie,
 six heures et quart, quatre
 heures moins un (le) quart.

ENGLISH.

FRENCH.

The Week.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Fri-
day, Saturday.

The Months.

January, February, March,
April, May, June, July,
August, September, October,
November, December.

La Semaine.

Dimanche, lundi, mardi,
mercredi, jeudi, vendredi,
samedi.

Les Mois.

Janvier, février, mars, avril,
mai, juin, juillet, août,
septembre, octobre,
novembre, décembre.

MONEY.

(See p. 3.)

NUMBERS.

- 1 One.
- 2 Two.
- 3 Three.
- 4 Four.
- 5 Five.
- 6 Six.
- 7 Seven.
- 8 Eight.
- 9 Nine.
- 10 Ten.
- 11 Eleven.
- 12 Twelve.
- 13 Thirteen.
- 14 Fourteen.
- 15 Fifteen.
- 16 Sixteen.
- 17 Seventeen.
- 18 Eighteen.
- 19 Nineteen.
- 20 Twenty.
- 21 Twenty-one.
- 30 Thirty.
- 31 Thirty-one.

- Un, une.
- Deux.
- Trois.
- Quatre.
- Cinq.
- Six.
- Sept.
- Huit.
- Neuf.
- Dix.
- Onze.
- Douze.
- Treize.
- Quatorze.
- Quinze.
- Seize.
- Dix-sept.
- Dix-huit.
- Dix-neuf.
- Vingt.
- Vingt et un.
- Trente.
- Trente et un.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
40 Forty.	Quarante.
50 Fifty.	Cinquante.
60 Sixty.	Soixante.
70 Seventy.	Soixante-dix.
71 Seventy-one.	Soixante et onze.
72 Seventy-two.	Soixante-douze.
73 Seventy-three.	Soixante-treize.
74 Seventy-four.	Soixante-quatorze.
75 Seventy-five.	Soixante-quinze.
76 Seventy-six.	Soixante-seize.
77 Seventy-seven.	Soixante-dix-sept.
78 Seventy-eight.	Soixante-dix-huit.
79 Seventy-nine.	Soixante-dix-neuf.
80 Eighty.	Quatre-vingts.
90 Ninety.	Quatre-vingt-dix.
100 One Hundred.	Cent.
200 Two Hundred.	Deux Cents.
500 Five Hundred.	Cinq Cents.
1000 One Thousand	Mille.
The year 1907.	L'an mil neuf cent-sept.

CYCLING.

I want to hire a bicycle.	Je désire louer une bicyclette.
By the week, day, hour.	Par semaine, par jour, par heure.
I have had an accident.	Il m'est venu un accident.
How long will it take to repair this machine?	Combien de temps faudra-t-il pour réparer cette machine?
The tyres want inflating : I've lost the pump.*	Les pneumatiques ont besoin d'être gonflés : j'ai perdu la pompe.
Could you lend me a screw-driver?	Pourriez-vous me prêter un tournevis?
Frame, handle bar, saddle, mud-guard, spoke.	Cadre, guidon, selle, garde-crotte, rayon.
Fork pedals, foot-rests, gear-case	Fourche, pedales, repose-pieds, garde-chaîne.
My bicycle wants oiling.	Ma bicyclette demande à être huilée.

SHORT TOURS TO BELGIUM AND THE ARDENNES.

1.—London, Harwich, Antwerp, and back. Available for two months. First Class, £2. Second Class, £1 4s.

2.—London, Queenboro', Flushing, Antwerp, and back. Available for one month. First Class, £2 4s. 11d. Second Class, £1 10s. 6d.

3.—London, Dover, Malines or Brussels, Antwerp, and back. Available for one month. First Class, £3 11s. 9d. Second Class, £2 12s. 8d.

4.—London G.S.N.C. Steamer to Ostend, thence to Brussels and back. Available for 30 days. First Class £1 10s. 10d. Second Class, £1 5s. 10d.*

5.—London, Harwich, Antwerp, Louvain, Liège, Namur, Dinant by steamer and back, Brussels, Antwerp, Harwich, London. Available for one month. First Class, £3 6s. 6d. Second Class, £2 4s. 4d.

6.—Banks of the Meuse. London, Antwerp, Brussels, Rochefort, Eprave, Anseremme, Dinant, Namur, Antwerp, Harwich, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £3 5s. Second Class, £2 3s. 9d.

7.—Ditto. London, Calais or Boulogne, Brussels and as No. 6, back to Brussels, thence Boulogne or Calais, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £4 18s. 4d.† Second Class, £3 15s. 1d.

8.—Ditto. London, Dover, Ostend, Brussels and as No. 6, back to Brussels, thence Ostend, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class £4 1s. 0d.† Second Class, £3 2s. 3d.

9.—Liège, Spa, and the Banks of the Amblève. London, Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Liège, Comblain au Pont, Trois Ponts, Spa, Hockay, Baraque, Murel, and the Gileppe-Dolhain, Liège, Brussels, Antwerp, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £3 9s. 0d. Second Class, £2 7s. 0d.

10.—London, Calais or Boulogne, Brussels, and as No. 9, back to Brussels, Calais, or Boulogne, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £5 3s. 9d.† Second Class, £4 0s. 6d.

11.—London, Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and as No. 6, back to Brussels, Ostend, Dover, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £4 6s. 5d.† Second Class, £3 7s. 8d.

12.—Banks of the Boucq. London, Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Natoye-Yvoir, Dinant, Namur, Brussels, Antwerp, London, or *vice versâ*. Available 30 days. First Class, £3 0s. 2d. Second Class, £1 19s. 11d.

* Saloon on Steamer.

† 2nd Class beyond Brussels.

13.—London, Calais, or Boulogne, Brussels, and as No. 12, back to Brussels, Calais, or Boulogne, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £4 15s. 8d.† Second Class, £3 12s. 5d.

14.—London, Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and as No. 12, back to Brussels, Ostend, Dover, London, or *vice versâ*. Available for 30 days. First Class, £3 18s. 4d.† Second Class, £2 19s. 7d.

† 2nd Class beyond Brussels.

Fares subject to alteration without notice. Particulars of other Tours will be furnished on application to the Head Office, Ludgate Circus.

Summer Tours (Conducted).

Personally Conducted Parties leave London at frequent intervals throughout the summer, visiting some of the most interesting parts of Belgium and adjacent Countries. Below will be found a few particulars of some of the Tours arranged. Illustrated programmes giving full information respecting these and any other Conducted Parties will be forwarded free, on application to any of the Offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

Brussels, Battlefield of Waterloo, Antwerp, etc.—*Twice Weekly* (4 days' tour). Inclusive fares according to route and Hotels from £3 18s. to £6 6s.

Holland.—*Weekly* (5 days' tour). Visiting Amsterdam, Isle of Marken, Monnikendam, Broek, Purmerend, Hoorn, Haarlem, Leyden, The Hague, Scheveningen, Rotterdam, etc. Inclusive fares: Second Class £7; First Class £8.

The Rhine.—*Fortnightly* (7 days' tour).—Visiting Cologne, Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, Stolzenfels, St. Goar, Rheinfels, Bingen, Niederwald Monument, and Wiesbaden, Inclusive fares: Second Class £8; First Class £9 5s.

Holland, The Rhine, and Belgium.—*Fortnightly* (12 days' tour).—Visiting The Hague, Scheveningen, Amsterdam, Isle of Marken, Monnikendam, Brock, Cologne, The Rhine, Bingen, The Castle of Rheinstein, Wiesbaden, Brussels (optional extension to the Battlefield of Waterloo), Antwerp, etc. Inclusive fares: Second Class rail, First Class steamer, 16 guineas; First Class throughout, 17 guineas.

Fares subject to alteration without notice.

“Popular” Tours.

NON-CONDUCTED, INCLUDING TRAVEL AND HOTEL.

Belgium and the Ardennes.—A week’s tour, leaving London any day and visiting Ostend, Brussels, Namur, Dinant, Rochefort, the Grotto of Han, and the Valley of the Meuse. Third Class rail and Second Class hotels, £5 ; Second Class throughout, £6 ; First Class throughout, £8.

Brussels and Waterloo.—Leaving London every Friday and Saturday, returning from Brussels by evening service on the following Monday or Tuesday. Second Class, *viâ* Antwerp, £2 10s. : First Class, £3 15s. ; Second Class, *viâ* Ostend, £2 17s. 6d. ; First Class, £3 17s. 6d.

Fares subject to alteration without notice.

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TOURIST'S MEMORANDA.

TOURIST'S MEMORANDA.

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TOURIST'S MEMORANDA.

APPENDIX.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION COUPONS.

Originated and issued by THOS. COOK & SON.

THE HOTEL COUPONS now in operation on the Continent of Europe consist of SIX DISTINCT SERIES, and are specially arranged for the double object of meeting the requirements of travellers of various nationalities, and in accordance with the system of Hotel management, which varies in different parts of the Continent.

SERIES A provides for *Bedroom, Lights, and Service* (as charged), *Plain Breakfast or Tea, Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the uniform rate of 8s., or 10 francs, per day.

SERIES B provides for *Meat Breakfast, Dinner at Table d'Hôte, Bedroom, Lights, and Service* (as charged), at the rate of 8s. 9d., or 11 francs, per day.

SERIES C provides for *Bedroom, Lights, and Service* (as charged), *Plain Breakfast or Tea, Lunch at Table d'Hôte* (where customary), and *Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the rate of 10s. 6d., or 13 francs, per day.

SERIES V and **W** also provide for full board, but at a superior class of hotel to that of Series **C**. The rate for **V** is 16s. and for **W** 12s. per day.

MEAT BREAKFAST COUPON.—This Coupon provides for the meal specified on it, and not for a table d'hôte lunch.

MEALS TAKEN IN HOTEL RESTAURANTS.—If meals are taken in restaurants attached to hotels a supplement is often required, the rates charged in restaurants being higher for the table d'hôte meals provided in the hotels at fixed rates.

These are the ordinary features of Continental Hotel life, all else being regarded as extras, and as such they are left to be paid for by Cash.

The Coupons are accepted at full value at one or more of the principal Hotels in each of the chief cities, towns, and places of Tourist resort in Switzerland, Italy, on the banks of the Rhine, and at a great many places in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, etc., in accordance with the conditions printed on the coupon cover, and are so arranged that passengers can, if they wish, breakfast in one hotel, dine in another, and sleep in a third; the breakfast Coupons will, however, only be accepted separately with a small supplement.

Extra charges will be made at some of the hotels during Carnivals or special festivities.

N.B.—ALL the Continental Hotels in the following list accept Coupons of Series **A**, and also, with but few exceptions, Series **B** and **C**. Those Hotels which do not accept the meat breakfast Coupon (green) are not mentioned in the list of Hotels issued with Series **B** and **C**.

Hotel Coupons **A**, **B**, and **C** are accepted at the London and Paris Hotel and Refreshment Rooms, NEWHAVEN WHARF. Coupons **A**, **B**, and **C** are accepted for meals on board the GREAT EASTERN CHANNEL STEAMERS; on the LAKE OF LUCERNE, LAKE THUN, LAKE COMO, and LAGO MAGGIORE STEAMERS; LAKE GARDA STEAMERS; on the AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY STEAMERS on the Lake of Constance; and on the ZEELAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS. On the RHINE STEAMERS the dinner Coupon is accepted for the mid-day meal; if other meal Coupons are presented they will be subject to a supplement.

SERIES R provides for similar accommodation to that described above as applying to Series **C**, but at Hotels of the second class. These Coupons are issued at 7s. 6d., or francs 9.25, per day, and particulars, together with the separate list of Hotels at which they are available, are given on pages 20 to 28.

LIST OF HOTELS IN EUROPE

where Cook's Coupons will be accepted.

This list is liable to alteration from time to time, and passengers are referred to the most recent issue of the Hotel List, which may be obtained at any of our Offices, and which contains the latest corrections, and also full information as to the supplemental charges at the different Hotels.

EXCEPTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following hotels require a supplement to be paid upon the Coupons in settlement of accounts :—

ABBAZIA.—Hotel Curanstalten. During February, March, April, and September, a supplement of 2 kronen is charged on each bedroom coupon, and during the other months 1 kronen. The following supplements are also charged on the meal coupons and will be applicable throughout the year:—1 kr. 15 hel. on the meat breakfast coupon; 65 hel. on the déjeuner à la table d'hôte coupon; 1 kr. 70 hel. on the dinner coupon.

ALGECIRAS.—Hotel Anglo Hispano. At this hotel a supplement of 2 pesetas per day is required during January, February, March, and April.

ALGIERS.—Hotel St. George. Series C coupons only are accepted at this hotel, and only for complete days. The St. George, Continental, and Alexandra Hotels are closed during the summer.

ATHENS.—Hotel d'Angleterre. This hotel accepts Series A, B, and C coupons from June 1st to January 31st and Eastern Series F from February 1st to May 31st. Complete days coupons only received.

BADEN (near Vienna).—Hotel Sacher. A supplement of Kr. 2 is required on the bedroom coupon from July 1st to September 1st.

BADEN (Switzerland).—Grand Hotel Baden. A supplement is required of 1 franc on the bedroom coupon and 1 franc on the dinner coupon.

BAYREUTH.—Hotel de la Poste. Passengers who contemplate staying at this hotel should write as long as possible in advance for rooms.

BERCHTESGADEN.—Grand Hotel. A supplement of mk. 1.50 will be charged at this hotel on the bedroom coupon, which, during the season (July and August), will be increased to mks. 3.00. The hotel is open from May to October only.

BERLIN.—Hotel Bellevue. A supplement of 40 pfgs. on the bedroom coupon and 40 pfgs. on the dinner coupon will be collected at this hotel.

BESANCON.—Grand Hotel des Bains Salins. This hotel will not accept the new table d'hôte lunch coupon issued with Series C coupons.

BOBADILLA.—Bobadilla Buffet. At this buffet the coupons for déjeuner at table d'hôte and dinner only (Series C) will be available.

BOLOGNA.—Hotel Brun. Supplements of 50 centimes on the dinner coupon and 1 franc for rooms on first floor, or for use of heating apparatus if passengers desire it. At Baglioni's Grand Hotel d'Italie a supplement of 75 centimes will be charged for the heating of the rooms.

BOULOGNE.—Grand Hotel Christol and Bristol. 3 fres. per person extra during July and August.

BREGENZ.—Hotel Montfort. At this hotel a supplement of Krn. 1.00 on the dinner coupon will be collected.

BRIDES-LES-BAINS.—Hotel des Thermes. This hotel is closed from October 1st to April 30th.

BRIGUE.—Buffet de la Gare Internationale. Meal coupons only, Series A, B, and C, will be accepted at this buffet.

BRUSSELS.—Hotel Belle Vue and Flandre. 1 franc on the bedroom coupon. Passengers sleeping in the hotel are expected also to take their meals there. An extra charge of 2 francs 50 centimes is made on the dinner coupon if visitors do not sleep at the hotel. This hotel will not accept the new table d'hôte lunch coupon issued with Series C coupons. At the Hotel Metropole supplements of 1 franc on the room, 50 centimes on the lunch, and 1 franc on the dinner are required when the account is settled. These supplements will be doubled if clients do not take rooms at the hotel.

BUDAPEST.—Grand Hotel, Hungaria. A supplement of Kr. 2.00 on the dinner coupon, Kr. 1.00 on the déjeuner coupon, and Kr. 1.50 on the meat breakfast coupon will be collected at this hotel.

CANDIA.—Hotel Cnossus. Coupons are accepted in entire days only at this hotel.

CANNES.—The Hotel de la Plage and the Hotel de Hollande et de Russie are closed during the Summer Season.

CARLSBAD.—Hotel Hannover. 2 francs on the bedroom coupon and 50 centimes on the dinner coupon between May 15th and August 15th. At the Savoy Westend Hotel, from May 1st to June 15th and from September 1st to October 1st a supplement will be required on each bedroom, lunch, and dinner coupon, and from June 16th to August 31st a supplement according to room and meal.

CHRISTIANIA.—Grand Hotel. 2 kroners per day on bedroom coupons between June 15th and September 15th.

COMO.—Hotel Plinius. This hotel is closed from November 1st to February 28th.

CONSTANCE.—Hotel Insel. An extra charge of 1 mark is payable on each dinner and déjeuner à table d'hôte coupon at this hotel.

COPENHAGEN.—Hotel Phoenix. Supplements of Kr. 1.00 on the bedroom and 60 ore on the dinner coupon will be collected at this hotel.

CORDOVA.—Grand Hotel Suisse. This hotel will only accept coupons Series C.

CORFU.—Hotel St. George. Visitors occupying their rooms after 6 p.m. without sleeping that night, a charge of 1 fr. 50 c. will be made.

CORINTH.—Hotel de Grande Bretagne. A supplement of 2 francs per day will be charged at this hotel from February 1st to May 15th.

CRACOW.—Grand Hotel. A supplement of fr. 1.50 on each bed and dinner coupon.

DINARD.—Hotel de la Plage et du Casino. This hotel is only open during the season commencing July 1st, a supplement of 1 franc 50 c. per day being charged from July 1st to September 30th.

ENGELBERG.—Hotel Titlis. A supplement of 50 cts. will be collected at this house on the luncheon coupon if tendered for supper. Passengers should advise the hotel a day before of their arrival.

FECAMP.—Grand Hotel des Bains et de Londres. Open from June 15th until October 1st only.

FLORENCE.—Hotel Grand Bretagne. A supplement of 4 lire between March 1st and May 15th.

FRANKFORT A/M.—Palast Hotel Furstenhof. Supplements of 2 marks on the bedroom coupon, 1 mark on the lunch coupon, and 1.50 marks on the dinner coupon are required at this hotel.

FRENZESBAD.—Hoyer's Hotel Belvedere. Between May 15th and August 15th the following supplements will be charged:—2 francs on each bedroom coupon and 50 centimes on the dinner coupon.

FURKA.—Hotel Furka. A supplement of 50 c. will be collected on the table d'hôte lunch coupon from the holders of coupons.

GENOA.—Hotel de Londres. At this hotel a supplement of 2 francs is charged on the bedroom coupon if visitors do not take their meals in the hotel.

GIBRALTAR.—At the Hotel Bristol a supplement of 2s. a day will be charged during March, April, and May.

GISSBACH.—Hotel Giessbach. Holders of Cook's Coupons have the privilege of witnessing the grand illumination of the falls free of any charge.

GIRGENTI.—Hotel des Temples. A supplement of 1 franc per day is charged between January 15th and April 30th. This hotel is closed during the summer months.

GMUNDEN.—Hotel Bellevue. A supplement of fr. 1.50 is charged on each bedroom coupon and 50 centimes on each dinner coupon between July 15th and September 15th.

GOESCHENEN.—Grand Hotel Goeschenen. A supplement of 50 centimes is charged on the bedroom coupon at this hotel.

GOTHENBURG.—Grand Hotel. This hotel accepts A, B, and C Series. At both the Grand Hotel and Hotel Gota Kallare a supplement of 50 ore per day will be charged.

GRANADA.—Hotel Washington Irving. Only Series C coupons in entire days are accepted at this hotel and the following supplements are payable by passengers between January 1st and May 31st:—For rooms on second floor pts. 2.50 per day; for rooms on first floor pts. 5 per day.

GUERNSEY.—Gardner's Royal Hotel. A supplement of 1s. is charged on each bedroom coupon during June, July, August and September.

HAARLEM.—Restaurant de Brinkmann and Restaurant de Kroon. Meal coupons only accepted.

HOMBURG.—Hotel Belle Vue. From July 15th to September 1st a supplement of mk. 1.50 is charged on the bedroom coupon. The meat breakfast coupon of Series B will not be accepted at this hotel. A supplement of pf. 40 will be charged on the lunch and pf. 60 on the dinner coupons, but if the passenger does not stay at the hotel the supplements charged will be pf. 60 and pf. 80 respectively.

HYERES.—Hotel Costebelle. A supplement of c. 1.50 is made on each bedroom coupon from January 1st to March 31st.

IGLS.—Hotel Iglerhof. A supplement of kr. 2.50 per day is required during July and August.

INTERLAKEN.—At the Hotel Victoria a supplement of 2 frs. per day will be required between July 20th and August 31st; and at the Hotel Jungfrau an extra charge of 1 fr. per day will be made during the same period.

JERSEY.—Grand Hotel. A supplement of 1s. is charged on each bedroom coupon during June, July, August, and September.

KARERSEE.—Hotel Karersee. 2 francs 50 centimes on bedroom coupon from July 15th to September 1st.

KIEL.—Hotel Continental. A supplement will be payable during the "Kieler Woche," from June 23rd to June 30th.

KISSINGEN.—Hotel Victoria and Kaiserhof. A supplement of mk. 1.60 is required upon each bedroom coupon during the months of June, July, and August.

LEIPZIG.—Hotel Hauffe. An extra charge of 1 mark is made on the bedroom coupon. The table d'hôte lunch coupon will not be accepted. At the Hotel de Prusse an extra charge will be made on the bedroom coupon during the Annual Fairs.

LINDAU.—Hotel de Bavière. A supplement of 1 mark will be required from July 1st to the end of September at this house.

LINZ.—Hotel Erzherzog Carl. A supplement of 1 krone on the dinner coupon is required at this hotel.

LISBON.—Hotel Central. On Coupons Series C given up in complete days a supplement of from 200 to 300 reis will be required, according to room. On separate meal coupons a supplement of 100 reis on the lunch coupon and 100 reis on the dinner coupon will be required.

LUBECK.—Hotel Stadt Hamburg. A supplement of 50 pf. on the dinner table d'hôte and 60 pf. on the lunch table d'hôte coupon will be collected at this hotel.

LUCERNE.—Hotel du Cygne. From July 1st to September 15th a supplement of from 1 to 5 francs per person will be charged for rooms facing the Lake.

MADEIRA.—Reid's Palace Hotel and Reid's Carmo Hotel. Coupons Series C are accepted when presented entire but not Series A and B.

MADRID.—Hotel des Ambassadeurs and Grand Hotel de Roma. These hotels will only accept Series C coupons and in entire days. A supplement of pts. 2 will be collected at the Grand Hotel de Roma during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November.

MALTA.—Hotel Royal. From June 1st to September 30th coupons Series A and B if presented entire provide for three full meals with bedroom and lights, but 9d. per day must be paid for attendance. At the Hotel d'Angleterre Series A, B, and C coupons will only be accepted from October to May.

MANNHEIM.—Park Hotel. Supplements of Pfg. 80 on the dinner coupon and Pfg. 50 on the bedroom coupon will be collected at this hotel.

MARIENBAD.—Hotel Casino. A supplement of 2 kronen is required on each bedroom coupon during July and August.

MARIENLYST.—Hotel des Bains. On the bedroom coupon a supplement of k. 0.35. Table d'hôte lunch k. 0.20, and dinner k. 1.00.

MARTIGNY-LES-BAINS.—Hotel International. This hotel is only open from May 25th to September 25th.

MISURINA.—Grand Hotel Misurina. This hotel is only open from June 15th to September 15th.

MONTREUX.—Hotel Montreux Palace and Cygne. Supplements of 2 francs per day will be required between Sept. 1st and Oct. 15th, and between April 1st and May 15th.

MOSCOW.—At Hotel National a supplement of 2 roubles per day will be charged; and at Hotel Berlin a supplement of 75 kopeks is charged on the bedroom coupon.

MUNICH.—Hotel Belle Vue. A supplement of 60 pf. will be charged on the dinner coupon at this hotel.

MURREN.—Grand Hotel and Kurhaus. A supplement of 2 francs is charged during June, July and September, and 3 francs 50 centimes during August. At the Hotel des Alpes a supplement of 1 franc is required between July 10th and September 10th on each bedroom, dinner, and déjeuner à table d'hôte coupon. This hotel is open during the winter months.

NICE.—At the hotels in Nice an extra charge is made on the bedroom coupon during the Carnival. At the Station Buffet meal coupons only are accepted.

OLYMPIA.—Grand New Hotel and Hotel de Chemin de Fer de Peloponessus. Series C coupons are accepted at these Hotels from June to January inclusive.

ORLEANS.—At the Hotel St. Aignan an extra charge will be made during the Fêtes in May and June.

PALERMO.—Grand Hotel des Palmes. This hotel is closed in summer. A supplement of lire 1 to 2.50 is payable on the bedroom coupon between February 15th and April 15th.

PALMA (Balearic Isles).—Grand Hotel. A supplement of 50 centesimas is required on the déjeuner à la table d'hôte coupon.

PILATUS.—Hotel Pilatus-Kulm. 1.0 to 3.0 francs on bedroom coupon, 1 franc on dinner coupon, 1 franc table d'hôte lunch coupon, and 1 franc on meat breakfast coupon.

RIGI KULM.—Hotels Rigi Kulm and Schreiber. During the season the following supplements are charged at these hotels:—Meat breakfast 50 centimes till 11 a.m.; dinner, table d'hôte lunch, and bedroom coupons 1 franc each. Dinner coupons will be accepted without supplement for table d'hôte lunch at these hotels.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Hotel Rigi Scheidegg. A supplement of 25 centimes is required on the meat breakfast coupon, and 50 centimes on the déjeuner à la table d'hôte coupon at this hotel.

ST. MALO.—Hotel Franklin. Open each year from April 1st to September 30th.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Grand Hotel d'Europe. A supplement of rubls. 3.50 per day is charged at this hotel. Coupons available May to October. At the Hotel de France a supplement of 50 kopeks is charged on the bedroom coupon. At the Grand Hotel a supplement of 1 rouble per person per day is required. The Hotel d'Angleterre charges a supplement of 50 kopeks each person per day.

SALSOMAGGIORE.—Hotel des Thermes. A supplement of 2 lire per day is required at this hotel.

SALZBURG.—Grand Hotel de l'Europe. A supplement of 2 francs 50 centimes on the bedroom coupon is charged at this hotel. Series B is not accepted at this hotel.

SEMMEERING.—Hotel Panhans. A supplement of 1 franc is required from September to June, and 2 francs from July to August.

SEVILLE.—At the hotels in Seville during Holy Week and Seville Fair the rates are doubled, and two sets of coupons are required for each day.

SPA.—Hotel de l'Europe. 50 c. on lunch coupon.

STOCKHOLM.—Grand Hotel. The following supplements will be charged at this hotel:—Bedroom coupon, kr. 1.50; dinner coupon, ore 75. At the Hotel Continental the following supplemental charges will be required in settlement of accounts:—Plain breakfast, 50 ore; dinner, 65 ore to 1 kr.; bedroom, 65 ore to 1 kr. At the Hotel Rydberg a supplement of kr. 1.50 will be collected from the passenger.

SULDEN (Tyrol).—Sulden Hotel. A supplement of 2 francs 50 centimes is charged on the bedroom coupon from July 15th to September 1st.

TANGIER.—Hotel Continental. 3 francs per day during February, March, April, and May. At the Hotel Cecil Series C coupons only are accepted.

TAORMINA.—Grand Hotel San Domenico. A supplement of lire 1.50 is charged at this hotel from February to May 1st. The hotels at Taormina are closed during the summer months. At the Hotel Timeo a supplement of 1.50 liras per day will be charged from October to December, and 3 liras from January to May.

TOLEDO.—Grand Hotel de Castilla. This hotel will only accept coupons Series C.

TREIZE ARBRES.—Station Buffet. Dinner coupons only accepted.

TROUVILLE.—Hotel Bellevue. A supplement of 3 francs will be collected on the bedroom coupon during August.

TUNIS.—Tunisia Palace Hotel. This house will close in June and re-open on the 1st October.

VENICE.—Grand Hotel des Baines.—Supplements of 2 lire on the bedroom coupon and 1 lire on the dinner coupon will be payable during the months of June, July, and August.

VIENNA.—Hotel Metropole. 75 centimes on table d'hôte lunch, 1 franc 25 centimes on dinner, and 1 franc 25 centimes on bedroom coupons. The green meat breakfast coupons included in Series B are not available at this hotel. The Hotel Erzherzog Carl requires a supplement of fc. 1.25 on each bedroom, meat breakfast, and dinner coupon, and 75 centimes on each lunch coupon. At the Hotel Matschakerhof a supplement of 75 centimes is required on the table d'hôte lunch coupon.

ZANDVOORT.—Hotel d'Orange. A supplement of 50 cents. is charged on the dinner coupon as well as on the bedroom coupon.

ZELL A/SEE.—Grand Hotel. From July 10th to September 1st a supplement of kr. 2.50 will be charged at this hotel on the bedroom coupons except with regard to the rooms on the third floor. At the Hotels Kesselfall-Alpenhaus and Moserboden a supplement of fcs. 2 will be collected on the bedroom coupon and fr. 1 on the dinner, as well as on the breakfast coupon.

LIST OF HOTELS

accepting Series A, B, and C.

HOTELS IN THE RIVIERA.—All the hotels in the Riviera on this list are closed during the summer months, except the Beau Rivage at Nice, the Hotel de Londres at Monte Carlo, and the Hotel Continental and des Bains at St. Raphael.

FRANCE AND FRENCH SAVOY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Aix-les-Bains</i> —International Palace Hotel | <i>Cannes</i> —Hotel Grande Bretagne |
| „ Grand Hotel Louvre et Savoy | „ Hotel de la Plage (see note) |
| „ Grand Hotel et Restaurant du Mont Revard | „ Hotel de Hollande et de Russie (see note) |
| „ Hotel du Pavillon | <i>Carcassonne</i> —Hotel St. Jean Baptiste |
| <i>Ajaccio</i> —Grand Hotel d'Ajaccio et Continental | <i>Cauterets</i> —Hotel Continental |
| „ Grand Hotel de France | <i>Cerbere</i> —Buffet de la Gare |
| <i>Albertville (Savo)</i> —Hotel Million | <i>Cette</i> —Grand Hotel |
| <i>Allevard-les-Bains</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains | <i>Chalons s. Marne</i> —Hotel de la Haute Mere Dieu |
| <i>Amiens</i> —Hotel de l'Univers | <i>Chambery (Savo)</i> —Grand Hotel de France |
| <i>Amphion (Lake of Geneva)</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains | „ Buffet de la Gare |
| <i>Angers</i> —Grand Hotel | <i>Chamounix</i> —Grand Hotel d'Angleterre |
| <i>Angouleme</i> —Grand Hotel du Palais | „ Hotel de Londres |
| <i>Annecy</i> —Grand Hotel d'Angleterre et Grand Hotel | „ Hotel Royal et de Saussure |
| <i>Antibes</i> —Grand Hotel | „ Hotel Imperial et Metropole |
| <i>Arcachon</i> —Hotel des Pins et Continental | „ Hotel Mont Blanc |
| „ Grand Hotel de France | <i>Chartres</i> —Hotel Duc de Chartres |
| <i>Argeles de Bigorre</i> —Hotel de France | <i>Cherbourg</i> —Hotel de l'Aigle et d'Angleterre |
| <i>Arles</i> —Hotel du Forum | „ Hotel des Bains |
| <i>Avignon</i> —Grand Hotel de l'Europe | <i>Clermont-Ferrand</i> —Hotel de la Poste |
| <i>Avranches</i> —Hotel de France | <i>Compiègne</i> —Hotel de la Cloche |
| <i>Bagnères de Bigorre</i> —Grand Hotel Beau Sejour | <i>Dieppe</i> —Grand Hotel |
| <i>Bandol-sur-Mer</i> —Grand Hotel | „ Wharf Buffet |
| <i>Bayonne</i> —Hotel du Commerce | „ Regina Palace Hotel |
| „ Hotel Saint Etienne | <i>Dijon</i> —Hotel de la Cloche |
| <i>Beaulieu</i> —Hotel Empress | „ Hotel Jura |
| <i>Beaulieu-sur-Mer</i> —Hotel Victoria | <i>Dinan</i> —Hotel de Bretagne [note] |
| <i>Belfort</i> —Grand Hotel de l'Ancienne Poste | <i>Dinard</i> —Hotel de la Plage et du Casino (see note) |
| <i>Bellegarde</i> —Hotel de la Poste | <i>Dunkirk</i> —Hotel du Chapeau Rouge |
| <i>Besancon</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains Salins (see note) | <i>Echelles</i> —Hotel Durand |
| <i>Blois</i> —Hotel du Chateau | <i>Epernay</i> —Hotel de l'Europe |
| <i>Bordeaux</i> —Hotel de France | <i>Epinal (Vosges)</i> —Hotel de la Poste |
| <i>Bougueron les Eaux (near Grenoble)</i> —Hotel Chateau de Bougueron | <i>Etretat</i> —Hotel Hauville |
| <i>Boulogne</i> —Grand Hotel Christol and Bristol (see note) | <i>Evian</i> —Hotel du Helder |
| <i>Bourbonne-les-Bains</i> —Hotel des Bains | <i>Evreux</i> —Hotel du Grand Cerf |
| <i>Bourg d'Oisans (Isere)</i> —Hotel de l'Oberland Français | <i>Fecamp</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains et de Londres (see note) |
| <i>Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)</i> —Grand Hotel de France | <i>Gap</i> —Hotel du Nord |
| <i>Brest</i> —Hotel des Voyageurs | <i>Gavarrie (Hautes Pyrenees)</i> —Hotel du Cirque et de la Cascade |
| <i>Briancon</i> —Grand Hotel de Briancon | <i>Gerardmer</i> —Grand Hotel du Lac |
| <i>Brides-les-Bains</i> —Grand Hotel des Thermes | <i>Granville</i> —Grand Hotel |
| <i>Caen</i> —Hotel d'Angleterre (see note) | „ Hotel du Nord et des Trois Couronnes |
| „ Hotel de la Place Royale | <i>Grenoble</i> —Grand Hotel |
| <i>Calais</i> —Grand Hotel | „ Grand Hotel Moderne et des Trois Dauphins. |
| <i>Cancalle</i> —Hotel de Guesclin | <i>Guernsey</i> —Gardner's Royal Hotel (see note) |
| <i>Cannes</i> —Hotel Splendid | <i>Havre</i> —Hotel Continental [note] |
| | <i>Hendaye (Basses Pyrenees)</i> —Grand Hotel |
| | „ Hotel de France et d'Angleterre |
| | <i>Hyères</i> —Hotel des Iles d'Or |
| | „ Hotel Costebelle (see note) |
| | <i>Jersey</i> —Grand Hotel (see note) |
| | <i>La Baule</i> —Hotel Royal |
| | <i>La Bourboule</i> —Hotel de l'Etablissement |

France and French Savoy—continued.

La Bourboule—Grand Hotel
La Grave—Hotel de la Meije
Le Fayet-St. Gervais (Haute Savoie)—
 Terminus Hotel
Le Mans—Hotel de France
Le Puy—Hotel des Ambassadeurs
Lille—Hotel de l'Europe
Limoges—Hotel Caillaud et de la Paix
 Réunis
Lion-sur-Mer—Grand Hotel
Lourdes (Hautes Pyrenées)—Hotel Royal
 „ Grand Hotel Heins
 „ Grand Hotel du Boulevard
 „ Hotel de la Grotte
Lovagny—Hotel des Gorges du Fier
Luchon—Grand Hotel
 „ Grand Hotel des Bains
 „ Grand Hotel de Luchon et du
 Casino
Luxeuil-les-Bains (Vosges)—Grand Hotels
 Metropole, du Parc, des
 Thermes
Luz (Hautes Pyrenées)—Grand Hotel de
 l'Univers
Lyons—Hotel Europe et Metropole
Lyons Perrache—Station Buffet
Macon—Grand Hotel de l'Europe et
 d'Angleterre
Marseilles—Hotel du Louvre et de la
 Paix
Martigny-les-Bains (Vosges)—Hotel Inter-
 national (see note)
Mentone—Hotel de Menton
 „ Hotel d'Italie (E. Bay)
 „ Hotel Bristol.
Mers—Hotel du Casino
Modane—Hotel International
 „ Station Buffet
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Savoie
 Hotel de Londres
Montpellier—Grand Hotel
Mont St. Michel—Etablissement Poulard
 Réunis
Nantes—Hotel de France
Nice—Hotel Metropole (see note)
 „ Queen's Hotel
 „ Hotel du Rhin (see note)
 „ Hotel Terminus (see note)
 „ Station Buffet (see note)
 „ Grand Hotel (see note)
 „ Hotel Beau Rivage (see note)
Nice (Cimiez), France—Hotel Pavillon
 Victoria
Nîmes—Grand Hotel de Luxemburg
Orleans—Hotel St. Aignan (see note)
Parame—Grand Hotel
 „ Bristol Palace Hotel
Paris—Grand Hotel Terminus*
 „ Hotel du Palais d'Orsay*
 „ Hotel Meyerbeer
 „ Hotel St. Petersburg
 „ Hotel Dominici
 „ Hotel du Louvre
 „ Hotel Londres et New York
 „ Hotel Magenta
 „ Hotel de Calais
 „ Hotel de la Trémoille
 „ Hotel Malesherbes

Paris—Hotel d'Autriche
 „ Hotel Burgundy
 „ Hotel de Castille
 „ Hotel Terminus du Nord
 „ Hotel du Palais, 28, Cours la Reine
 „ Windsor Hotel

* For PARIS, Hotel Coupons at special rates are issued, as follows:—Hotel Terminus and Hotel du Palais d'Orsay—14s. 5d. and 12s. 10d. per day.

With the exception of the Hotel Londres et New York the hotels in Paris require a supplemeant if passengers present coupons for meals apart from those for bed. The Hotel du Louvre will only accept coupons for meals when the passenger sleeps at the hotel.

Pau—Hotel du Palais and Beau Sejour
Perpignan—Grand Hotel de Perpignan
Planet-sur-Argentieres—Grand Hotel du
 Planet

Poitiers—Grand Hotel du Palais
Pontarlier—Hotel de la Poste
Quimper (Brittany)—Hotel de l'Épée
Quimperle—Hotel du Lion d'Or et des
 Voyageurs

Rennes—Hotel de France
Reims—Grand Hotel

„ Grand Hotel du Lion d'Or
Roscoff—Hotel des Bains
Royan les Bains—Grand Hotel
Royat les Bains—Hotel Splendide

„ Grand Hotel du Parc et
 Metropole

„ Grand Hotel de Lyon
Salève „ (Mountain Health Resort, Mon-
 netier)—Hotel Bellevue

Salies de Bearn (Pyrenées)—Grand Hotel
 du Parc

„ Grand Hotel du Chateau
Salins—Grand Hotel des Bains

St. Brieuc—Hotel Croix Blanche
St. Gervais Fayet—Buffet de la Gare

St. Gervais-le-Village (Savoy)—Hotel Mont
 Blanc

St. Honore-les-Bains (Nievre)—Hotel Vaux
 Martin

St. Jean de Luz—Golf Hotel
St. Jean-sur-Mer (near Beaulieu)—Hotel

Panorama Palace
St. Lo—Hotel de l'Univers

St. Malo—Grand Hotel de France et
 Chateaubriand (note)

„ Grand Hotel Franklin (see
 Bains

St. Raphael—Hotel Continental et des
 Bains

St. Sauveur les Bains—Grand Hotel de
 France

St. Servan (St. Malo)—Victoria Hotel
Sens—Hotel de Paris

Soissons—Hotel de la Croix d'Or
Thornon-les-Bains—Grand Hotel des Bains

Toulon—Grand Hotel
Toulouse—Grand Hotel de l'Europe et du

Midi Réunis
 „ Hotel Capoul et Souville
 Réunis

France and French Savoy—continued.

Tours—Grand Hotel de Bordeaux
Treize Arbres (Savoy)—Station Buffet (see note)
Trouville—Hotel Bellevue (see note)
Vannes—Grand Hotel de France
Vernet-les-Bains—Hotel du Portugal
 „ Hotel du Parc

Vernet-les-Bains—Hotel des Bains
 Mercader
Versailles—Grand Hotel Moderne
Vic-sur-Cere—Grand Hotel.
Vizzavona (La Foce, Corsica)—Hotel de Mont d'Or

SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPINE DISTRICTS.

At some mountain Hotels in Switzerland two table d'hôte lunches are provided and the lunch coupons are accepted at the table d'hôte lunch, advertised at 3 francs in such cases.

Adelboden—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
 Hotel National
Aigle—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel Victoria
Airolo—Hotel Motta
Alpnach-Stadt—Hotel Pilatus
Altdorf—Hotel de la Clef d'Or
Amsteg—Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Andermatt—Grand Hotel Bellevue
Anniviers—Hotel Weisshorn
Appenzell—Hotel and Kurhaus Weissbad
Arolla—Hotel Mont Collon
Arosa—Hotel Seehof
Axenfels—Grand Hotel
Axenstein—Hotel Axenstein
Baden (Switzerland)—Hotels Hinterhof, Staadhof, and Grand Hotel Baden (see note)
Bale—Central Station Buffet
 „ Hotel Euler
 „ Hotel Continental
Beckenried (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel and Pension Sonne
Bellinzona—Hotel de la Poste et Schweizerhof
Bergun—Hotel Piz Aela
Berne—Hotel Bellevue
 „ Station Buffet
Bex—Grand Hotel des Salines
 „ Grand Hotel des Bains
Bienne—Hotel Macolin
Bouveret—Hotel de la Forêt et Casino
Brienz—Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Brigue—Hotel de la Couronne et de la Poste
 „ Station Buffet
 „ Buffet de la Gare Internationale (see note)
Brissago—Grand Hotel
Brunig—Hotel Kurhaus
Brunig Railway—Station Buffet
Brunnen—Hotel Adler
 „ Waldstatterhof Hotel Four Cantons
 „ Eden Hotel and Pension
Bulle—Hotel de l'Union
Burgenstock—Grand Hotel, Park Hotel
Campfer (St. Moritz)—Hotel Campfer
Caux—Grand Hotel du Caux
Chamounix (Savoy)—See under “Hotels in France”
Chateaux d'Oex—Hotel Berthod

Chatelard Frontiere—Hotel Suisse du Chatelard
Chaux de Fonds—Hotel de la Fleur-de-Lis
Chexbres (near Vevey)—Hotel Belle Vue
Churwalden—Hotel Kurhaus Krone
Clarens—Hotel Roy
Coire—Neues Hotel Steinbock
Davos Dorfli—Grand Hotel Seehof
 „ Fluela Post Hotel
Davos Platz—Hotel d'Angleterre
Disentis—Disentis Hof
Eggishorn—Hotel Jungfrau
Einsiedeln—Hotel du Paon
Engelberg—Hotel and Pension Bellevue-Terminus
 „ Hotel Titlis (see note)
 „ Park Hotel, Sonnenberg
Evolene—Hotel d'Evolene
Faido—Hotel Suisse
Faulensee-Bad—Hotel Victoria
Fiesch (Egggischorn)—Hotel des Alpes
Fins Hauts—Hotel Bel Oiseau
Fluelen—Hotel Croix Blanche et Poste
Fribourg—Hotel de la Gare
Frutigen—Hotel Bellevue
Furka—Hotel Furka (see note)
 „ Hotel Furkablich
 „ Hotel Belvedere
Gemmi Pass—Hotel Wildstrubel
Geneva—Hotel de la Paix
 „ Hotel de Russie
 „ Hotel Metropole
 „ Hotel Bergues
 „ Hotel du Lac
 „ International Hotel
Gersau—Hotel Muller
Giessbach—Hotel Giessbach (see note)
Glacier du Rhone—Hotel Glacier du Rhone
Glion—Hotel Victoria
Goeschenen—Grand Hotel Goeschenen (see note)
Grindelwald—Hotel Bear
 „ Hotel Grand Eiger
Gruyere—Hotel Mont Barry les Bains
Gryon-sur-Bex—Grand Hotel de Gryon
Gurten Kulm (near Berne)—Hotel Gurten Kulm
Heiden—Hotel Freihof and Hotel Schweizerhof
Hertenstein (near Lucerne)—Hotel Schloss Hertenstein
Hospenthal—Hotel Meyerhof
Interlaken—Hotel Metropole

Switzerland and the Alpine Districts—continued.

- Interlaken*—Grand Hotel (formerly Beau Rivage)
 „ Hotel Victoria (see note)
 „ Hotel Jungfrau (see note)
 „ Hotel National
 „ Hotel Royal St. George
Ilanz—Hotel Oberalp
Iselle—Hotel de la Poste
Jongny-sur-Vevey—Hotel du Parc
Laax—Hotel Seehof
Lac Noir (Fribourg)—Hotel des Bains du Lac Noir
Landquart—Hotel Landquart et de la Poste
Lausanne—Hotel Gibbon
 „ Hotel Beau Rivage, Ouchy
 „ Hotel Eden
 „ Hotel Cecil
Lauterbrunnen—Hotel Steinbock
Le Sepey (Ormonts)—Hotel de la Couronne et la Comballaz
Leukerbad—Hotel des Alpes
 „ Hotel de France
Liestal—Hotel des Salines
Little Scheidegg—Buffet Restaurant
 „ Hotel Bellevue
Locarno—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel du Parc
 „ Hotel Metropole
Locle—Hotel Jura
Lucerne—Hotel du Cygne (Swan) (see note)
 „ Hotel Victoria
 „ Hotel du Lac
 „ Chateau Gütsch
 „ Hotel de l'Europe
 „ Lake of Lucerne Steamers (meals only)
Lugano—(Paradiso Pier) Station Buffet
 „ Hotel de l'Europe
 „ Hotel St. Gotthard
 „ Hotel Bristol
Lungern—Hotel du Lion d'Or
 „ Hotel and Pension Kurhaus
Martigny—Grand Hotel du Mont Blanc
 „ Hotel Clerc
Mayens de Sion—Hotel de la Dent d'Hérens
Meiringen—Hotel du Sauvage
 „ Reichenbach Hotel des Alpes
Merlingen—Hotel Beatus
Monte Generoso—Hotel Monte Generoso, Station Bellavista
 „ Hotel Kulm, Station Vetta Kulm
Montreux—Montreux Palace and Cygne (see note)
 „ Hotel Belmont
 „ Hotel National
Morgins (Valais)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Morschach (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel Frohnalp
Mt. Pelerin (near Vevey)—Grand Hotel du Mt. Pelerin
Münster—Hotel Croix d'Or et Poste
Murren—Grand Hotel and Kurhaus (see note)
 „ Hotel des Alpes (see note)
Neuchâtel—Grand Hotel du Lac
 „ Hotel Belle Vue
 „ Hotel des Alpes et Terminus
- Oberalp*—Hotel Oberalpsee
Ouchy—Hotel Beau Rivage
 „ Hotel du Chateau
Pfäfers—Hotel et Bains
Pilatus—Hotel Klimsenhorn
 „ Hotel Pilatus Kulm (see note)
Pontresina—Hotel Kronenhof
Ragatz—Hotel Quellenhof
 „ Hotel Ragatz
 „ Hotel Bristol
Reichenbachfalle—Grand Hotel des Alpes
Rigi-First—Hotel Rigi-First
Rigi-Kulm—Hotels Rigi-Kulm and Schreiber (see note)
Rigi-Scheidegg—Hotel Rigi Scheidegg (see note)
Rigi-Staffel—Hotel Rigi Staffel
Rochers de Naye—Hotel Rochers de Naye
Rorschach—Hotel Anker
 „ Hotel Hirschen
Rosenlauri (near Meiringen)—Kurhaus Rosenlauri
Saas Fee—Hotel Bellevue
Samaden—Hotel Bernina
Sarnen—Hotel de l'Oberwald
Savagnino—Hotel Pianta
Saxon—Grand Hotel les Bains
 „ Hotel de la Pierre à Voir
Scheidegg—See Little Scheidegg
Schinznach—Baths of Schinznach
Schruns (Vorarlberg)—Hotel zur Taube
Schuls—Hotel de la Poste
Schweiz—Hotel Rossli
Schynige Platte (near Interlaken)—Hotel Schynige Platte
Seelisberg—Grand Hotel Seelisberg
Sierre—Hotel Chateau Bellevue
Sils (Engadine)—Hotel Edelweiss
Silvaplana (Engadine)—Hotel Post
Simplon-Kulm—Hotel Belle Vue
Simplon Village—Hotel de la Poste
Sion—Hotel de Sion and Terminus
Soleure—Hotel de la Couronne
Spiez—Hotel Spiezerhof
 „ Park Hotel, Bubenberg
Splügen—Hotel Bodenhauß
Stachelberg—Hotel Stachelberg Bad
Stalden—Hotel Stalden
Stanserhorn (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel Stanserhorn
Stansstad—Hotel Burgenstock
St. Beatenberg—Grand Hotel St. Beatenberg, Kurhaus
 „ Hotel et Pension de la Poste
 „ Hotel Beau-Séjour
 „ Grand Hotel Victoria
St. Bernardino—Hotel Victoria [toire
St. Cergues-sur-Nyon—Hotel de l'Observa-
St. Gallen—Hotel Walhalla
St. Moritz-Dorf—Hotel Belvedere
St. Nicholas—Grand Hotel
St. Vincent (near Chatillon)—Grand Hotel
Susten (near Leuk)—Hotel de la Souste
Tellsplatte—Hotel et Pension Tellsplatte
Terriyet—Grand Hotel
Terriyet-Chillon—Hotel Bonivard
Tete Noire—Hotel de Tete Noire

Switzerland and the Alpine Districts—continued.

Thoune (Thun)—Hotel Bellevue
 " " Grand Hotel Thunerhof
Thusis—Hotel Post
Tiefenkasten—Hotel Julier Post
Torrentalp (s/Leukerbad)—Hotel Torrentalp
Trient—Grand Hotel de Trient
Trummelbach—Hotel Trummelbach
Unterschaken—Hotel Klausen
Urigen—Hotel Urigen
Vallée des Ormonts—Hotel des Diablerets
Vermala s/Sierra—Forest Hotel
Vernayaz—Grand Hotel des Gorges du
 Trient
Vevey—Hotel des Trois Couronnes
 " " Grand Hotel Vevey
 " " Hotel d'Angleterre
Villeneuve—Hotel Byron

Visp—Hotel de la Poste
Vitznau—Hotel Vitznauerhof
 " " Park Hotel
Weesen (Lac de Wallenstadt)—Hotel Speer
Weggis—Hotel Bellevue
Weissenstein (Solothurn)—Kurhaus Weissen-
 stein
Wengen—Grand Hotel and National
Yverdon—Hotel des Bains
Zermatt—Hotel du Mont Cervin
 " " Hotel Mont Rose
 " " Hotel Zermatt
Zug—Hotel du Cerf
 " " Hotel Bahnhof
 " " (Mountain)—Hotel Schönfels
Zuoz—Hotel Concordia
Zurich—Hotel Uetliberg (on Mount Uetli)

ITALY AND SICILY.

Acireale—Grand Hotel des Bains
Acqui—Hotel Thermes d'Acqui
Alagna—Hotel Monte Rosa
Alassio—Grand Hotel Alassio
 " " Salisbury Hotel
Amalfi—Hotel Cappuccini
Anacapri—Hotel Eden Molaro
Ancona—Hotel della Pace
 " " Hotel Vittoria
Aosta—Hotel Royal Victoria
Arona—Hotel St. Gothard
 " " Hotel Royal d'Italie e Poste
Assisi—Hotel Subasio
Bagni di Lucca—Hotel Continental
Baveno—Hotel Belle Vue
Bellagio—Splendide Hotel des Etrangers
Belluno—Hotel des Alpes
 " " Albergo Central Capello
Bogliaco—Grand Hotel Bogliaco
Bognanco—Grand Hotel
Bologna—Hotel Brun (see note)
 " " Baglioni's Grand Hotel d'Italie
 " " (see note)
 " " Station Buffet*
Borca—Palace Hotel des Dolomites
Bordighera—Royal Hotel
 " " Hotel Savoy
 " " Hotel Hesperia
Bormio—Nouveaux Bains de Bormio
Brindisi—Hotel International
Brunate (Como)—Hotel Brunate
Cadenabbia—Hotel Britannia
Cagliari (Sardinia)—Hotel Scala di Ferro
Capri—Hotel Quisisana
 " " Hotel Schweitzerhof [nella
Casamicciola (Ischia)—Hotel Piccola Senti-
Castellamare—Hotel Quisisana
Castellammare di Stabia—Hotel du Parc
Catania—Grand Hotel Bristol et du Globe
 " " Hotel Grande Bretagne
Ceprano—Station Buffet
Certosa di Pavia—Restaurant Milano
Chiavenna—Hotel Conradi
 " " Hotel National
Chiesa—Grand Hotel Malenco

Como—Grand Hotel Plinius (see note)
Courmayeur—Hotel Royal
 " " Hotel de l'Union
Domo D'Ossola—Hotel Terminus d'Espagne
Florence—Hotel New York
 " " Hotel Minerva
 " " Florence and Washington Hotel
 " " Grand Hotel Baglioni
 " " Hotel Grand Bretagne (see note)
Foligno—Station Buffet
Frascati—Hotel Frascati
Gardone Riviera (Garda)—Grand Hotel
Genoa—Hotel de la Ville
 " " Hotel Continental
 " " Station Buffet
 " " Hotel de Londres (see note)
Girgenti—Hotel des Temples (see note)
Intra—Hotel de la Ville
Ivrea—Hotel Scudo di Francia
La Cava—Hotel de Londres
Lecco—Hotel Bellevue au Lac
Leghorn—Grand Hotel
 " " Hotel Angleterre et Campari
Levo (Lake Maggiore)—Hotel Levo
Loreto—Hotel Pace e Gemelli
Lucca—Hotel de l'Univers
Luino—Grand Hotel Simplon-Terminus
 " " Station Buffet
Madesimo—Hotel de Giacomi
Mantua—Grand Hotel Aquila d'Or
Menaggio—Hotel Menaggio
Messina—Hotel Victoria
Milan—Hotel de l'Europe
 " " Hotel du Nord
Monsummano—Hotel Royal Vittorio
 " " Emanuele
Montecatini (near Florence)—Grand Hotel
 " " de la Paix
Naples—Parker's Hotel
 " " Hotel de Londres
 " " Hotel Continental
 " " Hotel Victoria
Nervi—Grand Hotel et Pension Anglaise
Orbello—Station Buffet
Orrieto—Grand Hotel Delle Belle Arti

* Coupons for meals, Series A, B, and C, are accepted at this Station Buffet.

Italy and Sicily—continued.

Padua—Grand Hotel Fanti
Palermo—Hotel de France
 " Grand Hotel des Palmes (see note)
Pallanza—Hotel Eden
 " Hotel Metropole
Pegli—Grand Hotel de la Méditerranée
Perugia—Grand Hotel Brufani
 " Palace Hotel
Piacenza—Hotel San Marco
Pieve di Cadore (Tai)—Hotel Cadore
Pisa—Hotel Victoria
 " Station Buffet
 " Hotel Restaurant Nettuno (meals only)
Pistoja—Hotel du Globe
 " Station Buffet
Pompeii—Hotel Suisse
Portofino—Grand Hotel Splendide
Porto Maurizio—Riviera Palace Hotel
Positano—Hotel Margherite
Promontogno—Hotel Bregaglia
Rapallo—Grand Hotel & d'Europe
 " Hotel Royal
 " Hotel and Pension Palumbo
Ravenna—Hotel Byron
Regoledo (Lake Como)—Grand Hotel
Rome—Hotel de Milan
 " Station Buffet
Salerno—Hotel d'Angleterre
Salice—Grand Hotel
Salo (Lake of Garda)—Grand Hotel Salo
Salsomaggiore—Grand Hotel, Milan
 " Hotel Central Bagni
 " Grand Hotel des Thermes
 " (see note)
Sun Pellegrino—Grand Hotel

San Remo—Continental Palace Hotel
 " Grand Hotel de Nice
 " Hotel de l'Europe et de la Paix
Santa Catherina—Hotel Tresero-Savoy
Sestri-Levante—Grand Hotel Miramare-Europe
Sienna—Grand Hotel Royal de Siene
Sondrio (Valtellina)—Hotel de la Poste
Sorrento—Hotel Tramontano
Spezia—Hotel d'Italie
 " Station Buffet
St. Caterina—Grand Hotel Clementi
Syracuse—Hotel des Etrangers
 " Grand Hotel Vittoria
 " Grand Hotel [(see note)]
Taormina—Grand Hotel San Domenico
 " Hotel Timeo (see note)
 " Grand Hotel International
Tirano—Grand Hotel Tirano
Turin—Grand Hotel Suisse Terminus
 " Grand Hotel and Hotel d'Europe
 " Station Buffet
Vallombrosa—Grand Hotel Vallombrosa
Varallo—Etablissement Hydrotheropique and Grand Hotel
Varese—Grand Hotel Varese
Venice—Hotel Victoria [(see note)]
 " Grand Hotel des Bains, The Lido
Verona—Hotel Colombe d'Or
 " Grand Hotel Londres Royal Deux Tours
Vesuvius—Eremo Hotel
Viareggio—Hotel de Russie
Vintimille—Station Buffet

Coupons Series C for plain breakfast, lunch and dinner at table d'hôte, will be accepted on the steamers on Lakes Como, Lugano, and Maggiore.

BELGIUM, HOLLAND, THE RHINE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, &c.

Abbazia—Hotel Curanstalten (see note)
Achern (Black Forest)—Hotel de la Poste
Adelsberg—Grand Hotel
Admont (Styria)—Hotel zur Post
Agram—Grand Hotel
Aix-la-Chapelle—Henrion's Grand Hotel
 " Corneliusbad Hotel
 " Hotel du Dragon d'Or
Albruck (Black Forest)—Hotel Albthal
Alkmaar—Hotel de Toelast
Amsterdam—Hotel Pays Bas
Antwerp—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel de l'Europe
 " Hotel de la Paix
 " Queen's Hotel
Arco—Hotel Victoria
Arnhem—Grand Hotel du Soleil
 " Hotel des Pays-Bas
Augsburg—Hotel des Trois Maures
Aussee—Hotel Erzherzog Franz Carl
Baarn—Hotel Zeiler [(note)]
Baden (near Vienna)—Hotel Sacher (see

Badenweiler (Black Forest)—Hotel Karlsruhe
Bad Liebenstein (Thuringerwald, Germany)—Hotel Kurhaus et Villa Victoria
Bad Neuenahr (Germany)—The Curhotel
Bayreuth (Germany)—Hotel de la Poste (see note)
Belchen (High Mountain Station) (Black Forest)—Rasthaus Belchen
Belgrade (Serbia)—Grand Hotel
Berchtesgaden—Hotel Bellevue
 " Grand Hotel (see note)
Berlin—Grand Hotel Bellevue (see note)
 " Alexandra Hotel
 " Hotel Prinz Albrecht
Bingen—Hotel Victoria
Blankenberghe—Hotel du Rhin
 " Grand Hotel du Kursaal
Boll (Black Forest)—Hotel Curhaus
Boppard—Hotel Spiegel
Bozen (Tyrol)—Hotel Kaiserkrone
 " Hotel Victoria

Belgium, Germany, &c.—continued.

- Breda*—Hotel Swan
Bregenz—Hotel de la Croix Blanche
 " Station Buffet
 " Hotel Montfort (see note)
Bremen—Hotel de l'Europe
Breslau—Hotel du Nord
Brixen—Elephant Hotel
Broussa (Turkey - in - Asia) — Hotel
 d'Anatolie
Bruges—Hotel de Flandre
 " Grand Hotel du Commerce
Brünswick—Schrader's Hotel
Brussels—Hotel de la Poste
 " Hotel du Grand Miroir
 " Hotel Mengelle
 " Hotel de France
 " Café Restaurant des Musées
 " Hotel Belle Vue and Flandre
 (see note)
 " Hotel Metropole (see note)
Bucharest (Roumania)—Hotel Splendid
Budapest—Grand Hotel Hungaria (see
 note)
Budweis—Hotel Kaiser von Oesterreich
Capellen-Stolzenfels—Hotel Bellevue
Carlsbad—Hotel Hannover (see note)
 " Savoy Westend Hotel (see note)
 " Hotel Württemberger Hof
Carlsruhe—Hotel Germania
Cassel—Hotel Royal
Cettinje (Montenegro)—Grand Hotel
Cleve—Hotel Prinzenhof
Coblence—Grand Hotel Belle Vue
Constance—Hotel Hecht
 " Hotel and Pension Insel (see
 note)
Constantinople—Hotel d'Angleterre et Royal
Cortina—Hotel Aquila Nera
 " Hotel Cristallo
 " Hotel Miramonti
Cracow—Grand Hotel (see note)
Creuznach—(see Kreuznach)
Dinant—Hotel des Postes
 " Hotel de la Tete d'Or
Donaueschingen (Black Forest) — Hotel
 Schuetzen
Dordrecht—Hotel Orange
Dresden—Grand Union Hotel (near Alt
 Station)
Dusseldorf—Hotel Heck
 " Hotel Monopol-Metropole
Echternach—Hotel du Cerf
Ede—Park Hotel
Eger—Hotel Kaiser Wilhelm
Eisenach—Hotel Kaiserhof
Ems—Hotel Four Seasons
 " Hotel de l'Europe
 " Royal Kurhaus Hotel
Erfurt—Hotel Erfurter Hof
Feldberg (High Mountain Station) (Black
 Forest)—Hotel Feldbergerhof
Field of Waterloo—Museum Hotel
Flushing—Hotel Zeeland
Fondo, Ronsberg (Austrian Tyrol)—Hotel
 alla Posta
Frankfort—Palast Hotel Furstenhof (see
 note)
 " Hotel Schwan
- Franzensbad* (Bohemia)—Hoyer's Hotel
 Belvedere (see note)
Freiburg (Baden)—Hotel Continental
Freudenstadt (Black Forest) — Hotel
 Schwarzwald
Fulpmes—Grand Hotel Stubai
Furtwangen (Black Forest)—Sun Hotel
Garmisch (Bavaria)—Hotel Alpenhof
Gernsbach—Bath Hotel Pfeiffer
Ghent—Hotel de la Poste
Gmunden—Hotel Bellevue
Godesberg—Rheinhotel & Pension Fritz
 Deeson
Goerlitz—Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten
Golling—Hotel zur Alten Post
Gorz—Hotel Sudbahn
Gossensass (Tyrol)—Hotel Grobner
Gotha—Hotel Wuenscher
Graz—Hotel Elephant
Gries (Tyrol)—Hotel Grieserhof
Groningen—Hotel de Doelen
Haarlem—Hotel Funckler
 " Restaurant de Brinkmann and
 Restaurant de Kroon (see note)
Hague—Hotel Paulez
Halle—Hotel Preussischer Hof
Hamburg—Hotel Streit
Hanover—Hotel Continental
Hoechenschwand (Black Forest)—
 Hotel Kurhaus
 Hotel Schwansee
Hochfinsternunz—Hotel Hochfinsternunz
Hohenschwangau—Hotel Alpenrose
 Hotel Schwansee
Holsteig (Hollenthal) (Black Forest)—
 Golden Star Hotel
Homburg—Hotel Belle Vue (see note)
Hoorn—Park Hotel
Hornberg (Black Forest)—Schloss Hotel
 Hotel Baeren
Igls (Tyrol)—Hotel Iglerhof (see note)
Ilseburg-a-Harz—Hotel zu den rothen
 Forellen
Ischl—Hotel à la Croix d'Or
 " Hotel Kaiserkrone
Jena—Hotel Schwarzen Baeren
Karersee (Tyrol)—Hotel Karersee (see note)
 " Karerpass Hotel
Kempten—Hotel Krone
Kharkoff—Hotel Rouff (Hotel de Russie)
Kiel—Hotel Continental (see note)
Kissingen—Hotel Victoria and Kaiserhof
 (see note)
Klagenfurt—Hotel Moser
Königswinter (Germany)—Monopol Hotel
 " " Grand Hotel
 Mattern
Kreuznach—Hotel Kurhaus
 " Royal Hotel
 " Hotel Oranienhof
Kufstein—Hotel Post
Laibach—Grand Hotel Union
Landeck (Tyrol)—Hotel de la Poste
Leeuwarden—Hotel Nieuwe Doelen
Leiden—Hotel Levedag
Leipzig—Hotel Hauße (see note)
 " Hotel de Prusse (see note)
Lenzkirch (Black Forest)—Hotel Poste

Belgium, Germany, &c.—continued.

- Leoben*—Grand Hotel Garnes
Levico (South Tyrol, Austria)—Grand Hotel
Liege—Hotel de l'Europe
 Hotel de Suède
Lindau—Hotel de Bavière (see note)
Linz—Hotel zum rothen Krebs
 Hotel Erzherzog Karl (see note)
Lorrach (Black Forest)—Hirsch Hotel
Lowain—Hotel de Suède
Lubeck—Hotel Stadt Hamburg (see note)
Luxemburg—Grand Hotel Brasseur
Maastricht—Hotel du Levrier
Magdeburg—Hotel Continental
Mannheim—Park Hotel (see note)
Marburg—Hotel Ritter
Marienbad—Hotel Casino (see note)
Meiningen—Hotel de Saxe
Mendelpass (Tyrol)—Hotel Mendelhof
 Grand Hotel Penegal
Meran—Hotel de l'Archiduc Jean
 Hotel Habsburgerhof
Metz—Grand Hotel de Metz
 Royal Hotel
Misurina (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel Misurina
 (see note)
Moscow—Hotel Dresden
 " Hotel National (see note)
 " Hotel Berlin (see note)
Munich—Hotel Belle Vue (see note)
Namur—Hotel d'Harcamp
Namur-Citadelle (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
 Citadelle
Nassereit (Tyrol)—Hotel de la Poste
Nauheim—Hotel Prince of Wales
 Hotel Europe
Neiderbronn Bad—Hotel and Villa Matthis
Neustadt (Black Forest)—Hotel Poste
Neuport-Bains—Grand Hotel des Bains
Nuremberg—Hotel Golden Eagle
Nymegen—Hotel Keizer Karel
Oberhof—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
Oberkirch (Black Forest)—Hotel Linde
Offenburg (Black Forest)—Ketterer's
 Station Hotel
Oosterbeck—Hotel Taffelberg
Opcina—Grand Hotel Obelisco
Ostend—Stracke's Hotel d'Allemagne
 " Hotel Royal du Phare
 " Hotel Imperial
 " Hotel Wellington
Ottenhofen (Black Forest)—Hotel Pflug
Partenkirchen—Hotel zum Stern
Passau—Hotel Bayrischer Hof
Pesth—(See Budapest)
Portschach am See (Aust.)—Etablissement
 Ernst Wahliss
Prague—Hotel du Cheval Noir
 " Hotel Paris [Chiemsee
Prien (Bavaria)—Strand Hotel am
Puchberg—Hotel Schneebergbahn
Rabbi (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel Rabbi
Ragusa (Dalmatia)—Hotel Imperial
Regensburg—Hotel Gruener Kranz
Reichenhall (Bavaria)—Hotel Kurhaus
 Achselmannstein
Rendsburg—Green's Hotel
Riva (Lake of Garda)—Lido Palace Hotel
Rolandseck—Hotel Bellevue
Rosenheim—Hotel Deutscher Kaiser
Rothenburg o Tauber (Bavaria)—Hotel and
 Curhaus Wildbad
Rotterdam—Hotel Weimar
 " Hotel Leygraaffs
Rudesheim—Hotel Rheinheim
Rudolstadt—Hotel zum Ritter
 " Hotel zum Loewe
 " Hotel Rudolfsbad [note)
Salzburg—Grand Hotel de l'Europe (see
Schandau—Hotel Bahr
 " Hotel Sendig
Scheveningen—Hotel des Galeries
Schierke—Hotel Furst zu Stolberg [hauser
Schlengenbad—Hotel Koenigliche Kur-
Schneeberg—Hotel Hochschneeberg
Schopfheim (Black Forest)—Hotel Three
 Kings
Schwalbach—Hotel Metropole
 " Hotel Victoria
Schwarzburg—Hotel Weisser Hirsch
Schwerin (Mecklenberg)—Hotel du Nord
Sebastopol—Hotel Wetzel
Sebenico—Hotel de Ville
Semmering (Austria)—Hotel Panhans (see
Siefok—The Baths Hotels [note)
Sofia (Bulgaria)—Grand Hotel
 " Grand Hotel Panachoff
 " Hotel Bristol
Soolbad Durrheim—Hotel Kurhaus
Spa—Hotel de l'Europe (see note)
Spalato (Dalmatia)—Grand Hotel Bellevue
Speyer—Hotel du Rhin
St. Goar (Rhine)—Hotel Lillie
St. Johann im Pongau (Kronland, Salzburg)
 —Hotel Pongauer Hof
St. Marie-aux-Mines—Grand Hotel
St. Petersburg—Hotel Victoria
 " Hotel de France (see note)
 " Grand Hotel (see note)
 " Grand Hotel d'Europe (see
 note)
 " Hotel d'Angleterre (see
 note)
St. Wolfgang—Hotel P. Peter (late Peter-
 brau)
 " Hotel Schafbergspitze
Stettin—Hotel du Nord
Strassburg—Hotel de la Ville de Paris
 " Hotel National
 " Palast Hotel
Sulden (Tyrol)—Hotel Sulden (see note)
Tegernsee (Bavaria)—Hotel Tegernseer-
 Hof
Teinach (Black Forest)—Hotel Schwarz-
Thale—Hotel Zehnpfund [wald-Bad
Tilburg (Holland)—Hotel Gouden Zwaan
Titisee (Black Forest)—Hotel Titisee
Toblach—Hotel Sudbahn
Todtnau (Black Forest)—Hotel Ochsen
Torbole (Lake of Garda, Austria)—Grand
 Hotel Torbole
Totmoos (Black Forest)—Hotel Aigle
Trentino (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel Lavarone
Treves—Hotel Porta Nigra
Triberg (Town) (Black Forest)—Hotel
 Lowen-National [Schwarzwald
 " (Cascade) (Black Forest)—Hotel

Belgium, Germany, &c.—continued.

Trient (Tyrol)—Imperial Grand Hotel
Trento
Tuffer, Unter Steiermark—Hotel Kaiser
Franz Joseph Bad
Ueberlingen (Lake of Constance)—Hotel
des Bains
Uj-Tátrafüred—Hotel Bade
Ulm (Wurtemberg)—Hotel Russischer Hof
Munster Hotel
Utrecht—Hotel des Pays Bas
Valkenberg—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
Verviers—Hotel du Chemin de Fer
Vienna—Hotel Royal
 „ Hotel Metropole (see note)
 „ Hotel Erzherzog Karl (see note)
 „ Hotel Matschacherhof (see note)
Villach—Hotel Post
Vohrenbach (Black Forest)—Hotel Kreuz
Waldshut (Black Forest)—Hotel Blume
Wehlen—Hotel Deutsches Reich

Wehr (Werrathal) (Black Forest)—Hotel
Wiesbaden—Grand Hotel du Rhin [Krone
 „ Hotel Victoria
 „ Hotel Cecilie
Wildungen—Hotel Kaiserhof
Wimpfen—Hotel Mathildenbad
Wolfach (Black Forest)—Hotel Krone
Worms—Hotel de l'Europe
Wurzburg—Hotel Kronprinz
Wyk aan Zee—Bad Hotel
Zakopane (Hungary)—Hotel Pension
Skoczysky
Zandvoort—Hotel d'Orange (see note)
Zell a/See—Grand Hotel (see note)
 „ Hotel Lebzelter
 „ Hotel Kesselfall Alpenhaus
 (see note)
 „ Hotel Moserboden (see note)
Zutphen—Grand Hotel du Soleil
Zwolle—Hotel Keizerkroon

GREECE, MALTA, &c.

Athens—Hotel d'Angleterre (see note)
Candia (Crete)—Hotel Cnossus (see note)
Chalcis (Greece)—Hotel Palirria
Corfu—Grand Hotel St. George (see note)
Corinth—Hotel de la Grande Bretagne
 (see note)
Delphi (Greece)—Grand Hotel d'Apollon
Pythien
Malta—Hotel Royal (see note)
 „ Hotel d'Angleterre (see note)

Nauplia (Greece)—Hotel de Mycenes
 „ New Hotel
Olympia (Greece)—Grand New Hotel (see
 note)
 „ Hotel de Chemin de Fer de
 Peloponessus (see note)
Patras—Hotel Patras
Sliema (Malta)—Modern Imperial Hotel
Smyrna—Hotel Huck

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.

Only Series C coupons are accepted at the hotels in Spain.

Alcobaca (Portugal)—Hotel Alcobacense
Algeciras—Hotel Anglo Hispano (see
 note)
Badajos—Railway Buffet [note)
Barcelona—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel Grand Continental
Bobadilla—Bobadilla Buffet (see note)
Burgos—Grand Hotel de Paris
Bussaco—Grand Hotel da Matta
Cadiz—Hotel de France & Paris
Cintra (Portugal)—Lawrence's Hotel
 „ Hotel Costa
Cordova—Grand Hotel Suisse (see note)
Escorial—Hotel Miranda
 „ New Hotel
Figueras—Hotel de Commerce
Fuenterrabia—Hotel Palais Miramir
Gibraltar—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel Bristol (see note)
Granada—Hotel Washington Irving (see
 note)
La Granja (near Madrid, Spain)—Hotel
 de l'Europe
Lisbon (Portugal)—Hotel Central (see
 note)

Madrid—Hotel des Ambassadeurs (see note)
 „ Grand Hotel de Roma (see note)
 „ Grand Hotel
Malaga—Hotel Regina
 „ Hotel Colon
Mont Estoril—Grand Hotel Mont Estoril
 „ Grand Hotel d'Italie
Oporto—Grand Hotel de Paris
Palma (Majorca, Balearic Isles)—Grand
 Hotel (see note)
Pontevedra-Mondariz (Galicia)—Nuevo
 Hotel del Establecimiento Mendariz
Ronda—Hotel Gibraltar
 „ Royal Hotel [Univers
Saragossa—Hotel Quatre Nations et
Seville—Grand Hotel de Paris (see note)
 „ Hotel d'Angleterre (see note)
St. Sebastian—Hotel Continental
Tangier (Morocco)—Hotel Continental
 (see note)
 „ Hotel Cecil (see note)
Tarragona—Hotel de Paris
Toledo—Grand Hotel de Castilla (see note)
Valencia—Grand Hotel de Rome

CANARY ISLANDS AND MADEIRA.

Series C coupons are accepted at the hotels in the Canary Islands and Madeira.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Grand Canary—

*Las Palmas—*Quinney's English Hotel

„ Hotel Santa Catalina

„ Hotel Metropole*

*Monte—*Hotel Santa Brigida*

Teneriffe—

*La Laguna—*Hotel Agnere*

*Puerto Orotava—*Hotel Martianez*

*Santa Cruz—*Hotel Pino de Oro*

„ Camacho's English Hotel*

MADEIRA.

*Funchal—*Reid's Palace Hotel (see note)

„ Reid's Carmo Hotel* (see note)

„ Hotel Bella Vista*

„ Cornell's English Hotel

* At the hotels marked thus * special coupons are also accepted at 9/- per day for the period of stay designated at time of booking.

ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

*Ain Temouchent—*Hotel de Londres

*Algiers—*Hotel Alexandra (late Kirsch)
(Mustapha Superieur) (see note)

„ Hotel St. George (Mustapha Superieur) (see note)

„ Hotel Continental (Mustapha Superieur) (see note)

„ Hotel de la Regence (in Town)

„ Grand Hotel des Etrangers (in Town)

„ Hotel de l'Oasis

*Biskra—*Royal Hotel

„ Hotel Victoria

„ Palace Hotel

*Bizerte (Tunis)—*Grand Hotel

*Blidah—*Hotel d'Orient

*Bona—*Hotel d'Orient

*Bougie—*Grand Hotel de France

*Constantine—*Grand Hotel

„ Hotel St. Georges et d'Orient

„ Hotel de Paris

*El-Kantara—*Hotel Bertrand

*Enfidaville—*Grand Hotel

*Guelma—*Hotel d'Orient

*Hammam R' Irha—*Hotel des Bains [Bains

*Hammam Meskoutine—*Etablissement des

*Kairouan—*Hotel Splendid

*Kerrata—*Hotel du Chabet

*Korbous—*Hotel des Thermes

*Kroubs—*Hotel d'Orient

*Laghouat—*Grand Hotel du Sud

*Medea—*Hotel d'Orient

*Miliana—*Hotel du Commerce

*Oran—*Hotel Continental

„ Hotel Metropole

„ Grand Hotel Victor

*Palestro—*Hotel du Commerce

*Philippeville—*Grand Hotel

*Setif—*Hotel de France

„ Hotel d'Orient

*Sidi Bel Abbes—*Hotel Orient

*Soukahras—*Grand Hotel

*Sousse—*Grand Hotel

*Teniet el Haad—*Hotel du Commerce

*Tlemcen—*Hotel de France

*Tunis—*Tunisia Palace Hotel (see note)

„ Grand Hotel

„ Grand Hotel de Paris

„ Grand Hotel de France

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, &c.

Only Series C coupons accepted at these Hotels.

*Bergen—*Hotel Norge

„ Hotel Hordt

*Bodö—*Grand Hotel

*Carlskrona—*Stadshotellet

*Christiania—*Grand Hotel (see note)

*Christiansand—*Hotel Ernst

*Copenhagen—*Hotel King of Denmark

„ Hotel Cosmopolite

„ Hotel Phoenix (see note)

*Fanö (Denmark)—*Hotel King of Denmark

*Gothenburg—*Hotel Eggers

„ Hotel Göta Källare (see note)

„ Grand Hotel (see note)

*Klampenborg—*Hotel Bains de Mer

*Malmö—*Kramer's Hotel

*Marienlyst—*Hotel des Bains (see note)

*Norrköping—*Gota Hotel

*Östersund—*Grand Hotel

*Stalheim—*Stalheim Hotel

*Stavanger—*Grand Hotel

„ Hotel Victoria

*Stockholm—*Hotel Rydberg (see note)

„ Grand Hotel (see note)

„ Hotel Continental (see note)

*Trollhättan—*Grand Hotel Bellevue

*Trondhjem—*Britannia Hotel

„ Hotel Angleterre

*Vossevangen—*Fleischer's Hotel

EASTERN AND EGYPTIAN HOTELS (SPECIAL COUPONS).

10s. per day (blue).

- Bagdad*—Hotel d'Europe
Cairo—Hotel Bristol (from April 1st to December 31st)
 „ Hotel Metropole (except in January, February and March)
 „ Eden Palace Hotel (May 1st to December 31st)
 „ New Khedivial Hotel (April 1st to December 31st)
Corinth—Hotel de la Gare
Nauplia (Greece)—Hotel Mycenæ
Patras—Hotel Patras
Port Said—Hotel Continental
 „ Eastern Exchange Hotel
Troodos (Cyprus)—Olympus Hotel

12s. per day (pink).

- Alexandria*—Grand Hotel (ex Hotel Abbat)
Broussa—Hotel d'Anatolie
Bulkeley-Ramleh (near Alexandria)—Carlton Hotel
Cairo—Hotel Metropole (during January, February, and March)
 „ Eden Palace Hotel (January to April 30th)
 „ New Khedivial Hotel (January 1st to March 31st)
 „ National Hotel (during April to November inclusive)
Constantinople—Hotel Royal d'Angleterre
 „ Hotel de Londres (from June 16th to August 31st, and from December 1st to end of February)
 „ Hotel Kroeker
Helouan—Grand Hotel des Bains
Olympia (Greece)—Grand New Hotel and Hotel de Chemin de Fer de Peloponessus (during February, March, April, and May)
Port Said—Savoy Hotel
Prinkipo (near Constantinople)—Hotel Giacomo

13s. per day (buff).

- Alexandria*—New Khedivial Hotel (except January, February, and March)
Athens—Hotel d'Angleterre (February 1st to May 31st)
Cairo—Hotel Bristol (during January, February, and March)
 „ Mena House Hotel (Pyramids) (during November, December, and April)
 „ National Hotel (during December)

13s. per day (buff)—*contd.*

- Constantinople*—Hotel Bristol (from June 15th to August 31st, and from December 1st to end of February)
 „ Hotel de Londres (from March 1st to June 15th, and from September 1st to November 30th)

Helouan—Tewfik Palace Hotel

Smyrna—Hotel Huck

15s. per day (white).

- Alexandria*—New Khedivial Hotel (during January, February, and March)
Cairo—Shepherd's Hotel and Ghezireh Palace Hotel (from January 1st to March 31st a supplement of P.T. 20 per day will be charged for a single room and 10 piastres per day *each* for both occupants of a double room. This includes bedroom, electric light, attendance, and the usual three meals)
 „ Mena House Hotel (Pyramids) (during January February, and March)
 „ Grand Continental Hotel, Hotel d'Angleterre, and Savoy Hotel. (The following supplement will be required during January, February, and March only:—Grand Continental Hotel, 4s. single, 2s. double room per person; Hotel d'Angleterre 2s. single, 1s. double room per person; Savoy Hotel, 5s. single, 3s. double room per person. These rates include lights, bedroom, plain breakfast, déjeuner, and table d'hôte dinner)
 „ National Hotel (during January, February and March)
 „ Hotel Semiramis. (During January, February, and March, a supplement of 5s. will be required for a single room and 3s. each passenger for a double room. The rates include bedroom, lights, and service, plain breakfast, lunch, and table d'hôte dinner.) (This hotel will remain open throughout the summer.)
Constantinople—Pera Palace Hotel (from May 16th to February 14th)
 „ Hotel Bristol (from March 1st to June 14th, and from September 1st to November 30th).

Eastern and Egyptian Hotels (Special Coupons)—continued.

15s. per day (white)—*contd.*

Helouan—Grand Hotel. (The following supplements will be required during January, February, and March only:—4s. single room per person, 2s. double room per person. These rates include lights, bedroom, plain breakfast, déjeuner, and table d'hôte dinner)

,, Helouan Hotel

15s. to 18s. per day.

Luxor—Luxor Hotel (during November and December and from March 16th to close of season, double room or single room 15s. per day each; January 1st to 31st, double room 16s. per day each, single room 17s. per day; February 1st to March 15th, double room 16s. per day each, single room 18s. per day. Apartments en suite by special arrangement)

15s., 16s., and 18s. per day.

Assouan—Grand Hotel (during November and December double room or single room 15s. per day each; from January 1st to 31st, double room 15s. per day each, single room 16s. per day; from February 1st to end of season, double room 16s. per day each, single room 18s. per day)

18s., 20s., and 22s. per day.

Luxor—Luxor Winter Palace from January 1st to 31st and March 16th to close of season, double room 18s. per day each, single room 20s. per day; February 1st to March 15th, double rooms 20s. per day each, single room 22s. per day. Apartments en suite and bedrooms with bath and toilet can be engaged by special arrangement)

15s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 22s. per day.

Assouan—Cataract and Savoy Hotels (from November 15th to December 15th and from March 15th to close of season, double room 15s. per day each, single room 16s. per day; from December 15th to 31st, double room 16s. per day each, single rooms 18s. per day; from January 1st to 31st, double room 18s. per day each, single room 20s. per day; from February 1st to March 5th, double room 20s. per day each, single room 22s. per day; from March 6th to 15th, double room or single room 18s. per day each. Apartments en suite with drawing room and toilet by special arrangement)

20s. per day.

Khartoum—Grand Hotel

LIST OF HOTELS accepting Series V.

FRANCE.

Cannes—Gordon Hotel Metropole
 " Gallia Hotel
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Windsor
Nice (Cimiez)—Hermitage Hotel
Paris—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel Regina
 " Hotel Continental

ITALY.

Bordighera—Grand Hotel du Cap Ampeglio
Florence—Grand Hotel
Genoa—Eden Palace Hotel
Naples—Bertolini's Palace Hotel
Milan—Hotel Cavour
Rome—Hotel Quirinal
 " Hotel Regina
San Remo—Grand Hotel Royal

SWITZERLAND.

Lucerne—Palace Hotel

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam—Amstel Hotel
Scheveningen—Kurhaus Hotel

GERMANY & AUSTRIA.

Bremen—Hillman's Hotel.
Frankfort—Hotel Frankfurter Hof
Hamburg—Hotel de l'Europe
Munich—Hotel Bayerischer Hof
Vienna—Hotel Bristol
 " Hotel Imperial
Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel

LIST OF HOTELS accepting series W.

FRANCE.

Aix-les-Bains—Hotel de l'Europe et Villa Victoria
Biarritz—Hotel Victoria
Cannes—Hotel Gray et d'Albion
 " Hotel Prince de Gallas
Cap Martin—Hotel Bella Riva
Cauterets—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre.
Etretat—Golf Hotel et Roches Blanches
Evian—Grand Hotel d'Evian
La Bourboule—Splendid Hotel et Beausejour.
Mentone—Hotel des Iles Britanniques
 " Hotel des Anglais
Mont Dore—Nouvel Hotel, et Hotel de la Poste
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Beau Rivage
 " Hotel Balmoral
Paris—Hotel Bedford
Pau—Grand Hotel Gassion
Rouen—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre
Vichy—Grand Hotel des Bains
St. Gervais-les-Bains—Grand Hotel de la Savoie

SWITZERLAND.

Bale—Hotel Trois Rois
Chateau d'Oex—Grand Hotel
Davos Platz—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
 " Grand Hotel Belvedere
Geneva—Hotel National
 " Hotel Angleterre
Lugano—Hotel Splendide
 " Grand Hotel du Parc
Neuhausen—Hotel Schweizerhof
St. Moritz Bad—Hotel Neues Stahlabad
 " Hotel Engadinerhof
Zurich—Belle Vue au Lac and Palace Hotel
 " Dolder Grand Hotel

ITALY.

Baveno—Palace and Grand Hotel
Bellagio—Hotel Grande Bretagne
Cernobbio—Hotel Villa d'Este
Genoa—Hotel Savoy

Italy—continued.

Genoa—Grand Hotel, Isotta
Menaggio—Hotel Victoria
Milan—Grand Hotel de Milan
 " Hotel Continental
Naples—Hotel Royal
 " Grand Hotel du Vesuve
 " Grand Hotel
Rome—Hotel Continental
 " Hotel Marini
 " Hotel Splendid
San Remo—Hotel des Anglais
Spezia—Hotel Royal Croce di Malta
Stresa—Hotel des Iles Borromees
Venice—Hotel Britannia
 " Royal Hotel Danieli
 " Grand Hotel

Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Bavaria, &c.

Baden Baden (Germany)—Hotel Holland
Bonn (Germany)—Grand Hotel Royal
Brussels (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
Cologne (Germany)—Hotel Disch
 " Hotel du Nord
Frankfort (Germany)—Hotel Imperial
Hague, The (Holland)—Hotel Bellevue
Heidelberg (Germany)—Hotel Europe
 " Grand Hotel
Innsbruck (Tyrol)—Hotel Tyrol
Mayence (Germany)—Hotel Holland
Nuremberg (Bavaria)—Hotel Wurtemberg-herhof
Ostend (Belgium)—Hotel Splendide
Prague (Bohemia)—Hotel Erzherzog Stephan
Salzburg (Austria)—Hotel Bristol
Sarajevo (Bosnia)—Hotel Europe
Stuttgart (Wurtemberg)—Hotel Marquardt
Scheveningen (Holland)—Grand Hotel
Trafoi (Tyrol)—Hotel Trafoi
Trieste (Austria)—Hotel de la Ville
 " Hotel de l'Orme
Warsaw (Russia)—Hotel Bristol

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Batna (Algeria)*—Hotel des Etrangers et Continental
Battaglia (Italy)—Hotel Italy
Baveno (Lake Maggiore)—Hotel Simplon
Hotel Beau Rivage
Bayeux (France)—Grand Hotel du Luxembourg
Beauvais (France)—Grand Hotel de France et d'Angleterre
Hotel Continental
Beek (near Nymegen), Holland—Hotel Pension Elsbeek
Belfort (Ballon d'Alsace)—Hotel Stauffer
Bellagio (Italy)—Hotel Pension Genezzini
Hotel Florence
Bellinzona (Switzerland)—Hotel du Cerf
Belluno (Italy)—Hotel Belluno
Berchtesgaden (Bavaria)—Hotel vier Jahreszeiten [Metropole
Berck-Plage (France)—Grand Hotel
Bergamo (Italy)—Hotel Chapeau d'Or
Bergun (Switzerland)—Hotel White Cross
Berlin (Germany)—Nurnberger Hotel (43)
Berne (Switzerland)—Bear Hotel
Hotel Pfistern (37)
Bez (Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes
Biarritz (France)—Hotel de Bayonne et Metropole
" " Hotel Pension St. Julien et du Midi
" " Hotel Bristol
Bienne (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
Bingen (Germany)—Hotel Starkenburger
Biskra—Hotel de l'Oasis [Hof
Bizerte (Tunis)—Hotel Metropole (8, 12)
Blaaflaten (Norway)—Hotel Blaaflaten
Blankenburg (Germany)—Hotel Kaiser Wilhelm
Blonville-s/M (France)—Hotel de la Terrasse
Normandy Hotel
Banigen (Lac de Brienz)—Hotel Belle Rive
Bologna (Italy)—Hotel Pellegrino
" " Hotel Stella d'Italia e Aquila Nera
" " Hotel du Parc
Bona (Algeria)—Hotel du Commerce
Bonn (Germany)—Hotel du Nord
Hotel Rheineck (30)
Bordeaux (France)—Hotel Restaurant Beeli
Bordighera (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Iles Britanniques [Colonie
Bordj-Bouira (Algeria)—Hotel de la Bormio (Italy)—Hotel de la Poste
Botzen (Austria)—Hotel de l'Europe
Boulogne (France)—Berry's Hotel
Grand Hotel du Louvre
Boulouris, nr. St. Raphael (France)—Grand Hotel
Bourg (France)—Grand Hotel de la Paix and Terminus
Bourg d'Oisans (France)—Grand Hotel de Bourg d'Oisans
Bouveret, Valais (Switzerland)—Grand Hotel de l'Aiglon
Bremen (Germany)—Hotel Monopol
Brescia (Italy)—Hotel d'Italie
" " Hotel Brescia
- Brest (France)*—Hotel de France
Brienz (Switzerland)—Hotel de l'Ours
Brigue (Switzerland)—Hotel de Londres
Brindisi (Italy)—Hotel de l'Europe
Bruges (Belgium)—Hotel du Panier d'Or
Brunnen (Switzerland)—Hotel Rosli
Brunswick (Germany)—Frühlings Hotel
Stadt Bremen
Brussels (Belgium)—Hotel de Bordeaux
" " Hotel de la Providence
" " Grand Hotel de la Marine
" " Hotel de l'Esperance (1, 12)
" " Hotel du Grand Monarque et de l'Empereur (10, 12, 13)
Budapest (Hungary)—Hotel Continental
Bulle (Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes
Burgos (Spain)—Gran Hotel Universal
Cabourg (France)—Hotel du Casino
Cadenabbia (Italy)—Hotel Belle Iles
Caen (Normandy)—Hotel de France
Hotel de la Victoire
Cannero, Lake Maggiore (Italy)—Hotel Italia
Cannes (France)—Hotel de Paris
" " Hotel d'Europe
" " Hotel de France (32)
" " Hotel Victoria
Cannobio (Italy)—Hotel Cannobio et Savoie
Capolago (Switzerland)—Hotel du Lac
Capri (Italy)—Hotel Royal
" " Hotel Bristol
Carentan (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Carhaix (France)—Hotel de France
Carlsbad (Austria)—Hotel Nurnberger Hof (4)
Carnac (Brittany)—Hotel des Voyageurs
Carnac-Plage (France)—Grand Hotel
Carteret (France)—Grand Hotel de la Mer (36)
Caserta (Italy)—Hotel Victoria
Cassel (Germany)—Hotel Preusse
Castagnola (near Lugano, Switzerland)—Hotel Pension Villa Castagnola
Castellamare (Italy)—Station Buffet
Caudebec-en-Caux (Normandy)—Hotel du Havre
Cauterets (France)—Hotel Bellevue
Cava dei Tirreni (near Salerno, Italy)—Hotel Victoria
Cernobbio (Italy)—Hotel Pension Reine Olga
Certosa di Pavia (Italy)—Hotel de la Ville
Chambery (France)—Grand Hotel de la Poste et Metropole (2)
Chamounix (France)—Hotel Beau Site and Continental
" " Hotel de France et de l'Union
" " Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Champéry (Switzerland)—Hotel de Champery

For references see page 27.

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Champex (Switzerland)*—Hotel Pension du Lac
Chateau d'Oex (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension de l'Ours
Chatillon (near Aosta, Italy)—Hotel de Londres
Chaud-Fontaine (Belgium)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Chiavenna (Italy)—Hotel Helvetia and Specola
Chillon (Switzerland)—Hotel Chillon
Christiania (Norway)—Hotel Continental (29)
Clermont Ferrand (France)—Grand Hotel de la Paix
Cleve (Germany)—Hotel Maywald
Cluses (France)—Hotel National
Coblence (Germany)—Hotel Zur Traube
Cognac (France)—Grand Hotel de Londres (12)
Coire (Switzerland)—Hotel Lukmanier-Terminus
Collio (Italy)—Grand Hotel Mella
Cologne (Germany)—Hotel Minerva
 " " Hotel Continental (31)
Como (Italy)—Hotel d'Italie et d'Angleterre
 " " Hotel Metropole
 " " Hotel Pension Bellevue
 " " Grand Hotel Volta
Concarneau (Brittany)—Grand Hotel des Voyageurs
 " " Grand Hotel
Constance (Germany)—Hotel Krone
Containville-les-Bains (Normandy)—Grand Hotel
Copenhagen (Denmark)—Hotel Hafnia (16)
Corдова (Spain)—Hotel Espanola y Francia
Corseulles-sur-Mer—Hotel des Etrangers
Coutances (France)—Hotel Angleterre (1)
Crefeld (Germany)—Hotel Beltz
Dachsen (Falls of the Rhine, Switzerland)—Hotel Schloss Laufen
Darligen (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension du Lac
Darmstadt (Germany)—Hotel Darmstadterhof
Davos Platz (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Strela
 " " " Eden Hotel
 " " " and Pension
Delemont (Switzerland)—Hotel du Faucon
Desenzano (Italy)—Hotel Royal Mayer
 " " Hotel Splendid
Diekirch (Luxemburg)—Hotel de la Maison Rouge
Dieppe (France)—Hotel des Voyageurs
Digne (France)—Hotel Boyer-Mistre (44)
Dijon (France)—Grand Hotel de Bourgogne (17)
Dinant (France)—Hotel de Paris et d'Angleterre
Dinant (Belgium)—Hotel Famille
Dinard (Brittany)—Hotel des Bains
 " " Hotel Belle-Vue
Divonne-les-Bains (France)—Hotel Pension des Etrangers
Dol de Bretagne (France)—Hotel Grand Maison
Domo d'Ossola (Italy)—Hotel Manini
Dordrecht (Holland)—Hendriks Hotel
Dresden (Germany)—Hotel Kaiserhof Carlton Hotel
Duisberg (Germany)—Hotel Berliner Hof
Echternach (Luxemburg)—Hotel Bellevue
Edam (Holland)—Dam Hotel
Eisenach (Germany)—Rohrig's Hotel zum Grossherzog von Sachsen
El Guerrah (Algeria)—Hotel El Guerrah (8)
Engelberg (Switzerland)—Hotel Engel (20)
 " " Hotel Victoria
Entlebuch (near Lucerne, Switzerland)—Hotel Schimbergbad
Erfurt (Germany)—Hotel Europaischer Hof
Ermatingen (Thurgau, Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Schloss Wolfsberg
Etretat (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre (27)
Evreux (France)—Hotel du Cheval Blanc
Falaise (France)—Hotel du Grand Cerf
 " " Hotel de Normandie
Famagusta (Cyprus)—Hotel Savoy
Fasano (Riviera, Lake Garda, Italy)—Hotel Bellevue
Fecamp (Normandy)—Hotel Canchy
Fionnay (Switzerland)—Hotel du Grand Combin
Florence (Italy)—Hotel Porta Rossa
 " " Hotel de Londres and Metropole
Ffuielen (Switzerland)—Hotel Tell et Poste
Flushing (Holland)—Hotel Albion
Forclaz (near Martigny, Switzerland)—Hotel de la Fougere
Frankfort-on-Main (Germany)—Hotel Prince Henry
 " " Hotel Victoria
Franzenshohe (Tirol)—Alpenhotel and Pension Franzenshohe
Freiburg (Baden, Germany)—Hotel Pfauen
 " " Hotel Salmen
Fribourg (Switzerland)—Hotel Suisse
Frutigen (Switzerland)—Central Hotel
 " " Hotel Terminus
 " " Hotel Falken
Fu nterrabia (Spain)—Hotel de France
Furtwangen (Black Forest)—Hotel Grishaber zum Ochsen
Fussen (Bavaria)—Hotel Bayerischer Hof
Gardone Riviera (Italy)—Hotel and Restaurant Benaco
Garmisch (Bavaria)—Hotel Sonnenbichel
 " " Hotel Alpstiz
Geneva (Switzerland)—Hotel Terminus
 " " Hotel des Alpes
 " " Hotel de l'Univers
Genoa (Italy)—Hotel Royal (Aquila) (51)
 " " Hotel Milan
 " " Hotel de France
 " " Hotel Helvetia
Gerardmer (France)—Maison de Famille Bouton (7)

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Gernsbach (Murgthal), Baden, Black Forest,
Germany—Pension Villa Bellevue
Ghent (Belgium)—Hotel Universel
Giromagny (France)—Hotel du Bœuf
Gisors (France)—Hotel de l'Ecu de France
Glion (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension Champs
Fleuri
Goeschenen (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
Golling (Austria)—Hotel Pension Bellevue
Hotel Bahnhof
Gottha (Germany)—Hotel Herzog Ernst
Granada (Spain)—Hotel Victoria
Grandcamp-les-Bains (France)—Hotel Villa
Belle Vue
Grandcamp
Hotel
Granville (Normandy, France)—Grand Hotel
des Bains
Grasse (France)—Hotel Pension Bellevue
Grenoble (France)—Hotel de l'Europe
Grise bei Bozen (Austria)—Hotel Pension
Bellevue
Grindelwald (Switzerland)—Hotel
Alpenruhe
Hotel du
Glacier
Hotel and Pen-
sion Burgener
Groningen (Holland)—Hotel Seven Provin-
ces [Gesäuse]
Gstatterboden (Steiermark, Austria)—Hotel
Guttanen (Switzerland)—Hotel Haslital
Haarlem (Holland)—Hotel Lion d'Or
Hague (Holland)—Hotel du Passage
Grand Hotel Victoria
Hotel Lion d'Or
Hallein (Austria)—Hotel Stern
Hamburg (Germany)—Hotel Furst Bismark
English Hotel
Hanover (Germany)—Hotel zu den Vier
Jahreszeiten
Station Buffet (34)
Hardanger (Norway)—Hotel Vikingness
Hausach (Germany)—Hotel z. Hirsch
Huvre (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Heidelberg (Germany)—Darmstaedter Hof (6)
Hendaye (France)—Grand Hotel Imatz
Herisau (Switzerland)—Hotel du Lion
Hildesheim (Germany)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Honnef Rhein (Germany)—Hotel Webel
Hospenthal (Switzerland)—Hotel Lion
Huelgoat (Brittany)—Hotel de France
Hyeres (France)—Hotel Beau Séjour [Rigi
Immensee (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension
Innsbruck (Austria)—Hotel Kreid
Hotel Veldidena
Interlaken (Switzerland)—Hotel du Pont
Hotel Beau Site
Hotel St. Gothard
Ischl (Austria)—Hotel Victoria
Hotel Habsburgerhof
Isco sul Lago (Italy)—Hotel del Leon d'Oro
Isola Bella (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel
du Dauphin
Kairouan (Tunis)—Grand Hotel
Kervata (Algiers)—Hotel Kerrata
Kestenholz (Alsace)—Kurhaus Badhroun
Kirnhalden (Black Forest)—Hotel Bad
Kirnhalden
Kissingen (Bavaria)—Hotel and Pension
Wurttemberger Hof
Konigsfeld (Baden)—Hotel and Kurhaus
Doniswald
Konigswinter (Germany)—Hotel Dussel-
dorfer Hof (31)
Krimml (Tyrol)—Hotel Krimmlerhof
Kufstein (Austria)—Hotel Gisela
Kussnacht (Switzerland)—Hotel Mon
Sejour
Kyllburg (Germany)—Eifelerhof
La Bourboule-les-Bains (France)—Grand
Hotel des Ambassadeurs
Hotel du Parc
La Faucille s/Gex (France)—Hotel de la
Couronne
Lamballe (France)—Hotel de France and
Hotel des Bains Val Andre
Lana (near Meran, Tyrol)—Hotel Royal
La Napoule (France)—Golf Hotel et des
Bains
Landerneau (France)—Hotel de l'Univers
Lannion (France)—Hotel de l'Europe,
Rue de Capucins
Lanzod Intelvi (Lake Lugano, Italy)—Grand
Hotel Belvedere
Laon (France)—Hotel de la Hure
Larnaca (Cyprus)—Royal Hotel
La Roche (Belgium)—Hotel de Luxembourg
La Rochelle (France)—Grand Hotel du
Commerce.
Lausanne (Switzerland)—Hotel du Grand
Pont
Hotel National
Lauterbrunnen (Switzerland)—Hotel Adler
Lavarone (Austria)—Hotel du Lac
Laveno (Italy)—Hotel de la Poste
Lecco (Italy)—Hotel Mazzolein
Leghorn (Italy)—Hotel Giappone et Grande
Bretagne
Leiden (Holland)—Hotel Rynland
Leipsic (Germany)—Hotel zum Palmbaum
Pension Mueller, 14,
Querstr.
Hotel Sachsenhof (21)
Hotel Sedan
Le Lavanoul-sur-Mer (Var, France)—Grand
Hotel de la Méditerranée
Lenzerheide (Switzerland)—Hotel Schwei-
zerhof
Leoben (Austria)—Hotel Sudbahnhof
Le Port (Lac de Joux, Switzerland)—Grand
Hotel du Lac de Joux
Les Praz (near Chamounix, France)—Splendid Hotel
Levanto, Italy—Grand Hotel
Linthal (Switzerland)—Hotel Bahnhof
Lion-sur-Mer (Calvados, France)—Grand
Hotel de la Plage
Lisieux (France)—Hotel de France et
d'Espagne
Locarno (Switzerland)—Hotel Beau Rivage
et d'Angleterre

For references see page 27.

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Loreto (Italy)*—Grand Hotel Campania and Posta
Lourdes (France)—Hotel Belge et de Madrid
 " " Hotel Bellevue
 " " Hotel Notre-Dame
Lovere—Hotel Lovere
Lucca (Italy)—Hotel Bellevue
Lucerne (Switzerland)—Hotel de l'Ange
 " " Hotel Rutli
 " " Hotel Helvetia
Luchon (France)—Grand Hotel Cave et d'Europe
Luc-sur-Mer (France)—Hotel des Familles
 " " Hotel du Petit Enfer
Lugano (Switzerland)—Hotel Lugano
 " " Hotel Washington
 " " Hotel Pension Villa
 " " Carmen au Lac
Lussinpiccolo (Quarnero, Austro-Hungary)—Hotel Pension Fritzi
Luxemburg (Lux)—Hotel Clesse
Luz (St. Sauveur, France)—Grand Hotel de Londres
Lyons (France)—Grand Hotel de Russie
 " " Grand Hotel du Globe
Lyons-la-Forêt (France)—Hotel de la Licorne
Maastricht (Holland)—Hotel Derlon
Macon (France)—Hotel des Champs Elysees
Macugnaga (Italy)—Hotel Belvedere
 " " Hotel Mont Moro
Madrid (Spain)—Hotel Peninsular
Maggiano (Italy)—Hotel Climatique
Malaga (Spain)—Hotel Alhambra
Malines (Belgium)—Hotel de la Couronne
Mals (Tyrol)—Hotel Post
Malta—Hotel d'Angleterre (40)
Marengo (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Marseilles (France)—Hotel de Geneve (13)
Martigny (Switzerland)—Hotel National
Massa (Italy)—Hotel Massa
Mauterndorf (Austria)—Gasthof zur Poste
Mayens de Sion (Rhône Valley, Switzerland)—Hotel de la Rosa Blanche
Mayence (Germany)—Central Hotel
Meiringen (Switzerland)—Hotel Brunig
 " " Hotel Meiringerhof
 " " Hotel Oberland
Melchthal (Switzerland)—Hotel & Pension Alpenhof
 " " Hotel & Pension Melchthal
Mentone (France)—Hotel de Turin
 " " Hotel Britannia
Menzenschwand (Black Forest)—Hotel Eagle
Meran (Austria)—Hotel and Pension Windsor
 " " Hotel de l'Europe
Mers (France)—Hotel de la Plage
Meru (Oise, France)—Hotel du Lyon d'Or
Michelet (Algeria)—Hotel des Touristes
Middelkerke Lez (Ostend, Belgium)—Villa des Roseraies
Milan (Italy)—Hotel Victoria
 " " Hotel de France
 " " Hotel Central Pozzo
Mittenwald, (Bavaria)—Hotel Post
Monaco (Monaco)—Hotel de Nice
Monnetier (Saleve, near Geneva)—Grand Hotel du Parc
 " " Hotel du Chateau
Montbovon, Switzerland.—Hotel Pension de la Gare
Mont Dore (France)—Hotel Tournaire
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel National
Montreux (Switzerland)—Hotel Beau Rivage
 " " Hotel de la Paix
Montréux (Terriet, Switzerland)—Hotel de Hollande
Montreuil-sur-Mer (France)—Hotel de France et d'Europe
Morgins-les-Bains (Valais, Switzerland)—Hotel Pension de la Foret
Mori (Austria)—Hotel de la Gare
Morlaix (Brittany)—Hotel Bozellee
Munich (Germany)—Hotel Max Emanuel
 " " Hotel de l'Europe
 " " Hotel Wagner
Murren (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Eiger
Namur (Belgium)—Hotel de Hollande
Nantes (France)—Hotel du Commerce et des Colonies
Naples (Italy)—Hotel and Pension de la Riviera
 " " Hotel de Naples (42)
 " " Hotel Isotta et de Geneve
 " " Hermitage Hotel (39)
Naters-Brigue (Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes [Berger
Nauplia (Greece)—Hotel des Etrangers
Neris-les-Bains (France)—Grand Hotel
Nervi (Italy)—Schickert's Parc Hotel
Neuchatel (Switzerland)—Hotel du Soleil
Neuhausen (Switzerland)—Hotel Belle Vue
Neusponding (Tirol)—Bahnhof and Post-hotel
Neustadt (Germany)—Hotel Crown
Neuwied (Rhine, Germany)—Moravian Hotel
Nice (France)—Hotel Raissan
 " " Hotel des Princes
 " " (Suburb St. Barthelemy)—Grand Hotel St. Barthelemy
 " " (Cimiez) — The English Hotel
 " " Hotel Busby
 " " Hotel de Berne (11)
 " " Pension Miramare (41)
Nieuport-Bains (Belgium)—Grand Hotel de la Plage
Nîmes (France)—Hotel d'Europe et de Provence [Kron
Nordhausen (Germany)—Hotel Friedrichs-Nürnberg (Germany)—Hotel Maximilian
Nymegen (Holland)—Hotel du Soleil
Oberammergau (Bavaria)—Anton Lang's Pension No. 19 [Victoria
Oberhofen (Switzerland)—Kurhaus Hotel

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Oberlahnstein (Germany)*—Weller's Hotel
 Lahneck
Olten (Switzerland)—Hotel Suisse
Oneglia (Italian Riviera)—Grand Hotel
Oostduinkerke-Bains (Belgium)—Grand
 Hotel des Dunes
Orleansville (Algeria)—Hotel des Voya-
 geurs
Ospedaletti (Italy)—Hotel-Pension Suisse
Ostend (Belgium)—St. James' Hotel
 " " Hotel de Gand et
 d'Albion (22)
 " " Hotel Royal de Prusse
 and Gde. Bretagne
 (22)
 " " The Avenue Hotel.
 Hotel Marion
Pallanza (Italy)—Hotel S. Gothard Pension
 Suisse
Parame (Brittany)—Hotel de la Plage
Paris (France)—Hotel Prince de Galles
 " Hotel Londres et Milan
 " Hotel du Pas de Calais, 59,
 Rue des Sts. Peres
 " Hotel des Tuileries
 " Hotel de Dijon
 " Hotel Prince Albert
 " Hotel du Chariot d'Or
Partenkirchen (Bavaria)—Hotel Post
Passau (Germany)—Hotel zum Mohren
Pau (France)—Hotel de la Poste
Pegli (Italy)—Hotel de la Ville
Perpignan (France)—Hotel de la Loge
Pielmulera (Italy)—Hotel Couronne and
 Poste
Pierrefonds (Oise, France)—Grand Hotel
 des Bains
Pilsen (Austria)—Hotel Golden Eagle
Pisa (Italy)—Grand Hotel et de Londres
 " Hotel Nettuno
 " Hotel Minerva et Ville
Plansee (Tyrol, Austria)—Hotel Seespitz
Pompeii (Italy)—Grand Hotel Pompeii
Pont Audemer (Normandy)—Hotel du Lion
 d'Or, Rue Gambetta
Pontorson, Normandy—Hotel de l'Ouest
Pontresina (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pen-
 sion Bernina
Pornichet (France)—Grand Hotel de
 Pornichet
Port Orotava (Canary Islands)—Hotel
 Buena Vista
Promontogno (Switzerland)—Hotel
 Bregaglia
Quimperle (Brittany)—Hotel du Commerce
Quinto-al-Mare (Italy)—Hotel Quinto
Ragaz (Switzerland)—Hotel Metropole
Rapallo (Italy)—Hotel Beau-Rivage
 Verdi's Hotel
 " " " " " "
Rapperswyl (Switzerland)—Hotel et Pension
 du Lac
Ravello (Italy)—Hotel and Pension del
 Toro
Reckingen (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension
 Blinnenhorn
Reichenhall (Germany)—Hotel Deutscher
 Kaiser
- Remiremont (Vosges, France)*—Hotel des
 deux Clefs
Rennes (France)—Grand Hotel Jullien
Retournemer (Vosges, France)—Hotel Res-
 taurant de Retournemer
Reutte (Tyrol)—Hotel Tyrol
Rheinfelden (Switzerland)—Hotel Dietschy
 am Rhein
Rigi Kaltbad (Switzerland)—Hotel Bellevue
Rigi-Klosterli (Switzerland)—Hotel and
 Pension de l'Epée
Rippoldsau (Black Forest)—Hotel Fritsch
 zum Klosterle
Riva (Austria)—Hotel Riva
Riva Bella (Normandy)—Hotel de la Plage
 Hotel du Chalet
Rocheffort (Belgium)—Hotel Biron
Rolandseck (Germany)—Hotel Decker
Rolle (Switzerland)—Hotel Tête Noire
Rome (Italy)—Capitol Hotel
 " Hotel d'Allemagne
 " Hotel Anglo-American
 " Fisher's Park Hotel
Ronda (Spain)—Station Hotel
Rorschach (Switzerland)—Hotel Bodan
Rosetto (Bellinzona, Switzerland)—Hotel
 Pension du Cerf
Rothenburg (Bavaria)—Hotel Hirsch
Rotterdam (Holland)—Hotel de France
 Hotel Victoria
Rouen (France)—Restaurant de Paris, Rue
 de la Grosse Horloge (14)
 " " Hotel de Normandie, Rue
 du Bec
Ruta (Italy)—Hotel d'Italie (18)
Saas Fee (Valais)—Hotel du Glacier
Sable-sur-Sarthe (France)—Hotel Saint
 Martin
Sackingen (Germany)—Bad Hotel zum
 Lowen
Salamanca (Spain)—Gran Hotel del Comer-
Salice (Italy)—Hotel Milan [cio
Salsomaggiore (Italy)—Hotel Cavour
Salvan (Valais, Switzerland)—Hotel de
 Salvan and des Gorge du Triège
Salzburg (Austria)—Hotel Kaiserin Elisa-
 beth (24, 26)
San Gimignano (Italy)—Hotel Centrale
 Vittoria
San Remo (Italy)—Hotel Metropole
 Cosmopolitan Hotel
Santa Cruz (Teneriffe)—Grand Hotel Bat-
 tenberg
*Santa Maria degli Angeli (near Assisi,
 Italy)*—Hotel Porziuncola
Santa Margherita (Italy)—Hotel Regina
 Elena
San Vito di Cadore (Italy)—Hotel Marcora
Sarajevo (Bosnia)—Hotel Central
Savona (Italy)—Hotel Rome
Schaffhausen (Switzerland)—Hotel Riesen
Scheveningen (Holland)—Hotel van den
 Abeelen
Schoenwald (Baden, Germany)—Hotel Siedle
 zum Hirschen
Schonau (Black Forest)—Hotel Sonne
Schuls-Tarasp (Switzerland)—Hotel du Parc

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Schwalbach (Germany)*—Hotel Continental
Schwerin (Mecklenburg, Germany)—Hotel Niendorff
Schwyz (Switzerland)—Hotel du Cheval Blanc
Sedan (France)—Grand Hotel de la Croix
Seefeld (Tyrol)—Hotel Post [d'Or
Selzach (Switzerland)—Hotel zum Kreuz
Sepey (Vallee des Ormonts, Switzerland)—Hotel du Mont d'Or
Seville (Spain)—Hotel and Pension Anglo-American
 " " Hotel La Peninsular
 " " Hotel de Rome (9)
 " " Hotel de Oriente
Sion (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
Sirmione (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Termes
Sixt (Haute Savoie, France)—Hotel Fer à Cheval
Soden (Germany)—Hotel Kurhaus
Soglio (Switzerland)—Pension Willy
Soleure (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Cigogne
 " Hotel Hirsch
Soolbad Durrheim (Black Forest, Germany)—Salinen Hotel
Sophia (Bulgaria)—Hotel Royal
Sorrento (Italy)—Hotel d'Europe
 " Hotel de la Syrene
Spa "Belgium"—Hotel de Lacken
Spiez (Switzerland)—Hotel Restaurant de la Gare
 " Hotel Kurhaus
Splügen (Switzerland)—Hotel Post
Stannstad (Switzerland)—Hotel Winkelried
Steinach-Irdning (Austria)—Station Hotel
Stein a/Rhein (Switzerland)—Hotel Sonne
Ste. Baume (Var, France)—Hotel Ste. Baume (48)
St. Beatenberg (Switzerland)—Hotel Silberhorn
 " Hotel Alpenrose
 " Hotel and Pension National
St. Blasien (Germany)—Hotel Hirschen
St. Brieuc—Hotel d'Angleterre
St. Georgen (Black Forest, Germany)—Hotel Hirsch
St. Germain en Laye (France)—Hotel du Grand Cerf
St. Hubert (Belgium)—Hotel du Luxembourg
St. Jean Pied de Port (Basses Pyrenees, France)—Hotel Central [Post
St. Johann am Pongau (Austria)—Hotel zur
St. Laurent du Pont (France)—Hotel des Princes
St. Lo (Normandy)—Hotel de Normandie
Sainte Marguerite (near Pornichet, Loire Inferieure, France)—Hotel de la Plage (5)
St. Maria I/M (Switzerland)—Hotel Schweizerhof
S. Maria Maggiore (near Doma d'Ossola, Italy)—Hotel des Alpes
St. Malo (France)—Hotel Central Benoit (15)
 " " Hotel du Louvre
 " " Grand Hotel du Centre et de la Paix
St. Michel de Maurienne (Savoie)—Terminus Hotel
St. Moritz (Switzerland)—Hotel National
 " " Hotel Bristol
 " " Bahnhof (4)
Saint Nazeaire (France)—Hotel de Bretagne
St. Polten (Austria)—Hotel Pittner
St. Quentin (France)—Hotel du Commerce
St. Sauveur-les-Bains (France)—Grand Hotel des Bains et des Princes Réunis
St. Valery-en-Caux (France)—Hotel de l'Aigle d'Or
St. Wolfgang (Austria)—Hotel and Pension Peter zur Schafbergbahn
 " Hotel zum Weissen Rossel (26)
Stockholm (Sweden)—Hotel Belfrage
 " Pension Continentale
Strassburg (Alsace)—Pension Internationale, Universitätsstrasse (26)
 " Union Hotel
Stresa (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Pension Beau Séjour
Stuttgart (Germany)—Hotel Dierlamm
Suna (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Suna
Tanger (Morocco)—Hotel Bristol
Termini Imerese (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Thermes
Texel (Holland)—Hotel Texel [du Lac
Thonon-les-Bains (France)—Hotel Pension
Thun (Switzerland)—Hotel Falken
Tiefenbach (Furka Pass, Switzerland)—Hotel Tiefengletsch
Tivoli (Italy)—Hotel Sirena and Regina
Tizi Ouzou (Algeria)—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel des Postes
Toblach (Austria)—Hotel Germania
Torre-Pellice (Italy)—Hotel du Parc
Toulouse (France)—Hotel de Paris
Tours (France)—Hotel de l'Europe
Trafoir (Tyrol)—Hotel Post (50)
Trarbach (Germany)—Hotel Adolph
Tremezzo (Italy)—Hotel Bazzoni
Treves (Germany)—Hotel Venedig
Trient (Austria)—Hotel de l'Europe
Tripoli (Barbary)—Hotel Transatlantique
 " Hotel Minerva
Trôuville (Normandy)—Hotel du Chalet (28)
 " Hotel du Louvre (19)
Tunis—Imperial Hotel (12, 13) [Cavour
Turin (Italy)—Hotel Roma and Rocca
 " Hotel Ville et Bologne
Tutzing (near Munich, Bavaria)—Hotel Seehof
Urigen (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Posthaus
Utrecht (Holland)—Hotel Central
Valkenberg (Holland)—Hotel Monopole
Valle di Pompei (Italy)—Hotel du Sanctuaire
Valtournanche (Italy)—Hotel de Mont Rose
Vannes (France)—Hotel du Dauphin
Varallo Sesia (Italy)—Hotel d'Italie
Varese (Italy)—Hotel Europe
Veldes am Veldeesee (Austria)—Hotel and Pension Malbner.
Venice (Italy)—Hotel Metropole
 " " Hotel d'Angleterre

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

<i>Vernayaz (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Victoria et des Alpes	<i>Weesen (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel de l'Epee
<i>Vernet-les-Bains</i> —Hotel Etablissement Thermal	<i>Weimar (Germany)</i> —Hotel Elephant
<i>Vernon (Normandy)</i> —Hotel d'Evreux	Hotel Goldner Adler
<i>Verona (Italy)</i> —Hotel Europe	<i>Weissenberg (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Weisse Burg
<i>Vevey (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel le Chateau	<i>Wengen (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Falken
<i>Viareggio (Italy)</i> —Hotel d'Italie	<i>Wiesbaden (Germany)</i> —Tannus Hotel
<i>Vichy (France)</i> —Hotel Bellevue	<i>Wildbad (Germany)</i> —Hotel zum gold Ochsen
Grand Hotel de Melan	<i>Wimereux-Plage (France)</i> —Grand Hotel de la Plage
<i>Vienna (Austria)</i> —Hotel Victoria (49)	<i>Wolfach in Kinzighthal (Germany)</i> —Hotel zum Sahnen
<i>Villard-de-Lans (France)</i> —Hotel de Paris	<i>Worms a/Rhine (Germany)</i> —Hotel Kaiser-hof
<i>Villedieu-les-Poeles (France)</i> —Hotel du Louvre	<i>Wurzburg (Bavaria)</i> —Hotel zum Schwan
<i>Villeneuve (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel du Port	<i>Zell am See (Austria)</i> —Hotel Pinzgauerhof
<i>Villingen (Germany)</i> —Hotel Blume	<i>Zermatt (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Victoria
<i>Vintimille</i> —Hotel Suisse	" " Hotel de la Poste
<i>Vire (France)</i> —Hotel St. Pierre	" " Hotel Terminus
<i>Visp (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel du Soleil	<i>Zurich (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Schweizerhof
<i>Vitre (France)</i> —Hotel de France	Hotel Schwert
<i>Vitznau (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Rigi [vona	<i>Zweismimmen (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel et Pen-sion de la Couronne
<i>Vizzavona (Corsica)</i> —Grand Hotel de Vizza-	
<i>Vlaardingen (Holland)</i> —Hotel Bellevue	
<i>Wadensweil (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Engel	
<i>Weesen (Switzerland)</i> —Grand Hotel Weesen	

For references see below.

Hotel Coupons for lunch will only be accepted at the Restaurant on Mount Vesuvius on payment of the difference between the value of the coupon and the value of the lunch, according to the printed tariff accepted in the Restaurant.

REFERENCES.

- (1) 50 c. on lunch coupon.
- (2) 1 fr. on lunch coupon.
- (4) 1 fr. on each bedroom coupon.
- (5) During August a supplement of 1 franc to 3 francs will be charged on bedroom coupons according to the floor.
- (6) A supplement of 50 pf. each will be charged on the luncheon and bedroom coupons at the Hotel Darmstaedter Hof.
- (7) A supplement of 1 fr. 25 c. per day is required at this hotel.
- (8) 1 fr. on déjeuner coupon.
- (9) During the Holy Week and Fair a double set of coupons, plus a supplement of 6 pesetas, will be required to cover a full day's boarding and lodging at this hotel.
- (10) 50 centimes on meat breakfast or lunch.
- (11) Extra charge on bedroom coupon during Carnival.
- (12) 50 centimes on dinner coupon.
- (13) 50 centimes on bedroom coupon.
- (14) The luncheon coupon is accepted at this restaurant.
- (15) Open from April 1st to October 1st only.
- (16) Supplements of 30 ore on the bedroom and 30 ore on the plain breakfast coupons are payable at this hotel.
- (17) If coupons are not given up in their entirety a supplement of 1 franc will be charged on the lunch coupon.
- (18) A supplement of 1 lire will be charged to passengers using the lunch coupon only.
- (19) The following supplements are charged at this hotel during August:—1 fr. dinner, 1 fr. luncheon, 25 cents. plain breakfast, and 1 fr. bedroom coupon.
- (20) A supplement of 50 centimes on dinner coupons. Passengers are requested to advise hotel proprietor a day in advance of their arrival.
- (21) During the Fair a supplement up to Mks. 3 will be charged on the bedroom coupon at this hotel.
- (22) The hotels at Ostend are closed from October 15th to May 15th.
- (23) 1 franc extra payable for bedrooms having a balcony.
- (24) A supplement of 50 centimes is required on the meat breakfast coupon.
- (25) 75 c. on meat breakfast coupon.
- (26) 1 fr. on dinner coupon.

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- (27) This hotel is only open from July 1st until October 1st.
- (28) At the time of the Races, which take place in August, a supplement of 2 frs. per day is charged at this hotel on each bedroom coupon.
- (29) Series R coupons accepted during the winter season.
- (30) A supplement of 50 pfennigs is payable on the bedroom coupon at this hotel.
- (31) 1 mark on bedroom coupon.
- (32) A supplement of 1 franc per day during January, February and March.
- (33) Coupons will only be accepted in entire days, and a supplement of 75 centimes will be payable on each lunch coupon.
- (34) Plain breakfast and dinner coupons accepted.
- (35) A supplement of 75 centimes is payable on the luncheon coupon.
- (36) A supplement of 75 centimes is charged on the luncheon coupon.
- (37) A supplement of 50 centimes is required on the lunch and bedroom coupons during July, August, and September
- (38) Open from April 15th to October 15th.
- (39) A supplement of 1 lire on each meal or room coupon is required.
- (40) Series R coupons will only be accepted at this hotel from June to September.
- (41) A supplement of 2.50 francs will be collected at this house during the Carnival.
- (42) A supplement of 1 lire on the bedroom coupon and 60 centimes on each meal will be charged from January 1st to the end of May.
- (43) A supplement of 60 pfennigs required on the bedroom coupon at this hotel.
- (44) A supplement of 1 franc will be charged if lunch alone is taken at the hotel.
- (46) During the winter season—February, March and April—a supplement of 3 francs will be charged on the bedroom coupon at this hotel.
- (47) A supplement of 1 fr. will be collected on the luncheon coupon if mid-day table d'hôte déjeuner is taken.
- (48) When travellers are not sleeping in the hotel a supplement is charged on the dinner and lunch coupons.
- (49) A supplement of kr. 0.50 will be collected at this hotel on the luncheon, dinner and bedroom coupons.
- (50) A supplement of 50 he. on lunch coupon and 80 he. on dinner coupon will be charged at this hotel.
- (51) A supplement of 1 lire on the bedroom coupon is collected at this hotel.

For Hotels in GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, &c., see "Cook's Hotel Coupon List," free on application.

CONDITIONS and terms of REPAYMENT for unused coupons are printed in the Coupon Books.

ANY COMPLAINTS which parties have to make as to the use of the coupons, or the conduct of hotel proprietors, or servants, to be addressed, in writing, to THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London.

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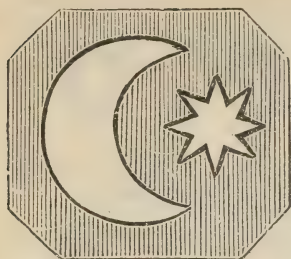
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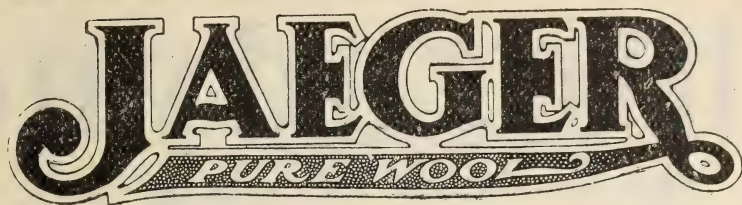
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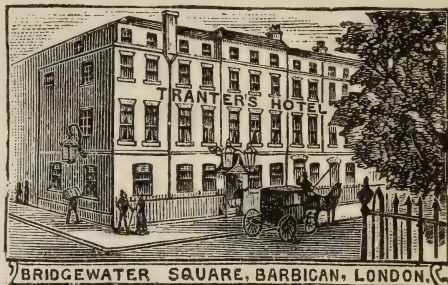
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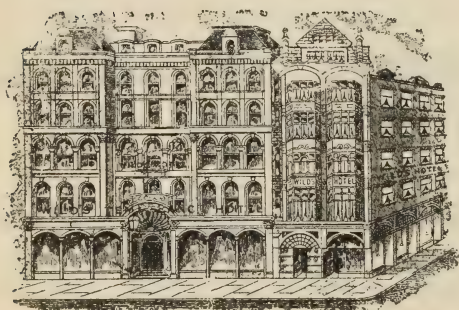
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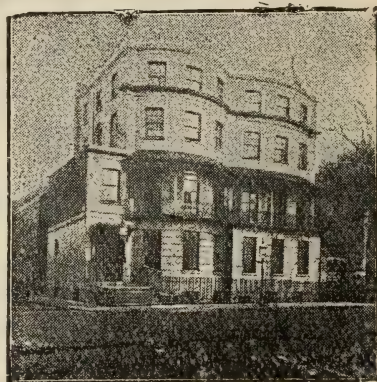


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First-class. Splendid View. Large Garden. Lift and Electric Light. Central Heating. Only Hotel in Mustapha Superieur facing full South.

J. HILDENBRAND, Proprietor and Manager.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***ANTWERP.****QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

Facing river. Centre of sights and business. Up to date in all appointments. Tariff most moderate. Omnibus meets trains and boats. Interpreter kept for Visitors. Plan of City gratis.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

HOSKIN—DRENNING, Proprietors.

ANTWERP.**HOTEL CAFÉ RESTAURANT MILLE COLONNES.**

AVENUE DE KEYSER 11. (Central Station), ANTWERP. Telephone 1289.
 Comfortable Rooms. Moderate Terms. Central Heating. Bath Rooms. Dinners at fixed prices and à la carte. Suppers after theatres, &c. Shipping information.

Premises of the Africal Club.

Branch Establishment—**HOTEL CAFÉ RESTAURANT NEPTUNE, ANTWERP.**

Premises of the Mutuelle Congolaise.

ACHILLE DUYVER-CLAUS, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

ATHENS (Greece).**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

Strictly **FIRST-CLASS.** Best Situation, full South, facing the Royal Palace and Gardens.

Refurnished last Summer. Every modern comfort. Luxurious Private Apartments.

Single and Double Rooms connected with Bath and Toilette. Lift.

Jenning's sanitary arrangements.

G. M. LIVADAS, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.**HOLLAND HOTEL.**

First-class Establishment, up-to-date, close to "Conversation House" and "Frederic's Baths."

Large Park with Terraces. Single Rooms and Apartments, with Private Baths and Toilet.

A. ROSSLER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALE.**GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL EULER.**

Very First-class Family House, opposite the Central Railway Station, in best and quietest position. Electric Light. Steam Heating. Lift. Rooms with Bathrooms attached.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

OSCAR MICHEL, new Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALE.**HOTEL BAUER ON THE RHINE.**

Most modern established House, in a quiet, healthy, and magnificent situation on the banks of the Rhine, and in the centre of the town, near the Museums, Cathedral, &c. Rooms from 3 francs upward. Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift. Sanitary arrangements of the most perfect character. English Church Service adjoining the Hotel. Own Auto-Garage.

F. A. BLECHER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

(LAKE MAGGIORE.)

BAVENO.

(SIMPLON LINE.)

(UNRIVALLED SITUATION.)

**GRAND HOTEL BELLE VUE
AND PALACE GRAND HOTEL.**

Highest order. Facing Bonomean Island. Large Garden, Lawn Tennis, Lift, Electric Light and Steam Heating throughout. American Bath. Open all the Season. All Express Trains stop at Baveno. Best change Station for all travellers going from S. Gotthard to the Simplon lines or *vice versa*. English Church. Omnibus at the arrival of Trains and Steamers.

C. PEDRETTI & M. BORGO, Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BAYONNE.****GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.**

First-class Establishment. English and Spanish spoken.

Proprietor—

BD. IRIBARNEGARAY, Director of the Grands Magasins du Printemps.

Table d'Hôte.

Rooms for Families.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BELLAGIO (Lake of Como.)****HOTEL GRAND BRETAGNE.**Proprietor, **AUGUSTUS MEYER.**

This first-class Hotel is most splendidly situated in the Italian Lake district. Every modern comfort. Large Garden and Park. Electric Light. Lift. Lawn Tennis. Camera Obscura. Water from the St. Primo Springs.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BELLAGIO.****SPLENDIDE HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.**

Newly opened, expressly built and handsomely furnished First-class Hotel, in magnificent situation opposite the Lake. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Central Hot-water Heating. Bath and Douches. Spring Water. Large Garden and Restaurant Français on the Lake. Table d'Hôte at separate Tables. Auto-Garage. Omnibus meets all the Boats.

Rooms from 3 frc. Pension from 8 frc. Open all the year round. Moderate Terms.

FERRARIO & BOLGE, Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BERLIN.**OPENED
JANUARY, 1904.**ALEXANDRA HOTEL,**OPENED
JANUARY, 1904.

16 and 17, MITTEL STRASSE.

Select, new and modern Family Hotel, managed on English lines. Strictly moderate and inclusive terms. Rooms from 2.50 frc. upwards. Rooms connected with bath.

Unique and quiet location between Central Railway Station, Friedrich Strasse, and Unter den Linden (Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfare).

Telegrams—"Alexandrahôtel, Berlin." Telephone—Amt. I. 9121—9122.

Apply for Tariff to the Proprietor, **C. H. MULLER.***Cook's Coupons accepted.*

BERLIN.**GRAND HOTEL BELLE VUE, AND
THIERGARTEN HOTEL (HOTEL DU PARC).****FIRST CLASS.****POTSDAMER PLATZ.**

Much enlarged by New Building, provided with every modern comfort, Lift, Electric Light, Smoking and Reading Room.

Small and large Apartments in connection with Bath and Toilette. Opposite Potsdam Station. Not far from Anhalt Station. In proximate vicinity of the Thiergarten.

Proprietor—EMIL METZGER.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BEX LES BAINS (Rhone Valley, Switzerland).**

Salt and Mineral Water Baths. Hydrotherapeutics. "Fango de Battaglio" (Mud Baths). Acide Carbonic Baths, as Nauheim, are to be found at the

GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES.

High-class order. Very spacious Dining Room, with newly-built Hall. Lift. Electric Light.

Large shady Park. Lawn Tennis. Excellent road for Bicycles and Motor Cars.

Shed for Bicycles. Electric Light Baths.

Physician of the Establishment, Dr. E. de la HARPE.**Manager, G. HEINRICH.***Cook's Coupons accepted.***BIARRITZ.****HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-class Hotel (150 rooms). Facing South and overlooking the Sea.

Electric Light and Lift.

Convenient for the Bathing Establishment.

The finest situation opposite the British Club le Nouveau Casino.

Proprietor, J. FOURNEAU.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BINGEN.****HOTEL VICTORIA.****GEHR. SOHERR, Proprietress.**

This favourite first-class Hotel, with a large Garden and Terrace, situated opposite the Landing Station of the Steamers, and close to the Railway Station, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort.

Owner of the best vineyards. Table d'hôte at One o'clock. Private dinner any time.

Hot and Cold Rhine Baths in the Hotel. Carriages for Excursions.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BOLOGNA.****HOTEL STELLO D'ITALIE-AIGLE NOIRE.**

Second-class Hotel, the most central, in the principal street of the town. Travellers can find all comforts of a first-class House at a very modest price. Steam Heating. Electric Light and Telephone in every room. Baths, Douches. Electric Lift. Four languages spoken. Renowned Restaurant, always ready at fixed prices and à la carte. Pension from lire 7.50. Special arrangements for families. Electric Omnibuses and Automobiles meet all trains day and night.

V. VIDONI, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted*

BONN.**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL,**

ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.

(ERMEKEIL).—Manager, **L. VOGELER.**

First-class Hotel of European repute; largely patronised by English and American families. Situation unequalled—facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, and Park, near Landing Place and Railway Station. Beautiful Gardens, Ladies' Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Warm and cold Baths. Highly recommended. Lift.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BORDEAUX.****HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

(GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL DE NANTES UNITED.)

Proprietress, **Vva. LOUIS PETER.**

First-class Hotel situated full south, opposite the Grand Theatre, the Prefecture, the Bourse, the Custom House, and the Port. Every modern comfort. Telephone. Lift. Electric Light. Steam heating. Baths and Smoking-rooms. Ninety rooms, from 3 francs. Pension from 11 francs per day. Magnificent cellars, containing 80,000 bottles, may be seen at any time.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BRIGUE.****GRAND HOTEL COURONNE ET POSTE.**

First-class house. Entirely renovated 1902. Latest sanitary perfections. Baths, Electric Light. Near Station and Post Office. Lift. Open all the year. Central Heating. Auto-Garage.

Cook's Private Carriages for all destinations.

JOSEPH ESCHER, Proprietor and Manager.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BRUGES (Belgium).****HOTEL DE FLANDRE.**

Establishment of the Highest Class.

Largely patronized by Royalties and the *élite* of English and American Society. Central Steam Heating and Electric Light. Most beautiful Garden and splendid Winter Hall. Absolutely perfect Sanitary arrangements. Suites and apartments with private bath and toilet.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"FLANDRE, BRUGES."

Mm. E. H. BENSEL, Proprietress.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BRUNNEN.**

(One hour from Lucerne.)

**LAKE OF IV CANTONS,
WALDSTATTERHOF.**

First-class Hotel. Finest position on the Lake. All modern improvements. English Church service at the hotel. Pension terms from 8 francs upwards.

**Managing Proprietor—F. FASSBIND.***Cook's Coupons accepted.*

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Convenient for Nord and Midi Station. Grand Café. Grill Room. Warmed throughout by Steam.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DU GRAND MIROIR.

Proprietor, Mr. JULES DOURIN.

A well-conducted and old-established Hotel, situated Rue de la Montagne, 28, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation and very moderate charges. The landlord speaks English, French, Dutch, and German. Omnibuses meet the trains at the Northern and Midi Stations. Electric Light in all the rooms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

Proprietor, H. TILMANS.

This excellent Establishment, situated Rue Fosse aux Loups, will be found very convenient to visitors who prize cleanliness and comfort. It is very substantially furnished, has an excellent *cuisine*, and displays every attention to visitors, the charges being moderate. It is well situated for tourists desirous of rendering themselves familiar with the principal objects of interest in the Belgian capital, and the landlord will be found willing to afford every information in his power. Proprietor speaks English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian. Omnibus to and from the Station. Telephone. Smoking and Sitting Rooms. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Telephone No. 392. Steam Heating. Lift.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE AND DE FLANDRE.

First-class Hotel, in the best and healthiest situation of the town; near the King's Palace, overlooking the Park and the Place Royale. Every desirable accommodation. Electric Light. Lift. Steam Heating. Apartments with Bath. Winter Garden. Auto-Garage and Pit.

E. DREMEL, Proprietor.

Address letters or telegrams—Hotel Belle Vue and de Flandre, Brussels.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA MARINE

This Hotel is situated close to the North Station, in the finest and healthiest part of the town; has an excellent reputation for its English comfort, cooking, old wine, liberal accommodation and reasonable terms. For a protracted stay advantageous arrangements can be made for day, week, or month. Special prices for the winter and parties. Reading, Smoking, and Conversation Saloons, Baths, etc. Day and night service. All languages spoken.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

BRUSSELS.**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PROVIDENCE.**

16-18, PLACE DE LA CONSTITUTION, 16-18. BRUSSELS SOUTH STATION.

100 Rooms and Sitting Rooms from 2 frcs. 50.

Proprietor—AD. SERMEUS.

Terrace 100 feet from the ground, the finest panorama of Brussels.

This Hotel being advantageously situated at the departure station for Waterloo, as well as for Paris and London *via* Calais, is recommendable on account of its good cooking, cleanliness, great comfort, and moderate charges. The tramways start from here in connection with routes to all parts of the town. English, German, French, etc., spoken. Reading Room. Baths. Elevator. Electric Light. Luggage taken free of charge from the South Station to the Hotel.

*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.***BRUSSELS.****PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.**

76, Rue Royal, 76, opposite the Park, most charming part of the town, and 15 minutes from the North Station.

The oldest English House in Brussels, not two hundred yards from the King's Palace, the principal Museums, the Place Royale, the Cathedral, and the Central Starting Point for all the Tramways in Brussels, Waterloo Coach, etc. Excellent Bedrooms from 2 shillings.

Proprietor—GEORGES TRACHTE.

CAIRO.**EDEN PALACE HOTEL.**

Full South. Magnificent situation, opposite the Esbekieh Garden, where the Military Band performs daily. New house built for a first-class Hotel, all modern improvements. Electric Light. Lift. Numerous Saloons. Charges from 10s. Special terms for long stay, families and army of occupation.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL.**

Modern house, built in 1904. Electric Light. Lift. Room with Light and Breakfast, P.T. Meals à la carte. Station Street. Near Cook's Office. Splendid situation.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***CANNES.****HOTEL DE LA PLAGE.**

Swiss House entirely renovated. Beautifully situated, with magnificent views over Sea and the Esterel Mountains. First-class. Every comfort. Central heating in all the rooms. Electric Light throughout. Lift, &c. Best Sanitary arrangements.

E. GIMPert, Proprietor.

In Summer—GRAND HOTEL DE L'OBSERVATOIRE,

St. Cergues s. Nyon (Suisse).

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***CAP MARTIN (Roquebrune, near Menton).****SOMMER'S HOTEL VICTORIA,**

ET DE LA PLAGE.

Residential Hotel, with modern comfort. Splendidly situated, overlooking the Sea, Mentone, and Bordighera. Very Sunny and quiet position. Terms very reasonable. Tramway Station for Menton, Monte Carlo, Nice, close to the Hotel.

CH. SOMMER, new Proprietor.

CARLSBAD.**HOTEL KONIGSVILLA AND VILLA TERESA.**

First-class Family Hotel, prominent central location, close to the Springs and Baths, standing in its own grounds. Dining, Smoking and Reading Rooms. Verandah. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Caloriferes. Baths. In April, May, August and September, reduced prices. Vacuum cleaner.

Telegrams:—“Konigsvilla, Carlsbad.”

CATANIA (Sicily).**GRAND HOTEL BRISTOL & DU GLOBE.**

First class Hotel, situated in the centre of Catania, in full South; with Lift, the only one in the town. Heating. Telephone, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Billiards, Garage.

SIANI FERRIGNO FRÈRES, Proprietors.

FELICE DELLA VALLE, Manager.

VILLA EDEN—dependance of the Grand Bristol Hotel, near the town. Winter and Summer resort. Apartments and Pension for prolonged stay.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CHALONS s. MARNE (France).**HOTEL DE LA HAUTE MERE DIEU.**

Chalons s. Marne is just half way between London and Basle, and the Hotel de la Haute Mere Dieu is the best and most convenient place for travellers wanting a good rest after a long journey. They will find there very comfortable Rooms, with fire places, excellent cooking, and one of the finest cellars. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Omnibus at the Station day and night. Moderate prices. English spoken. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 7 o'clock. Five very fine and very old churches to be seen in Chalons. Five miles from Chalons, Notre Dame de L'Epine, beautiful Abbey Church, built by the English in the 16th century.

Telephone No. 4. Telegraphic Address: “HOTEL MEUNIER.”

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MEUNIER, Proprietor.

CHAMOUNIX.**HOTEL DE LONDRES, D'ANGLETERRE, AND
GRAND HOTEL.**

ALL FIRST CLASS.

Large Garden. Splendidly situated. Lifts. Tennis. Apartments with Private Bath.

PROP., CREPAUX-TAIRRAZ.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CHAMOUNIX.**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL AND DE SAUSSURE.**

Proprietors, COUTTET FRÈRES

First-class English Family Hotel. Delightful free situation, with a large sheltered Park and Garden. Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc. High-class cuisine. Restaurant. Smoking and Reading Rooms. Baths. Excellent telescope for free use of visitors. Electric light throughout. Moderate charges. Special arrangements for families. Lawn Tennis.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CHAMOUNIX.**HOTELS BEAU-SITE AND CONTINENTAL.**

Excellent second-class Hotel, recommended to families for great comfort. Beautifully situated in a large garden facing Mont Blanc and its Glaciers. Good sanitary conditions. First-rate cooking. Most moderate terms. Bath Rooms. Smoking and Reading Rooms. Dark Room. Electric light throughout. Telegraph. Telephone. Omnibus. Winter season. Patronised by English families.

Automobile Pour Promenade.

Proprietor, J. CURRAL-COUTTET.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

CHAMOUNIX.

At the foot of Mont Blanc, surrounded by numerous Glaciers.

HOTEL MODERN VICTORIA.

BRANCH HOUSES :—

HOTEL BRISTOL, NAPLES. EXCELSIOR PALACE HOTEL, PALERMO.

Excellent and most commodious first-class Hotel in the centre of Chamounix, with very moderate charges and Pension. Lift. Electric Light. Splendid accommodation. Unexcelled for Cuisine. Déjeuners and Dinners à la Carte at any time for non-residents.

CHATEAU d'OEX (Switzerland).

Montreux Bernese Oberland Railway. Summer and Winter Resort. 3,300 feet high.

HOTEL DE L'OURS.

Rebuilt and arranged on best hygienic principles. Central Heating and Electric Light throughout.

First-class Cuisine and Cellar. Baths, Billiards, Telephone and Motor Garage.

TERMS, inclusive En Pension (from a Week), from 7 to 10 francs a day. Special reduction during March, April, May, June, October and November.

Good Skating Rink, Lugging, Ski-ing.

AUG. RAGGE, Manager.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

COBLENCE.**HOTEL ZUR TRAUBE.**

Close to the Piers.

Beautiful views on the Rhine.

Omnibus at the Station.

Electric Light.

Central Heating.

Telephone No. 42.

A. FLORY, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

LES PRAZ (near Chamonix).**HOTEL SPLENDID,**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

COLOGNE.**HOTEL DISCH.**

FIRST CLASS. OLD RENOWNED. With every modern comfort.

Omnibus at the Steamboats and the Station.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

COMO (on the border of the Lake).

Telegrams :—Forcatis, Como.

**FORCATI'S HOTEL D'ITALIE AND
D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-class Family Hotel open all the year round. Lift, Central Heating and Electric Light throughout, Auto-Garage, perfect Sanitation, very moderate prices, entirely renovated by the new proprietor.

A. FORCATI, formerly Gd. Hotel and Hotel Milan at Brunate.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE.**HOTEL BRISTOL.**

House of the first class, newly and expressly constructed for a Family Hotel, luxuriously furnished, and offering the greatest comfort at a very moderate price. Situated in the centre of Pera, opposite the Municipal Garden. Splendid view of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. American Elevator. Baths in every apartment. Rooms for reception, reading, smoking, &c. French and English cuisine.

Proprietor, ADAMOPOULOS.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE.**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE AND ROYAL.**

(ANCIENT HOTEL MISSIRIE.)

Strictly first-class. Facing full south, and overlooking the gleaming water of the Golden Horn and the Garden of the British Embassy. This Hotel has for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation, being patronised by the highest class of travellers. It has been completely re-furnished throughout, and fitted with the latest sanitary improvements. Suites of rooms and apartments for princely families, from five to fourteen rooms.

Proprietor—ADAMOPOULOS.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

COPENHAGEN.**HOTEL COSMOPOLITE.**

Situated on the King's Square (Kongens Nytorv). Only fire-proof Hotel in Copenhagen. All modern comfort. Comfortable Rooms. Moderate charges. Electric Light and Lift. Central Heating.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO.

The Queen of the Dolomites, the very centre for excursions and mountaineering, amidst scenery of majestic grandeur and unique in its character. 4,025 feet above sea level.

HOTEL MIRAMONTI.

Ideal Summer and Winter place. Strict first-class Hotel. 120 Rooms and Sitting Rooms with balconies. Baths and Douches on each floor. Central Heating. Electric Light.

MOTOR CAR GARAGE WITH DITCH.

Large private Park. Lawn Tennis, Croquet and Playing Ground. Mostly frequented by English and American visitors. Carriages to Belluno or Toblach Stations.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

B. MANAIGO, Proprietor.

CRACOW.**GRAND HOTEL.**

In the former palace of the Prince Czartoryski. Electric Light. Central Heating. Marble Staircases. Rooms from 3 kronen, inclusive Light and Service. Luxurious Apartments. Large Restaurant and separate rooms. Dinners from 3 kronen, and à la carte. Wine trade. Confectionery and Café in the house.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DIEPPE.**HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.**

First-class Family Hotel facing the Sea, inclusive and moderate terms.

DINAN (the most picturesque City in Brittany).

On the delightful Valley of "la Rance."

Winter temperature averages 60°. English Chapel. Middle age edifices. Fishing. Boating. Golf Links. Tennis Club. Victoria Club.

HOTEL DE BRETAGNE.

First-class Terms :—October to June—50s. weekly.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DRESDEN.**GRAND UNION HOTEL.**

Next Hotel to the Central Station.

Proprietor, H. SCHNELLE.

First-class Hotel. Patronised by English and American Families. Charges moderate. Elevator. Electric Light. Telephone.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

EGGISHORN. HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

2½ hours above Fiesch. 120 beds. Pension for prolonged stay. Numerous and splendid excursions to the Jungfrau, Glacier d'Aletsch, &c. Same house.

PAVILLON CONCORDIA, 2800m.

HOTEL RIEDERALP, 1950m.

HOTEL RIEDERFURKA, 2200m.

Admirably situated for a long sojourn. Glacier d'Aletsch close by.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ENGELBERG, near Lucerne. PARK HOTEL, SONNENBERG.

220 Beds.

First-class in every respect. Finest, quietest, and healthiest position. Own extensive Park and Gardens. Lawn Tennis. Baths. Hydrotherapeutic. Table d'Hôte at small tables. Season—May to October. For tariff, plan and pamphlet, please apply to the

Managing Proprietor, H. HAEFELIN.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ENGELBERG. HIGH-CLASS ALPINE RESORT. 3,300 feet=1,019m. above sea. GRAND HOTEL & KURANSTALT, AND HOTEL KURHAUS TITLIS.

The two leading Hotels, with 600 Beds and all modern comfort. Patronised by distinguished English families. Three Tennis Courts. Large Ball and Concert Hall. Own Orchestra from the Scala in Milan. Summer Season—May to October. Winter Sport—November to March. Kindly apply for Prospectus and Pension terms.

CATANI BROS., Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

FLORENCE. HOTEL FLORENCE WASHINGTON.

First-class House, Lung Arno, full south, thoroughly comfortable. Electric Light Lift, etc., etc. Apartments with Private Bath-Rooms. Central Heating.

Telegraphic Address—"Hotel Washington, Florence." Lieber's code used.

C. GOBBO, Proprietor and Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

FLORENCE. THE GRAND HOTEL BAGLIONI.

Near the Railway Station, central and quiet. Sunny. Modern Hotel with the best and up-to-date comfort. Rooms and Suites, with connecting private bath and Dressing Room. Complete Auto-Garage in the Hotel. Large Smoking and Lounging Hall.

A. & G. BAGLIONI Bros., Proprietors.

Branch House :—BOLONGNA, Hotel Italie-Baglioni.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

FLORENCE.**HOTEL MINERVA.****PLACE S. MARIA NOVELLA.**

One of the best Hotels near the Railway Station. Five minutes from the centre. Electric Light, Lift. Central Heating. Very quiet.

Proprietor and Manager—**G. CANDRION** (Swiss).

Cook's Coupons accepted.

FLORENCE.**GRAND HOTEL PORTA ROSSA ET CENTRAL.**

Most complete Second-class Hotel. Every comfort. Full south. Centrally situated. Lift. Electric Light, and central steam heating in every room. Hot and cold Baths. Douches. Omnibus at the station.

GEMOLDI FERRETTI & COLOMBO.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

FLORENCE (Italy).**HOTEL DE LONDRES AND METROPOLE,**

2-VIA SASSETTI (Sassetti Palace), and Piazza Victor Emanuel. •

New part of the town. Central and quiet location, full south. Omnibus at the Railway Station. Open all the year. Every modern comfort.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"Luckenbach, Florence."

P. LUCKENBACH, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

FLORENCE.**PENSION DE FAMILLE DADDI-BORGHERI.**

VIA DEI BARDI, No. 7.

Quiet situation, near the Museums and Monuments. Comfortable Rooms. Bath. Italian Lessons. Pensions 5-7 lire.

Mme. MARIA G. DADDI-BORGHERI,

7, Via dei Bardi, Florence.

FLUSHING (Holland).**HOTEL ZEELAND.**

At the Railway Station. Opposite Steamboat Pier. Convenient for passengers breaking their journey at this delightful seaside resort. Interpreter meets trains and steamers.

W. I. I. CEULEN, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

FRANKFORT. HOTEL PRINZ HEINRICH.

Opposite the Central Railway Station. 150 large airy and quiet rooms from two Marks upwards. Electric Light throughout. Lift. Shady garden. Bathroom on each floor. Modern comfort.

Proprietor, **WILLIAM BOPP.**

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

FREIBURG i. BADEN (Black Forest). CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

"Pfauen." First-class Family Hotel. Quiet position, next the Principal Station. Electric Light. Lift. Dark Room. Apartment with Bath. Steam Heating. Large Garden.

Special arrangements for longer stay.

V. L. TRESCHER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons and Private Carriage Tickets for the Black Forest Tours accepted.

FREIBURG, BADEN (Black Forest). HOTEL SOMMER, ZAEHRINGERHOF.

The leading Hotel of the place, opposite the principal station. Perfect sanitary arrangements. New Hall and covered Terrace with Restaurant. Lift. Electric Light. Central heating. Baths. Open all the year. Auto-Garage.

Proprietors, **SOMMER BROTHERS.**

GENEVA. HOTEL DE RUSSIE ET CONTINENTAL.

First class. Finest and central situation on the Lake. Full view of Mont Blanc. Pension for prolonged stay. Golf Links. Private Baths and every modern comfort.

New Proprietor and Manager, **V. ERNENS.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

GENEVA. HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

New Comfortable Family Hotel. Central position; three minutes from Station and Cook's Offices. Close to General Post Office, Lake and English Church. Electric Light. Hot Water Heating in all the rooms. Baths. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Pension for prolonged stay. Meals served at small tables. Moderate terms. Excellent kitchen. Omnibus.

X. SUTER, Manager.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

GENOA (Italy). HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

Close to Cook's, Hamburg-American, and North German Lloyd's Offices. Large Garden on fourth floor. Quiet Rooms, with Dressing Room. Apartments with Bath. Tariff posted in each room. American or European plan.

L. MELANO, Proprietor.

SUMMER SEASON.

GRAND HOTEL LA PACE.

BATHS OF MONTECATINI, near FLORENCE. Sulphur, Chlorine, and Saline Waters.
Cook's Coupons accepted.

GENOA.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

(PALAZZO FIESCHI.)

Full south position, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and its environs. First-class Hotel, with every modern comfort. Lift. Electric Light, and Steam heating throughout. Beautiful Winter Garden.

Proprietors, WALTHER & OESTIRLE.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Branch Houses:—GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIA, HOTEL DE MILAN, VENISE.

GENOA.

ISOTTA GRAND HOTEL.

ENTIRELY NEW.

Restaurant.

Billiards.

Garage.

Manager—F. MONTEFOSCHI.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

GENOA.

BERTOLINI'S BRISTOL HOTEL.

NEW.

Modern, first class in every respect.

Five o'clock Teas served in the Large Hall.

Fashionable Restaurant.

American Bar.

GLETSCH.

HOTEL DU GLACIER DU RHÔNE À GLETSCH.

1800 m. 250 beds. Electric Light. Baths. The Furka, Grimsel, and Brigue Diligences stop here at mid-day and evening. English Church.

HOTEL PENSION BELVEDERE.

ROUTE FURKA.

One and a half hours from the Hotel du Glacier du Rhône. 2200 m. 90 beds. Most splendid view over the Rhone Glacier and the Alps. Both Hotels considerably enlarged and provided with every modern comfort, including Post and Telegraph Offices.

Proprietor, J. SEILER-BRUNNER.

Co-Proprietor of the Grand Hotels Seiler à Zermatt and Réffelalp. *Cook's Coupons accepted.*

GLION SUR TERRITET. GRAND HOTEL RIGHI VAUDOIS.

First-class Hotel, situated in one of the finest and healthiest parts of Switzerland, full south, commanding a splendid view of the mountains and of the lake. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths. Large Park, with Lawn Tennis ground. Central heating. Open all the year.

Proprietor, F. RIECHELMANN.

GRENOBLE. GRAND HOTEL MODERNE.

Built and Furnished in accordance with the latest improvements in connection with comfort and hygiene. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Independent Apartments for families. Electric Lighting and Heating in all rooms. Baths and Douches. Lifts. Special shelter for Motor Cars. Dark Room. Interpreters. Information given. Carriages and Guides for excursions. Railway Tickets. Telephone. Belvidere with admirable view of the Alps mountain chains. Table d'Hôte. First-class Restaurant. Moderate Terms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

GRINDELWALD. GRAND HOTELS BEAR AND ADLER.

Proprietors, BOSS BROTHERS.

World renowned Winter Sports centre. Old-established premier English Hotel. Lift.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

GURTEN-KULM (near Berne). HOTEL GURTEN, KULM, BERNE.

861 m. above Sea.

Comfortable House. Splendid panorama. Surrounded by large shady parks.

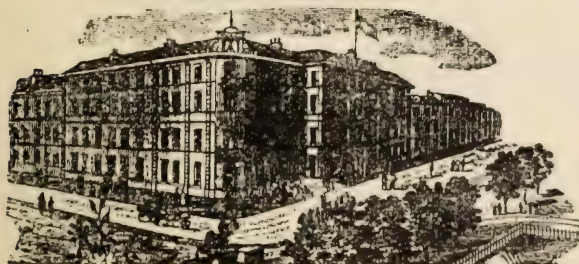
Central Heating. Lift. Wire-rope Railway.

Open May to October.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Ad. HUBER, Blesi.

THE HAGUE.



HOTEL DE BELLEVUE.

First-class. Beautifully situated opposite the Royal Parc. Quiet inside rooms overlooking gardens. Apartments with Bath.

Every modern comfort.
Moderate prices.

C. J. VAN VELSEN,
Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

THE HAGUE. PASSAGE HOTEL.

In the centre of the town, near the trams. Lift. Central Electric Heating. No extra charges for Light, Service, or Heating. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Pension. Baths. Omnibus at the Station.

CH. BRUGMA, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

HEIDELBERG. HOTEL METROPOLE.

New, modern, first-class Family House. On the Promenade to the Castle.

Quiet location. Five minutes from the Station. Moderate Pension Terms.

HANS LUDWIG FELLMEDE, Proprietor.

HELOUAN (25 minutes South of Cairo). GRAND HOTEL, HELOUAN.

Finest and most luxurious Hotel near Cairo. Patronised by Royalty. Every modern comfort. Golf Links, 18 holes, with Professional.

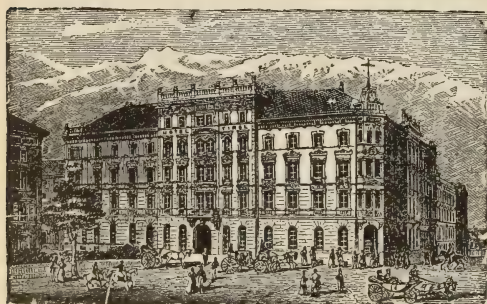
HOTEL DES BAINS. Most comfortable family Hotel, near the Baths. Finest garden in Helouan.

SULPHUR BATH ESTABLISHMENT. Sulphur water stronger than any in Europe. All kinds of Baths and Douches. English Medical Director. English Masseurs and Masseuses in attendance. Heated by steam throughout.

Apply for pamphlet, giving full particulars, to Manager, Grand Hotel.

GEORGE NUNGOVICH, General Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.



Historical pamphlet, illustrated, sent on application.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

INNSBRUCK.

WINTER AND SUMMER RESORT.

Climate in Winter sunny, dry, cold, bracing, without cold winds, especially recommended for weak constitutions, anæmia, convalescence, throat diseases, etc.

All sorts of Winter Sport—Tobogganing, Skating, Sleighing (splendid skating rinks), amusements, theatres, balls, concerts, etc. Excellent Educational advantages, University, Gymnasium, Music, etc., etc. Schools, private lessons. Summer Season, beautiful Walks, Excursions, et Most beautiful drive to the Bavarian castle and Ober Ammergau.

HOTEL TYROL.

First-class modern comfort. Lift. Electric Light. Home comforts.

CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN. SEILER'S HOTEL METROPOLE.

First class, in central position, on Höhweg, entirely renovated.

FINE SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. TABLE D'HÔTE AT SEPARATE TABLES.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

E. SEILER, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.**

A unique position on the "Höheweg," offering a grand view of the Jungfrau and its incomparable panorama. First-class Hotel. Apartments of Sitting, Bed, and Private Bath Rooms. French Restaurant. American Bar. English Billiards. Lifts, Electric Light, Central Heating. Concerts. Balls. Splendid Sporting Grounds. Motor car Shed, Pension Terms in Spring and Autumn.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

GRAND HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

Situated in the centre of the Höheweg, with a magnificent view of the Jungfrau. Recently enlarged and improved, with every modern comfort. Private Bath Rooms. Grand Restaurant with Terrace and Grill Room. Large Hall. Rooms from 4 francs. Large shady Gardens. Lawn Tennis. Motor car Shed. Pension prices for a prolonged stay.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

HOTEL AND PENSION BELVEDERE.

In lovely position on the Höheweg, adjoining the Kursaal. Large shady Garden. Motor car Shed. Electric Light. Lift. For Families specially recommended. Golf Links.

INTERLAKEN.**GRAND HOTEL.**

(Formerly the BEAU RIVAGE).

Best situation. First-class throughout. Fine Restaurant. Table d'Hôte at separate tables.

ALBERT DOEPFNER, Proprietor.

In Winter, at the GRAND HOTEL, HAUSER & DOEPFNER, NAPLES.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

INTERLAKEN.**HOTEL DU PONT.**

Close to the Central Station. Large shady Garden along the river. Undoubtedly the finest view of the glaciers. Billiard Room. Saloon. Electric Light. Baths. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Rebuilt and enlarged in 1897. Eighty beds. Front rooms only. Moderate charges. Pension. Open all the year.

BRUNNER, Proprietor and Manager.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

INTERLAKEN.**GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.**

OLD ENGLISH HOUSE. PENSION.

First-class, best position. French Cooking. Moderate Charges. Modern Comfort.

Golf Links. Tennis.

MATTI, Proprietor and Manager.

INTERLAKEN. HOTEL NATIONAL.

Central position on the Promenades, with magnificent view of the Mountains.
260 Beds. Lift. Electric Light throughout.

PRIVATE BATH ROOMS.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT SEPARATE TABLES.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

SAVOY HOTEL.

New Building with all modern comforts, opened in July, 1906.

Entirely Fireproof.

FINE SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATHS AND SEPARATE PASSAGE.

Hot Water Heating.

Motor Shed.

H. WYDER, Proprietor.

In WINTER: WYDER'S GRAND HOTEL, MENTONE.

JERSEY.

THE GRAND

— IS —

The only MODERN and BEST APPOINTED HOTEL in the Channel Islands.

Unrivalled situation and Cuisine.

GOLFING.

TENNIS.

Reduced terms during Winter months on application to Manager.

Telegraphic Address—"Grand, Jersey."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

JERSEY.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA POMME D'OR.

Garden Orchestra every evening at 8.

First-class Hotel, beautifully situated, facing the Sea. Replete with every comfort and convenience for Visitors, Tourists, and Families. Lofty and well ventilated Bedrooms, overlooking the Sea. Ladies' Drawing Room, Coffee Room, Billiard Room, &c. Omnibuses meet Steamers. Table d'hôte.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

JERUSALEM (Palestine).

GRAND NEW HOTEL.

This First-class Hotel, situate in the healthiest part of Jerusalem, close to all the principal places of interest for Tourists, near the Jaffa Gate and opposite the Tower of David, has a fine view of the whole City and its suburbs. Airy Bedrooms, splendid Drawing, Dining, Smoking and Billiard Rooms; best Cuisine and fine Bathrooms. This Hotel has been specially built as an Hotel with the latest sanitary improvements, and acknowledged by all to be the best Hotel in Palestine and Syria. Tourists travelling under the arrangements of Thos. Cook & Son are accommodated at this Hotel.

A. & J. MORCOS, Proprietors.

Carriages and Interpreters meet all trains.

BAD KISSINGEN on KISSINGEN SPA.
HOTEL VICTORIA AND KAISERHOF.
 FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The most fashionable and largest Kur-Establishment. Just opposite the Kurgarten Springs and Baths. Lately renovated and furnished with every comfort and modern convenience. Electric Light. Lift.

G. LIEBSCHER, Proprietor.
Cook's Coupons accepted.

LA BAULE (sur Mer).
 (LOIRE INFÉRIEURE).
HOTEL ROYAL.

Unique situation on the shore, and pine trees. Quick journey from Paris, 6½ hours. Telephone with Paris. Modern installation and comfort. Electricity. Lift. Complete hydropathy. Season, April 1st—October 15th.

A. VALLÉE, Directeur.
Cook's Coupons accepted.

LAUSANNE.
HOTEL GIBBON.

Highly recommended First-class Hotel. Three minutes from Railway Station. Delightful situation and view on Lake and Alps. Large Terrace, Verandah and Garden. Two Lifts. Baths. Electric Light and Central Heating in every room.

Private Apartments with Bath. Auto-Garage.

L. LIEBERMANN, Manager.
Cook's Coupons accepted.

LAUSANNE.
HOTEL EDEN.

First-class, newly built, with spacious rooms and vestibule; undoubtedly the best situated Hotel near the Station (Avenue de la Gare). Every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Baths, and Central Heating throughout. Delightful view on Lake and Alps. Suitable for passers through and for Families en Pension. Table d'Hôte at separate Tables. Moderate charges.

F. WISSEL, Proprietor.
Cook's Coupons accepted.

LAUSANNE.
GRAND HOTEL RICHE-MONT.

OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND. FIRST-CLASS OPEN-AIR RESTAURANT.
 Telegraphic Address:—"Richemont, Lausanne."

Stands in its own grounds. Magnificent View. Lawn Tennis. Motor Car Garage.
 Rooms with Private Baths.

BEDFORD HOTEL

SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

IMPERIAL HOTEL

RUSSELL SQUARE,

LONDON.

600 Rooms. Central for Business or Pleasure. Magnificently Furnished.

ROOM, TABLE D'HÔTE BREAKFAST AND ATTENDANCE, from

National Telephone in every room.

5/-**LUCERNE.****HOTEL VICTORIA AND D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-class on New Boulevard Pilatus. 150 Beds. Private Bathrooms. Electric Light and Hot Water Heating throughout. Full south. View on the Mountains. Large New Hall. Table d'Hôte at separate tables. First-class "Restaurant Français."

ALB. RIEDWEG, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***LUCERNE.****SWAN AND RIGI HOTEL.**

Best position on quay. Every modern comfort. Apartments with Bath Rooms.

Central Heating throughout. Open all the Year. Open-air Restaurant.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***LUCERNE.****HOTEL DU LAC.**

NEXT TO THE STATION AND PIER.

First-class Hotel, enlarged. A magnificent building. 200 Rooms and Saloons. 320 Beds. Fitted with all modern improvements. Two Lifts. Electric Light. Central heating arrangements. Eighty Balconies. Improved Bathing arrangements. Beautiful Panorama of the City, the Lake, and the Mountains. Moderate charges. Open all the year.

SPILLMANN & SICKERT, Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***LUCERNE.****HOTEL RUTLI.**

RUTLISTRASSE, HIRSCHENGABEN.

Old-established Hotel. Recently considerably enlarged and supplied with latest improvements. Greatly recommended. Perfect sanitary arrangements. 130 Beds. Large decorated Dining Room in Gothic style. Ladies' Drawing Room. Smoking Room. Baths. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. Munich Beer. Telephone. Electric Light. Moderate Charge. The Hotel is the headquarters of the Lucerne "Men's Bicycling Union." Stable arrangements for Bicycles. English spoken. Central heating.

A. DISLER, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.*

LUCERNE.**ANGEL HOTEL (HOTEL DE L'ANGE).**

Open position. 47 Rooms. 70 Beds. Reading Room. Ladies' Saloon. Café-Restaurant. Large shady Terrace. Electric Light. Telephone. Central Heating. Omnibus at Railway Station and Steamship Pier. Moderate Charges. Open all the year round. Smoking Room. Billiard Table.

W. HELFENSTEIN, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

LUCERNE.**HOTEL PENSION, CHATEAU BRAMBERG.**

Old historic country seat. Only seven minutes from quay, boats, and Cook's Office. A lovely spot. Quiet elevated situation. Splendid view on lake and mountains. Large shady gardens. Delicious air. Spring water. Airy rooms. Balconies. Smoking, drawing, and reading rooms. Baths. Telephone. Electric light throughout. Excellent cuisine. Managed by the Proprietors. Inclusive moderate charges. Dependence Villa Friedheim.

K. WALDIS, Proprietor.

LUCERNE.

Visitors to Lucerne will find at the

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE,

VERY COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 9 FRANCS AND UPWARDS,

inclusive in Spring and Autumn, and

FROM 12 FRANCS AND UPWARDS IN THE HIGH-SEASON.

Central Heating in every room.

C. GIGER, Proprietor.

Especially recommended by the Travel Editor of "The Queen."

OPEN FROM MARCH 10th TILL OCTOBER 15th.

LUCERNE.**HOTEL DES BALANCES BELLEVUE.**

Delightfully situated between the old wooden bridges: central, most quiet.

Many Balconies with magnificent view on the Lake and Mountains.

Every modern comfort. Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Lift.

Family Hotel, renowned for its comfort and good Cuisine. Moderate charges.

Pension terms for prolonged stay from frs. 8.50. July and August from frs. 10.50.

Table d'Hôte at separate tables.

Open all the Year.

Recommended by the Travel Editor of "The Queen."

LUCERNE.**HOTEL CENTRAL.**

Very moderate new Hotel (2nd Class), opposite the Station, to the left of the exit. Most suitable for passers through and families. Large, sunny rooms. 50 beds. Bath. Electric Light. Lift, and Central Heating throughout. Under personal supervision of Proprietor

Open all the year.

AUT SIMMEN, Proprietor.

LUCERNE.**PENSION ANGLAISE.**

(7 minutes' walk from Town, on Drei Linden Hill.)

Uninterrupted view of Alps and Lake. Full south. Large shady Garden and Terrace.
Electric Light throughout. Smoking Room. English management.

Open all the year. **ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.**

Pension from 5½ frs. per day, inclusive.

Proprietor, ADAMSON TRUB.

LUCERNE.**PENSION VILLA MARIA.**

Open all the year. First-class Pension. Close to the Town, with every comfort; very healthy situation. Vast Dining and Drawing Rooms. Fine view of the Town, the Lake, and the mountains. Baths in the Hotel. Price of Pension, from 6 frs. Telephone. Central Heating. Electric Light.

J. LATTMANN Proprietor.

LUCERNE.**J. BOSSARD,**

WEGGISGASSE, 40,

ANTIQUARY.

Large collection of SWISS and FOREIGN FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, ARMS, PICTURES, TAPESTRIES, &c., in a very interesting house of the 16th century.

GOLD MEDAL

LUCERNE.**BOSSARD & SON,**

SCHWANENPLATZ.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

Dealers in Precious Stones. Artistic Work, Odd Patterns.

Member of the Jury, Paris, 1900.

PARIS, 1889.



LUGANO.**HOTEL BRISTOL.**

Up-to-date First-class Hotel, with every modern comfort. Next to English Church.
Splendid situation. Open all the year.

Managers, CAMENZIND, Proprietaires.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

LUGANO.**REGINA HOTEL.**

BEST SITUATION—RIGHT ON THE LAKE.

Large Park and Gardens. Lift. Electric Light and Central Heating,
Lake. Baths. Rowing. Fishing.

L. FANCIOLA, Proprietor.

LYONS.**GRAND HOTEL DU GLOBE.**

RUE GASPARDIN, PLACE BELLECOUR.

First-Class Family Hotel, fitted up with every modern comfort.

Otis Lift. Baths. Electric Light and Hot Water Heating in every room. English spoken.
80 Bedrooms from 2/6. Pension from 8/- per day, Wine and attendance included.
Fine Winter Garden.

O. GIRARD, Proprietor (Swiss).

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

MADEIRA.

A WINTERLESS CLIMATE. NO DUST. WINTER MEAN TEMP. 62° F.

REID'S HOTELS.

REID'S PALACE HOTEL (late New Hotel) and Annexes, enlarged to 140 rooms, in a garden of several acres, on the western sea cliff. Fine view of sea and mountains. Lift. Sea Bathing and Boating. French Cuisine.

CARMO HOTEL, in sheltered central position. MOUNT HOTEL, Monte. 2000 feet above sea level. These Hotels have large Gardens and Tennis Courts, and are lighted by electricity. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Tariff from the Steamship Companies, Hotel Tariff Bureau, 275, Regent Street, W.; Forwood Bros. & Co., 46, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. A B C and Unicodes. Voyage, 3½ days from Southampton by Cape Mail Steamers.

Telegrams: REID, FUNCHAL.

W. & A. REID, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MADRID.**HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS.**

2, VITORIA and 4, CARRERA SAN GERONIMO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the City.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MARSEILLES.**GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE AND PAIX.**

Proprietor:—L. ECHENARD-NEUSCHWANDER.

Enlarged in 1905 with a new Hall and a new Drawing Room (full south).

Splendid first-class Hotel. The only one in Marseilles facing south Cannebière prolongée. Electric Light in every room. English home. 250 rooms. Telegraphic address—"Louvre, Paix, Marseilles." Interpreters meet all trains and boats. Omnibus and carriages enter the covered courtyard. Central heating. Restaurant à la carte. Excellent cuisine and wines. Rendezvous of the East and homeward bound travellers. Railway tickets.

Annexe—Palace Hotel and Restaurant La Reserve, Corniche. Sea Side. Palais de la Bouillabaisse. Unequalled panorama.

Proprietor, L. ECHENARD (of the Carlton Hotel and Restaurant, London).

Honoured by the visits of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra of England and Great Britain, in April, 1905 and 1906. *Cook's Coupons accepted.*

MARSEILLES.**GRAND HOTEL DE GENEVE.**

Most central position, with view over the Sea, the Cannebière, and the Exchange. Latest sanitary arrangement. Baths. New Patent lift. Central heating and Electric Light in every room. Telephone. Drawing and Smoking Room. Luncheon 3 fcs.; dinner 4 fcs.; served at separate tables. Rooms from 3 fcs. Omnibus to all trains, and Interpreter at arrival of steamers.

E. GLOGG-MAILLE, Swiss Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

(Valais.)

MARTIGNY.

(Switzerland.)

GRAND HOTEL CLERC.

First-class, well-known house. Entirely renovated, enlarged, and fitted with all modern comforts. Open all the year. Arrangements for Pension. Holders of Cook's tickets will receive special attention, and be provided with the best Carriages and Coachmen for Chamounix, Gt. St. Bernard, &c.

Proprietor and Manager, OSCAR CORNUT BRUNNER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Rooms with baths.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***MAYENCE.****HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.**

Well-known first-class Hotel. Thorough comfort, finest and best situated Hotel in the town, affording an open view of the river. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions in the neighbourhood. Opposite the Landing Place of the steamers. Omnibus meets all trains at Central station. Steam heating. Lift. Electric Light. Staircase throughout fire-proof. The Hotel is arranged to suit the requirements of single Travellers as well as families, and is moderate in its charges. Baths.

(Switzerland.)

MEIRINGEN.

(Bernese Oberland.)

GRD. HOTEL DU SAUVAGE.

(WILDENMANN.)

First-class House.

Lift.

In the finest Position.

English Church.

Proprietor, W. GUNTER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MERAN.**FAMILY HOTEL, ERZHERZOG JOHANN.**

First-class Family House. Honoured by a visit of the Emperor Francis Josef I. and his Court. Internat. Exhibition. Crystal Palace, London, 1906. Grand Prix. One of the leading Hotels in Meran. Fitted with every modern comfort. Central position on the Promenade, near the Kurhaus, Theatre, and Churches. Frequented by English and American families. Large garden of palm trees. Large and Elegant drawing-rooms. Apartments, with dressing-rooms, &c. Sunny rooms to the Promenade and the Garden. Starting point in the summer for the Diligences Sulden, Trafoy, and Switzerland. Special terms for long stay. Open all the year. Modern Auto Garage. All sports for summer and winter.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MERAN (South Tyrol).**PALACE HOTEL.**

New House, with every modern comfort. 150 Rooms, 200 Beds, and many suites with Bath.

Sunniest position on the Promenades. Auto Garage. Vacuum Cleaner.

Write for Prospectus.

Open all the year.

FRANZ LEIBE, Proprietor.

MILAN.**GRAND HOTEL DE MILAN.**

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME SPATZ.

First-class in every respect. Close to the Cathedral and Scala Theatre. Rooms and Apartments with private bath and W.C. Railway and Sleeping Car Office in the Hotel. Luggage registered through.

Patronised by the *élite* of English and American Society. Restaurant Français.

Branch House: HOTEL COMMERCIO, Second Class.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

First-class.

Central.

Lift.

Steam Heating.

Railway booking office.

T. CLERICI, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Situated on the Corso Victor Emanuel. Lift. Electric Light. Steam Heating. Baths. Moderate charges. Tariff in every room. Pension. Omnibus at the station.

CH. FONTANA

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

MILAN.**HOTEL DU NORD.**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

On the Central Railway Station Square. Entirely renewed. Every modern comfort. New hall and garden. Moderate terms. Rooms, Light, and Attendance, from 3 to 6 fr. Dark Room and Auto-Garage.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.

DEPENDANCE DE L'HOTEL DU NORD.

Near to the Central Station Every Comfort. Lift. Electric Light. Central. Hot water heating in all rooms. Opening 1st January, 1906. Comfortable Rooms from 2.50.

V. COLLEONI and C. GALLIA, Proprietors.

MILAN.**PALACE HOTEL.**

First-class Hotel, facing the Central Railway Station.

Proprietors, **BUCHER-DURRER.**

MILAN.**BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.**

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station. All modern improvements. Highly recommended, being scrupulously clean. Moderate charges. Latest sanitary arrangements. Pleasant Garden. Steam Heating. Elevator.

BELLINI, Proprietor.

MONSUMMANO (Italy), near Florence.**GROTTO GIUSTI.**

Royal establishment of natural Steam Baths, miraculously efficacious for the healing of rheumatic and gout diseases. March–November. Hot Springs. Hydropathy. Electro-thermic. Massage.

SANITARY DIRECTION.—Comm. Prof. Grocco, of the Florence University; Prof. Murri of the Bologna University; Cav. Prof. Fededi, of the Pisa University.

Manager, Cav. Prof. A. Lustig, of the Florence University.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL VITTORIO EMANUELE

Connected with the Establishment. For particulars and Prospectus please address—
Cook's Coupons accepted. **CAV. N. MELANI, Monsummano (Italy).**

SIERRE MONTANA (Switzerland). GRAND HOTEL DU PARC.

(SIMPLON RAILWAY.)

5012 feet above Sea Level.

Modern Hotel, fitted up with every comfort for Summer and Winter Season. Ideal Spring and Summer resort. Central heating. Electric Light in every room. Large glass Verandah. Bath. Douches. Perfect Sanitation. Dark Room. English and Catholic Church. Post Office. Telegraph. Telephone. Postal service twice a day. Winter Sports—Ski-ing, Tobogganning, Crustlugging, Skating. Full south, sheltered by Forest from all winds. Large Park, the property of the Hotel. Magnificent panoramic view extending from the Simplon to Mont Blanc. Open all the year round. CONSUMPTIVES NOT ADMITTED. Three hours' carriage drive from Sierre to the Hotel.

Proprietor—LOUIS ANTILLE.

MONTREUX.

CELEBRATED AUTUMN, WINTER AND SPRING HEALTH RESORT.

GRAND HOTEL CHATEAU BELMONT.

One of the finest and most modern first-class Family Hotels in Switzerland, holding the best position in Montreux. 120 bedrooms and private sitting-rooms for the most part with balconies. Spacious airy Drawing rooms. Vestibule and Winter Garden. Situated amid vineyards. Gardens and parks, shady terraces and tennis ground. Commands a magnificent view of the Lake and mountains. Golf Links, Tennis. Central hot-water heating. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Lift. Electric light in every room. Dark room. Baths and Douches. Omnibus at railway station. Open all the year round. Moderate prices. Excellent cuisine and careful service. Most comfortable rooms. Special arrangements for families. Telegraphic address—"Belmont, Montreux."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Th. UNGER-DONALDSON, Proprietor.

MONTREUX.

MONTREUX PALACE HOTEL.

300 Rooms. Spacious public rooms. 20 sitting rooms. Apartments and rooms with private bathrooms. English sanitary arrangements. Hot and cold water in every dressing-room.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

HOTEL DU CYGNE.

HOTEL DU CYGNE.

MONTREUX.

HOTEL EDEN.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.

Splendidly situated, close to the Kursaal, in the most beautiful, the healthiest, and quietest part of the South Quay, and the new Avenue du Theatre. Finest view of the Lake and the Mountains. This almost newly built First-class Establishment, highly recommended to English Families, contains 160 well-furnished Bedrooms and Drawing Rooms, nearly all with Balconies. It offers the greatest modern home comfort, Lift, Electric Light, central Hot Water Heating in every room, perfect sanitary arrangements, first-class Cuisine, Baths, beautiful shady Garden. Moderate charges. Omnibus at the Railway Station and Steamboats.

F. FALLEGGER, Proprietor.

MONTREUX.

HOTEL DEL'EUROPE.

130 Rooms and Saloons.

New Hall and Dining Room.

First-class Family Hotel, especially patronised by English Society, centrally situated, standing up well from the Lake. Hotel replete with every modern comfort. Central Heating, Lift, Baths, Winter Garden. Terms moderate.

Managed by the Proprietresses: Mme. J. BETTSCHEN, A. BETTSCHEN.

Branch House: GRAND HOTEL KURHAUS, Mount Barryet Bains, in the Gruyeres Alps
Finest scenery. Three hours from Montreux by the new Electric Railway: Montreux—

Mont Bovon—Bulle.

Station, Le Paquir. Special terms Spring and Autumn. Season from May to September.
Terms Moderate.

Altitude 1,411m.] MORGINS-LES-BAINS. [Valais, Suisse

Renowned old-established climatic Station. Level promenades across meadows, and large Pine Forests to the approaches of the Hotels. Beautiful Lake. Interesting ascensions. Splendid view. Ferruginous and Saline Waters. Baths and Douches. Doctor.

GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

On the edge of the Woods. Perfect Hydrotherapeutic Establishment. Pension, with bedroom, from 7 francs. Opens June 15.

HOTEL BELLE VUE. Wing of Grand Hotel. Pension, with bedroom, from 6 francs. Restaurant. Opens May 15.

HOTEL PENSION DES CHALETs. Bedroom, with pension, from 5 francs. Restaurant. Opens June 15. Electric Light throughout. Telephone. Auto-Garage.

DELHERSE-AMHERDT, Proprietor.

MUNICH.**HOTEL BELLEVUE.**

First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, in one of the finest places of the town (Karlsplatz), greatly enlarged and entirely newly furnished. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Apartments with Baths. Parlour. Reading Room. English and American Newspapers. Table d'hôte at One and Five o'clock.

Restaurant. Moderate Terms. Pension. Electric Light. Omnibus to and from all trains. Munich residence of the British Royal Family.

C. JOBST & B. VITZTHUM, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MUNICH.**PENSION PODLECK.**

FIRST-RATE REFERENCES.

Galeriestrasse 11 (i. & ii.)

The owner receives a few visitors for a long or short stay in her very comfortable apartments at the above address. Beautiful and most central situation, next the Royal and English Garden, and all the principal sites. Dry walk through the Arcades to the Royal Theatre, the Court Opera, the Odeon, &c.

Sunny bedrooms. Excellent boarding. Bathroom in the flat. Trams in all directions. Moderate prices. Telephone 5818.

MUNICH.**PENSION BECKENBAUER.**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

5, PRINZ LUDWIG STRASSE, 5.

Situated in the most refined part of the Town in the immediate vicinity of all the principal sights, Theatres, Art Galleries, &c. Fifty beautifully furnished bed and sitting rooms, fitted with every modern improvement. Private Suites of Apartments of three to six rooms, at desire. No pains spared to render stay, however short, most comfortable and enjoyable. Best London references. Terms, Full Board and Lodging, from 5s. per Day.

MUNICH.**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-class house, with 150 rooms. Comfortably furnished. Opposite the Central Station (South Railway). Electric Light and Steam Heating throughout. Lift. Moderate Prices. Pension as per arrangement.

Proprietress, Mrs. E. SCHMOELLER.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

NAPLES.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation, full south, close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light. Central Heating. Every kind of Baths. Moderate Charges. Two minutes from Cook's Office.

R. WAEHLER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NAPLES.



FIRST-CLASS. Nearest the Landing Pier and Stations. Full South. Splendid view. Electric Light.

Baths. Lift. Steam Heating. Perfect Drainage. Open all the year round. Winter Garden. Bath. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

DELVITTO POGGIANI, CAMPIONE,

Telegraphic Address—"Londonhot." **Proprietors.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NAPLES.

HOTEL ISOTTA AND GENEVE.

PIAZZA MEDINA.

Conveniently situated in the centre of the town, and near the railway station, docks, post office, and Cook's agency. Good view of the Bay. Electric light. Lift, and every modern convenience. English spoken. Moderate charges. Pension. Steam Heating.

New Management, ITEM & CAPPUCCIO, Proprietors.

Under the same management: "HOTEL SUISSE," Pompei, where Cook's coupons are accepted.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

NAPLES.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Branch House—**EXCELSIOR.**
PALACE HOTEL, PALERMO.

"This spot is surely not of the earth,
Was it not dropped from Heaven?" **ROGERS.**

The perfection of a first-class homelike Family Residence, patronized by leading families of England and America. Finest panoramic view. Healthiest situation. Unexcelled French Cuisine. Warm water heating and new fireplaces in every room.

Moderate charges. Pension.

NAPLES.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'ANGLETERRE.

First-class family house; a palatial residence with moderate terms. Situated in the best part of Naples, facing the sea and the beautiful public gardens. The Hotel has been lately refurnished with every modern comfort. Lift, electric light, central heating. First-class cuisine and cellar. Lunch and dinners at separate tables. The Hotel is the nearest to the English Church and Cook's Office. Open all the year round.

C. ROSSI, Proprietor and Manager.

NAPLES.

Facing Via Roma—Entrance, Vico Tre Ra, No. 6 (1st Floor).

FIRST-CLASS NEAPOLITAN GRAND RESTAURANT

“GIARDINI INTERNAZIONALI.”

Luncheons and Dinners at fixed price, or à la Carte. Tea. Chocolate during day and night.

Specially selected Italian and Foreign Wines. Beer and Liqueurs.

English spoken. Man spricht Deutsch. On parle Français. Se habla Espanola.

FASHIONABLE RESORT FOR FOREIGNERS.

Fili MATAENA DI RAFFAELE, Proprietor.

NEUCHATEL (Switzerland).

GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE ET BEAU RIVAGE.

A. CUENOUD, Proprietor.

The only first-class Hotel situated on the Lake and commanding the entire view of the Alps. Garden. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Central Heating. Inquiry Office in the Hotel Garden. Dark Room. Garage.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NEUCHATEL (Switzerland).

GRAND HOTEL DU LAC.

Central Position. Comfortable House. Lift. Baths. Electric Light. Splendid view Lake and Alps. OMNIBUS AT STATION.

J. BURKHARDT, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

QUAI DU MIDI.

First-class establishment, facing the sea. Magnificent Saloons and Salle à Manger.

Excellent Cuisine. Electric Lifts. Heated and Electric Light.

CIMIEZ, the most Aristocratic Suburb of NICE.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN CIMIEZ.

A Charming Residence under English management. Full South. Sunny Terraces. Extensive Gardens and beautiful view. English sanitary arrangements throughout. Electric Light, also in bedrooms. Pension terms 8/- or 10/- a day.

Mr. and Mrs. COOPER-MEESE, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

ONEGLIA (Italian Riviera.)

(Forty minutes by rail from San Remo.)

THE GRAND HOTEL.

Well known English Family Hotel. Home comforts. Quite sheltered position on the sea shore. Unrivalled views. Perfect sanitation. English Physician and Chaplain. Most moderate terms. Over fifty walks and excursions. Ideal spot for Artists. Apply for Illustrated Pamphlet to—

J. A. SPALEK, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.***OSTEND.****HOTEL D'ALLEMAGNE.****Proprietor, A. STRACKE.**

This large and well-known first-class Establishment is situated 22, Rue du Quai (centre of the town), close to the Kursaal and the Casino. Has an excellent reputation for its comfort, liberal accommodation, and reasonable terms. Arrangements for the Winter and Summer season. Omnibus. Electric Light.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***OSTEND.****THE SPLENDID HOTEL.**

400 Beds.

Finest situation, facing the Sea and Baths, next to the Palace of the Royal Family. All modern comforts. Arrangements en pension, 16s. to 20s. a day according to room.

Cable Address—"SPLENDID, OSTEND."

*Cook's Coupons, Series W, accepted.***OSTEND.****GRAND HOTEL IMPERIAL.**

A most perfect Hotel, considerably enlarged and improved, facing the Sea and Baths, nearest the Kursaal. Very lofty rooms, all on the front. Mostly patronized by English Families. Moderate charges. Lift. Electric Light. One hundred and fifty beds.

J. FRIEDRICH, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***OUCHY.****HOTEL DU CHATEAU
AND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-class. Every Modern Comfort. Both opposite the landing place. Splendid view on the Lake and Mountains. Large and beautiful Winter Garden. Winter Pension at very moderate charges. Unrivalled Kitchen.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OUCHY (near Lausanne).**BEAU RIVAGE-PALACE HOTEL.**

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

First-class Establishment of old reputation. Large newly-added building with every modern comfort. Toilette cabinets throughout. 50 private up-to-date Bathrooms. Newest sanitary installations. 400 beds, every room with balcony. Open and glass verandahs. New beautiful Hall, Dining-room, and fine Open-air Restaurant. Magnificent Park around the Hotel. Facing the Lake and Mountains. Concerts by a complete Orchestra. Excellent stay for families. Arrangements for Summer Season. Moderate rates during Winter.

GARAGE.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Manager, J. TSCHUMI.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***PADUA.****HOTEL FANTI. ETOILE D'OR.**

First-class House, large Saloon, Restaurant, and Garden. Garage. At fixed price and *à la Carte*. Moderate charges. Omnibus on arrival of all day and night trains. Branch Houses, Summer Resort:—Recoaro, Province of Vicenza, Hotel Visentini. Buffet at the Station.

A. VISENTINI, Proprietor.

V. VISENTINI, Junr., Manager.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***PALERMO, Conca d'Oro.****EXCELSIOR PALACE HOTEL.**

NEAR THE ENGLISH GARDEN.

Branch House: HOTEL BRISTOL, NAPLES.

Latest and most modern Up-to-date Hotel, a model of comfort and hygienic perfection. Steam Heating. The splendid Hall and French Restaurant are the resort of the *élite* of the Foreign and Italian Society.

English Billiards. American Bar. Pension.

PARIS.**HOTEL MAGENTA,**

GARE DU NORD,

129, BOULEVARD DE MAGENTA.

First-class accommodation for Families and Gentlemen at moderate charges. Baths.

HANS BRAND, Proprietor.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***PARIS.****HOTEL DE CASTILLE.**

37, RUE CAMBON (MADELEINE).

First-class Hotel, recently renovated and entirely re-organised. Large Hall. Reception, Reading, and Smoking rooms. Lift. Telephone. Steam heat in every room. Suite of rooms with private bath attached. Telegraphic Address: "Castiotel, Paris. Telephone 247.69.

E. GOTISSE, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL DU PALAIS,

28, COURS LA REINE (CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES).

AN OLD HOTEL MODERNISED: Combining the old system of personal supervision by the Proprietor, cosiness of accommodation and excellence of cookery with something of new system of elevator, telephone, electric light, steam heating, large dining room, drawing room, smoking room, garden, &c., between the Quais de Seine and the Champs Élysées, close to the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, the Élysée, Place de la Concorde, Tuileries, &c.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL DU PRINCE DE GALLES.

(24 et 26 rue d'Anjou) et rue de la Ville l'Éveque, près les Boulevards Malesherbes et la Madeleine.

Situated near Madeleine, Champs Élysées. Accommodation for Families. Table d'hôte. Restaurant at fixed prices, and à la Carte. Moderate Charges. Pension per day, consisting of plain breakfast, luncheon, and dinner (wine included), good bedroom, lights, and service for *Cook's 8s. Coupons*. Special pension in winter.

Man spricht Deutsch.

FLENNER, Propriétaire.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

PARIS.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

5, RUE ST. HYACINTHE.

A small, private and moderate Hotel, under English management. Good sanitation. Close to the Tuileries Gardens, Opera, Boulevards, &c.
Terms very moderate.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Corner Rue St. Honoré.]

RUE D'ALGER.

[Corner Rue St. Honoré.

Finest situation. Most central and quiet. 100 yards from Place Vendôme and Tuileries Gardens. Entirely renovated, with modern sanitary arrangements. Electric Lift. Hot-water heating in every room. Electric Light, Bathrooms. Most moderate charges. Single rooms from 3 francs; double rooms from 6 francs. Luncheon, 3.50 francs; Dinner, 4 francs. Separate tables. Inclusive terms from 10 francs.

J. KROTT, new Proprietor.

PERUGIA.

GRAND HOTEL (BRUFANI).

The only establishment built expressly for an Hotel.

Greatly enlarged and renovated. Unique south position, with magnificent panoramic views. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Water from the Nocera Springs. Central Hot-water Heating, also open fireplaces. Motor 'bus meets all trains. All apartments have baths and toilet adjoining. Electric Lift. Home comforts. Moderate terms.

Managed by the Proprietor, GEORGE J. COLLINS.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PISA.**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**

LUNG ARNO REGIO.

D. PIEGAIA, Proprietor.

First-class House in every respect. Best situation, facing the Arno. Full south. Central Heating (hot water). Electric Lift. Bath Rooms. Electric Light throughout the Hotel. Perfect Sanitary requirements. Moderate charges. Storage for Motor Cars. Open all the year round.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***PORT SAID (Egypt).****CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Entirely renovated. Best situation. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Electric Light. Baths on each floor. Moderate terms.

SIMONINI BROTHERS, Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***RAPALLO, near GENOA (Italy).****WINTER.****SUMMER.**

Fashionable Winter and Summer resort. The most frequented by English and Americans. Variety of attractive amusements. Centre for picturesque and charming Excursions. Equable mild climate, highly recommended for long or short stay.

Grand Hotel Beau Rivage and Restaurant. New Kursaal Hotel (on the sea) and Restaurant. Kursaal-Casino. Express trains--Genoa, Rapallo, Pisa Line. English Church. English doctor.

Every information will be supplied by--

"RAPALLO REVUE" LIST OF VISITORS AT ENQUIRY OFFICE.**ROME (Italy).****GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Patronised by the Roman aristocracy.

One of the largest, most magnificent, and most comfortable Hotels in Italy. Baths and Douches to all suites, and in many separate rooms. Open all the year. Post and telegraph attached. Arrangements for prolonged stay.

L. LUGANI, Proprietor.**ROME.****GRAND HOTEL MARINI.****Proprietor, EUGENE MARINI.**

First-class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light in every room. Open all the year.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ROME.

FISCHER'S PARK HOTEL AND PENSION.

VIA SALLUSTIANA 39 LUDOVISI QUARTER.

This new house enjoys the best, healthiest, sunniest and quietest position in the town. Garden view from every window; splendid outlook over the City. Steam heating and Electric Light throughout. Two Lifts. Open all the year round. Every modern comfort.

V. FISCHER, Proprietor.

Formerly of Fischer's Hotel in Vicola Alibert.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

ROME.

HOTEL DE MILAN.

Quietest and most central position in the town. House completely renovated. Electric Lift. Central heating. Electric Light in every room. Modern conveniences. Moderate prices.

E. DELVITTO, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ROME.

HOTEL METROPOLE AND VILLE.

Open all the year. Full South. All renovated. Near the Station and Pincio. High position. Highly recommended by English and American. Modern comfort. Electric Light and Central water heating in every room. Baths. Winter Garden. Pension from lire 9, inclusive. First-class Cuisine. In Summer, well ventilated.

G. B. AVANZI, Proprietor.

ROTTERDAM.

WEIMAR HOTEL.

Proprietor—B. W. VERMUNT.

First-class Hotel, beautifully situated on the Maas. View over the river. Central position, near the two Stations. Excellent Cuisine.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ROTTERDAM.

HOTEL DE FRANCE—HOOGSTRAAT 201.

Establishment situated in the centre of the town, two minutes from the Bourse Station. Specially recommended to foreigners visiting Holland. Restaurant à la carte et à prix fixe. French cooking.

Proprietor, CLEERDIN MEYER.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

SAAS FEE, (1800m.) (Switzerland).
GRANDS HOTELS LAGGER.

STALDEN.

Hotel and Buffet.

Viege-Zermatt Railway.

FAMILY LAGGER, Proprietor.

Prospectus.

ST. BEATENBERG (near Interlaken, Switzerland).
GRAND HOTEL ET PENSIONS ALPENROSE.

First-class Hotel, with every comfort; specially visited by English and American visitors. Best and most healthy situation, close to the large Pine Woods, pure and invigorating air. The views of the Oberland Mountains and their Glaziers are magnificent, and the surrounding scenery of Lake, Valley, and Forest beautiful. There are lovely walks in the neighbourhood, leading to favourite and celebrated points of view. Pure Spring Water. Best sanitary arrangements. Tennis Ground, Games of every kind. First-class Cooking. Moderate charges. Omnibuses at the Funicular Station of St. Beatenberg. Good carriage road from Interlaken (two hours' drive), nearest way coming over the Brunig.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

ST. MALO.
HOTEL CENTRAL—BENOIT.

Entrance—GRANDE RUE 12.

Proprietor, **E. BENOIT.**

Diplômé du E.C.T. Médaille d'Argent.

The nearest Hotel situated to the steamers to England, Jersey, and Guernsey. Close to the Post Office. Accommodation for Cycles. Dark room for Photography. Omnibus meets all trains and boats.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

ENGADINE—ST. MORITZ-BAD (Switzerland).
HOTEL ENGADINERHOF.

In the centre of the "Quartier des Bains." First class. 200 Beds. Reputed one of the best Hotels in the place. Tennis Court. Orchestra. Closed in winter.

G. HORNBACHER'S ERBEN, Proprietor.

Omnibus at the station of St. Moritz.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ST. MORITZ-DORF.
HOTEL BELVEDERE.

High Class English Family Hotel, with moderate terms. Entirely renovated and enlarged, 1907. Open Summer, Autumn and Winter. In the sunniest, most sheltered and preferred position in the residential quarter. All the Public Rooms and Terraces are on the sunny side overlooking the lake. The house is heated throughout by the hot water system (not steam). Ice Rink in winter. Private Orchestra. Single and double bedrooms with Bath. Private apartments.

Apply to the **MANAGER.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG.
HOTEL VICTORIA.

KAZANSKAJA 29.

Central situation. Excellent Cuisine. Hotel for Tourists.

Managed by **ROGGEN BROS.**, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

SAN PELLEGRINO.
THE GRAND HOTEL.

Contains 250 Bedrooms, all furnished with Electric Light and spring water. Handsome Suites of Apartments, with Drawing, Bath, Dressing Rooms, and W.C. Two Lifts. Garage. Lawn Tennis. Open from May to October.

Write and ask for Prospectus to—

U. CANELLI, in Summer.

In Winter—MANAGER OF "THE BRISTOL," ROME.

SAN STEFANO (near Alexandria).

HOTEL CASINO.

FIRST CLASS.

Steam Heating. Vast Terrace and Promenade on the Sea. Large Garden facing South.

Moderate Prices. Open all the year.

SCHIERKE, HARTZ MOUNTAIN.
HOTEL FÜRST ZU STOLBERG.

G. m. b. H.

Finest position, most wonderful view. 200 Saloons and Bedrooms. Modern comfort. Electric Lift. Light, Ventilators, etc. Open all the Year.

Winter Sport. Trout Fishing. Large Café, with Billiards. English Papers. Post in the Hotel.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Prospectus through the Direction.

SIRACUSA (Sicily).
HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

First-class house, situated in the best and quietest part, facing the great Harbour and the beautiful Public Garden. The Hotel has been built with every comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Heating, Baths and Private Bathrooms. Billiards, Winter Garden, large and extensive terraces. Open all the year round. Garage.

ENGELKE ZUNKE, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

SIRACUSA (Sicily).**PALACE HOTEL.**

PATRONISED BY THE ÉLITE OF SOCIETY FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

First-class Hotel. Quiet and magnificent position on the Marmorean Port; full south. Splendid Panorama, with view of Etna. Modern comforts. Electric light in every room. Baths. Public Gardens. Climatic station. Central Heating in all the rooms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Director, **L. MUSUMIER.**

Proprietor, **ERNESTO PUZZO.**

SPA (Belgium).**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-class Hotel. The oldest ferruginous Mineral Water place of Europe. Modern comfort. Magnificent situation. Omnibus to the Station. Highly recommended.

Splendid Motor Car Storage (free).

Telephone No. 28.

Proprietor, **HENRARD SCHALTIN.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

SPA (Belgium).**GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE.**

Modern first-class Hotel and Restaurant. Suites of Rooms and Bedrooms with Bath room and Lavatory. Perfect sanitation and ventilation. Exceptional situation in the midst of large shady Gardens. Central Heating. Electric Lift. Garage.

F. LEYT, Proprietor.

STRASSBURG.**GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.**

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE TOWN.

Finest and most central position, next to the Cathedral and every point of interest.

Apartments, with private Bath and Dressing Room.

Auto-Garage.

Telegraphic Address—"Pariserhof."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

STRASSBURG.**HOTEL NATIONAL.**

Opposite Central Railway Station.

First-class Hotel, most comfortable. Best situation, overlooking the beautiful Square. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light throughout. Steam Heating. Excellent Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Baths and Shower Baths. Electric Trams to all parts of the town. Moderate charges.

Conducted by the Proprietor himself.

G. HEIM,

Cook's Coupons accepted.

STRASSBURG.**HOTEL CHRISTOPH.**

Strictly First-class. Directly opposite the Station. Electric Light and Steam Heating throughout. Lift. Apartments and single rooms with bath. Auto-Garage.

STRASSBURG i/Elsass.**PALAST HOTEL.**

ROTES HAUS

First class. In most open situation on the Kleber Square. 130 Bed and Sitting-rooms, Fireproof Building. Apartments and Single Rooms, with Bath and Dressing-room.
Telegraphic Address—"Palast Hotel." Telephone 619.

High-class Restaurant.

Proprietors, **WIESMAYER & RUPPEL.****TAORMINA (Sicily).****SAN DOMENICO PALACE HOTEL.**

Situated undoubtedly in the finest and choicest position in Taormina, and having one of the finest panoramic views in the world. Largest Hotel in the town, with incomparable Garden. Terraces and Tennis Lawns. Winter Garden. Central Heating. Electric Light. Ancient Historical Convent of the Dominicans, very interesting and unique. Splendid view of Mount Etna, the Greek Theatre and the Ionian Sea. Best French Cuisine.

E. GUGLIELMI, Manager.*Cook's Coupons accepted.*

THUN (on the Lake of Thun). Centre for Excursion in the Bernese Oberland.

GRAND HOTEL THUNERHOF,**HOTEL BELLEVUE AND PENSION DU PARC.**

CENTRAL HEATING.

KURSAAL.

Season:—APRIL to OCTOBER.

The Leading Hotels. 300 rooms. Marvellous view on the Lake and the Alps. Large garden and extensive pinewood park, in which is the English Church. Lift. Tennis. Private Apartments with Baths and W.C.

B. B. DIETHELM, Manager*Cook's Coupons accepted.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TUNIS.

LIFT, 1904.

GRAND HOTEL DE PARIS AND IMPERIAL.

First-class, situated in the healthiest and most central position in Tunis. 150 Rooms. Full South. Magnificent Hall. Smoking, Writing, Music and Reading Room, with English and Foreign papers. Bath Rooms. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Moderate terms. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Telegraphic Address: "Audemard, Tunis."

J. AUDEMARD, Proprietor and Manager.*Cook's Coupons accepted.*

TUNIS.
TUNISIA PALACE HOTEL.

OPENED IN 1903.

The finest Hotel on the African Littoral. 150 Rooms and Bedrooms. Suites with Bathrooms. Winter Garden. Splendid Public Rooms. Two Lifts. Electric Light throughout. Palmarium. Renowned cooking and Wines. Moderate prices. Perfect sanitary installation.

F. TUOR, New Proprietor (Swiss).

Cook's Coupons accepted.

In Summer: **DISENTISER HOF, DISENTIS, CANTON SUR GRISONS SUISSE.**
 1st class Climatic Station, 1,150 feet above sea level.

TURIN.
GRAND HOTEL, SUISSE TERMINUS.

Opposite Central Station.

Every modern comfort.

J. COLOMBETTI.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

VENICE.
HOTEL VICTORIA.

Situated in the most central part of the town, in proximity of the principal theatres, a few minutes' walk from the Post and Telegraph Offices. Electric Light. Lift. Baths. Central Heating. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. New large Restaurant.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

VENICE.
HOTEL METROPOLE.

Situated on the Riva degli Schiavoni, facing the Lagoons. Well furnished. Good cooking. Moderate charges.

HOFMANN-GLAUSEN, Proprietress.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

VENICE.
THE GRAND HOTEL.

First-class house with all modern improvements. Patronised by the élite of English and American families. Lately enlarged by the addition of the adjoining Palace Swift. Best view in Venice. Healthiest and finest location on Grand Canal. Accommodation for 300 persons. Thirty magnificent Parlours. Every home comfort. Two Hydraulic Lifts with safety apparatus. Steam Heating. Electric Light throughout. Perfect English Sanitary arrangements. Bath Rooms on each floor, and connecting with Apartments. French Restaurant. Buffet. American Bar.

A. PIANTA, Manager.

LIDO—VENICE.

CLIMATIC HEALTH RESORT AND SEA BATHS WITH KINESITHERAPIC INSTITUTE.

GRAND HOTELS.

With Branch House, and Villas for Families. 300 Rooms and Saloons. Lifts and every modern comfort. Aqueduct of pure Spring Water, and Electric Light throughout. Lawn Tennis, Rifle Range, Riding School, Theatre, and other Amusements. Special Service of Fast Steamers between Lido and Venice Central Station for all trains. A delightful sojourn. CAFE RESTAURANT facing the Sea. Concerts daily from April to October. Rendezvous of the best Society. GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS, fronting Beach. HOTEL VILLA REGINA. GRAND HOTEL LIDO, near Steamboat Landing Stage. For Families.

BATHS AND HOTEL LIDO CO., Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***VIENNA.**

(Long-celebrated House, since 100 years in the possession of the family.)

H. MAYREDER'S HOTEL MATSCHAKERHOF.

First District, Seilergasse 6 and Spiegelgasse 5 (near the Graben and Stefansplatz).

Rooms from 3s. upwards. No extra charge for electric light and attendance. Tariff in every room. Lift. Safe Deposit. Baths. Telephone. Pension from 10s. upwards. The best Vienna Beer. Speciality—Gumpold's Kirchner Wines. Grand Prix, London, Florence and Brussels. Principal languages spoken.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***VIENNA.****HOTEL BRISTOL.**

I. Karntnerring, 5/7. Next to the Imperial Opera House.

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